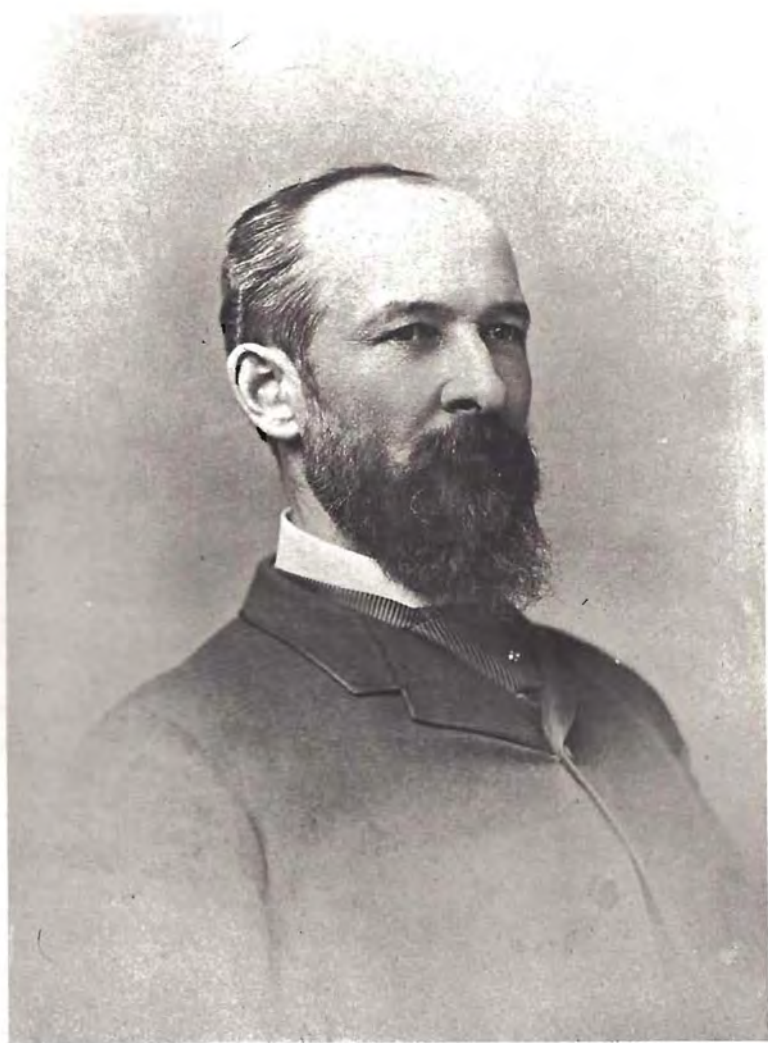




J. H. Arnold & Son, Boston.

C. Page.

VERMONT

Historical Gazetteer

A LOCAL HISTORY OF

ALL THE TOWNS IN THE STATE,

Civil, Educational, Biographical, Religious and Military.



VOL. V.

THE TOWNS OF WINDHAM COUNTY,

WITH HISTORIES OF

SUTTON IN CALEDONIA COUNTY, AND BENNINGTON IN
BENNINGTON COUNTY.

COLLATED BY

ABBY MARIA HEMENWAY.

PUBLISHED BY

MRS. CARRIE E. H. PAGE,

BRANDON, VT.

1891.

Property Of
Rutland
Historical Society

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for Vols. V. and VI.

DEDICATED

To the historian of Cumberland County, and to the writers of each
town history, donors of portraits, and to all who have in
any way aided in the completion of this volume,
and to all Vermonters who are true
to the interests of their State.

PREFACE.

The death of Miss Hemenway has somewhat delayed the appearance of another volume of the VERMONT HISTORICAL GAZETTEER; but it is chiefly her work, and has been edited, and is published according to the original plan. It was due both to the author, and to the subscribers, that this should be done; and it is hoped that the work has not suffered either in accuracy or interest by the change.

In compiling and arranging the great mass of materials furnished by writers the editor has been compelled to omit some things the insertion of which would have swelled the volume to an unwieldy size; but the aim has been to retain that which was of permanent value, and essential to correct presentation of the facts of history. The publisher desires to acknowledge the favors and valuable assistance received, which has greatly lightened the labor of its preparation; and without which hearty co-operation it could not have been made so complete. It is impossible to mention all, but the following persons should not be omitted, whose aid renders it fitting that their names should be associated with the work:

Ex-Gov. J. Gregory Smith, Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Levi K. Fuller, Col. J. J. Estey, Kittredge Haskins, Esq., Hon. Gilbert A. Davis, Judge James Phelps, W. S. Smart, D. D., Prof. Hiram A. Cutting, Geo. L. Clark, Prof. J. S. Lee, Mark and Myron Ward, Dr. J. Draper, F. D. Proctor, F. C. Smith, Hon. R. Roberts, L. D. Wilcox, W. E. I. Robinson, J. H. Merrifield, D. L. Mansfield, S. D. Winslow, L. A. Jackson, N. W. Cook, F. C. Gully, O. A. Marshall, C. A. Cleghorn, A. H. Washburn, H. H. Warner, Mrs. E. D. Greenwood, Sylvia and Isabella Whithed, Eva J. Stickney, Miss Jane Hunt, Mrs. W. S. Balch.

To these, and to all others, who have given valuable aid in ways too numerous to be mentioned, our thanks are due. This volume is offered to the public as another contribution to the history of Vermont, and is a memorial of its editor, who gave to the preservation of its history the indefatigable labors of a life-time.

Brandon, December, 1891.

ABBY MARIA HEMENWAY

was born in Ludlow, Vt., October 7, 1828. She was educated at the Black River Academy at Ludlow. Her classmates and fellow students still remember her as an active, earnest scholar, and was eager to make practical use of knowledge when acquired. She was a great admirer of Margaret Fuller Ossoli, Mrs. Browning, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, and those enthusiastic workers of forty years ago. She taught for three years in Michigan, and soon after returning to Vermont, she began what proved to be her literary career and the work of her life.

She knew of many who had written Poems worth preserving, and the result of her efforts to collect these treasures was "The Poets and Poetry of Vermont," published in 1859. The collecting of materials for that book introduced her to the prominent men and women of that time, interested her in almost every portion of the State and made her many life-long friends. The keepers of local anecdotes and traditions of the early settlements were rapidly passing away; each year death decreased their numbers.

Miss Hemenway had shown such fitness for the particularly difficult task of finding interesting material for literary work where none was expected, that at the earnest request of many eminent men, she began her Vermont Gazetteer, thinking to complete it in a few numbers, published in a magazine form.

The work grew on her hands, and has proved to be the labor of a lifetime, and so valuable to the State and every lover of Vermont, and indeed to every historical student, that we might feel that she earned for herself a fitting monument, if that were all the record she had left of her residence on earth.

At intervals, while waiting for publisher or copy, she has written several volumes of poetry and some books of prose, which prove her an enthusiastic Christian woman, and attest her warm love for the friends she found wherever she resided. Her work as Vermont historian led her to various localities of the State, in order that she might personally superintend the collecting of material for her Gazetteer.

About six years ago, thinking by the report of friends that there was a better opportunity in Chicago for finishing Vol. V., she went there, where she resided until her death. A fire destroyed a large part of what was done on that volume.

A less determined nature than hers would have sunk under the discouragement. But she rose to the emergency and went bravely to work, recovered the lost manuscript and had nearly completed it, when death came swift and silent.

From whichever standpoint we view her life, she was a remarkable woman. In this age, when woman has taken a position in all professions, not one deserves a stronger meed of praise from the present generation, or has bestowed a greater obligation on those that shall come after, than Abby Maria Hemenway.

Miss Hemenway's published works are as follows:

Poets and Poetry of Vermont in 1858.

Revised edition in 1860.

Rosa Mystica in 1865.

Vermont Historical Gazetteer, Vol. I, in 1867.

Rosa Immaculata in 1868.

Vermont Historical Gazetteer, Vol. II, in 1871.

House of Gold in 1873.

Vermont Historical Gazetteer, Vol. III, in 1877.

Vermont Historical Gazetteer, Vol. IV, in 1882.

Vermont Historical Gazetteer, Vol. V, nearly complete, 1890.

Vol. VI was nearly prepared for press, one town printed.

Abby Maria Hemenway died Feb. 24, 1890, aged 61. She earnestly worked for Vermont up to the last day of her life, and died suddenly with apoplexy; she was brought to Ludlow, her old home, for burial.

MRS. E. C. ROBBINS.



Abby Maria Hemmings.

HISTORY

OF THE COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

By Hon. G. A. DAVIS of Windsor, Vt.

CHAPTER I.

The controversy between New Hampshire and New York, in regard to the "N. H. Grants." Establishment of the county.

A brief account of the controversy between the Provincial governors of New Hampshire and New York, concerning their respective right to the jurisdiction over the "N. H. Grants," as the territory now comprised within the State of Vermont, was formerly called, may not be uninteresting or out of place. That controversy for a long time seriously affected the settlement and prosperity of the disputed territory. Zealous partisans were arrayed on either side, the contest was bold and vigorous, and gave an opportunity for the development of the daring qualities of the "Green Mountain Boys."

Charles II granted to the Duke of York, his brother, in 1664 and 1674 a tract of land, which embraced among other parts "all the lands from the west side of Connecticut river to the east side of Delaware Bay." The Province of New York became the occupant of this grant. In 1741, Benning Wentworth was commissioned governor of the Province of New Hampshire. The territory over which he was to act as governor was described in his commission as being "bounded on the south side by a similar curve line pursuing the course of Merimac river, at three miles distance, on the north side thereof, beginning at the Atlantic ocean, and ending at a point due north of a place called Pautucket Falls, and by a straight line drawn from thence due west across the said river till it meets with our other governments." Whether New York or New Hampshire had jurisdiction over the territory immediately west of the Connecticut river depended upon the construction given to the last clause in the commission. Gov. Wentworth contended that New Hampshire extended as far west as Massachusetts or

Connecticut, *i. e.* within 20 miles of the Hudson river, where he contended was the eastern boundary of the Province of New York.

A correspondence was commenced in 1749 between the governors of the respective Provinces in which was urged their respective claims to the jurisdiction over the disputed territory west of the Connecticut. In the first letter of Gov. Wentworth he expressed doubts as to the true boundary between the Provinces; yet he proceeded to have the territory surveyed and chartered west of the Connecticut river.

After some correspondence the two governors mutually agreed to refer the matter in dispute to his majesty, the king of England. This arrangement was entered into in 1750. No action appears to have been taken upon the matter until 1764. In the meantime George II had died, and George III acceded to the British throne; a monarch whose whole policy towards his American Colonies resulted in the most disastrous manner to his possessions and authority in that part of his dominions. His attempt to arrange this controversy between his governors, was so bunglingly executed that it increased rather than allayed the difficulty and ill-feeling.

During the pendency of the controversy before the king, Governor Wentworth was by no means idle.

In December 1763, 122 grants had been made. Gov. Colden, without waiting for the king's decision in view of this unwarranted assumption of power and the consequences that must result therefrom, "to prevent therefore the incautious from becoming purchasers of the lands so granted," issued a proclamation Dec. 28, 1763, warning all persons that the eastern boundary of the Province of New York was the Connecticut river, commanding officers both judicial and executive to exercise jurisdiction to that river, and also commanding the high sheriff to return the names of all persons

who held lands under New Hampshire Grants westward of Connecticut river, "that they may be proceeded against according to law." When this reached the public eye, there was no little commotion among those whose interests were affected thereby. Gov. Wentworth, to inspire confidence in the validity of the New Hampshire Grants, and encourage settlements under them, issued a counter proclamation March 13, 1764. The claim of New Hampshire was urged and that of New York deprecated. The late proclamation of Gov. Colden was termed one "of a very extraordinary nature." The settlers were urged not to be "intimidated, or in any way hindered or obstructed in the improvement of the lands" granted them, as their title under New Hampshire charters was perfectly reliable.

But few grants were made after the putting forth of this proclamation. In the meantime the claims of New York had been brought before the King, supported by petitions purporting to be signed by a great number of the settlers on the New Hampshire Grants, representing that it would be for the advantage of the petitioners to be annexed to the colony of New York, and praying that the Connecticut river might be declared the western boundary of the province of New Hampshire. Accordingly the King and council July, 1764, issued an order declaring "the western banks of the River Connecticut to be the boundary line between the said two provinces." This proclamation was published by the governor of New York, April 10, 1765. This order in council which was intended to settle the whole difficulty only added fuel to the flame. It was as ambiguous and uncertain as the answers of the Delphic oracle.

"To be" the boundary line. Did this clause only affect the question of jurisdiction? *In the future?* Were the titles under New Hampshire grants thereby declared null and void and the people to be obliged to re-purchase from New York? Such and similar questions were asked by the settlers. Different answers were given to these questions, influenced by the situation of the party. Many of the settlers claimed there was no necessity of re-purchasing, while the governor of New York took the opposite ground. Still, Gov. Colden had no desire to oppress the actual settlers. By the payment of a small fee their lands were to be re-chartered to them. Almost the first act of the governor council after publishing in April the order of the King, considering the condition of those who were actual settlers under New Hampshire Grants, and that the disposing of such persons might be ruinous

to themselves and families, was to make an order that the surveyor-general should not upon any warrant of survey that should come into his hands, make any return of lands so actually possessed, unless *for the persons in actual possession thereof.*

And March 4, 1771, that officer returned that he had observed the order in his surveys east of the Green mountains. So far, the conduct of New York towards the "Grants" had not been oppressive or unjust. At this critical period in the history of the towns situated within the "New Hampshire Grants" much depended upon the measures each adopted. Some obstinately refused to purchase charters from New York and trouble ensued; others obtained their charters and remained for a time comparatively quiet.

The people of the "Grants" by this decision were included within the "unlimited" county of Albany, whither they were compelled to go to transact all legal business. As the roads at that time were difficult of passage, if even surveyed, the inconveniences were numerous.

In 1765, attempts were made by Thos. Chandler and Isaac Mann, of New Flamstead, in connection with Daniel Jones and Robert Harper, to induce the Provincial Legislature of New York to form a county east of the Green mountains, with New Flamstead, (Chester,) as the shire town, and Messrs. Chandler and Mann even proceeded to New York city to advocate the measure, but without success. New Flamstead was then included within the limits of Albany county, and the only results of their efforts appears to have been the appointment of 21 additional justices of the peace for that county. At a meeting of the justices at Rockingham, April 27, 1766, Nathan Earle was chosen constable for New Flamstead. Of the proceedings of these men, "In a little brief authority dressed up," no records are known to exist.

Early in the year 1766, Thomas Chandler, at the request of Sir Henry Moore, governor of New York, ascertained the number of men between the Green Mountains and the Connecticut river, who were capable of bearing arms. According to his report in the southern portion of that district there were 600. Military companies were formed in the different towns, and commissions issued, bearing date Jan. 20, 1766. Thomas Chandler was commissioned Colonel. The records of these military organizations are not to be found. Thus New Flamstead was furnished with a full complement of officers, judicial, executive and military, and some good results were seen, yet their efficiency was very much impaired by the want of a jail for the confinement

of evil doers, the jail at Albany, which was 150 miles distant, and not easy of access on account of the condition of the roads and the face of the country, being the nearest. The attempts to secure the formation of a county were again renewed by Chandler and others, on the 16th of June, 1766. Governor Moore seconded their efforts, and on the 3d of July a portion of the "Grants" situated between the Connecticut river and the summit of the Green Mountains, comprising the same territory now included within the limits of Windam and Windsor counties, was erected into a county by the name of Cumberland. It probably received its name from Prince William, the duke of Cumberland, who in 1746 had met with distinguished success in opposing the rebels in Scotland.

Provisions were made for the erection of a court house and jail. New Flamstead being the most convenient among the townships, and "Nearest the centre of the county," was selected as the location of these buildings. On the 14th of July, 1766, a new charter was obtained for New Flamstead, by Thomas Chandler and 36 others, in which the town took the name of Chester. It confirmed the settlers in the quiet possession of their farms, and saved Chester from becoming the theatre of contests between the people and civil authority of New York. July 15, 1766 another act was passed relating to courts in Cumberland county. By it the "Judges and justices duly authorized in that behalf" were directed to hold "Yearly and every year," in the township of Chester, a court of common pleas, to hear, and according to the laws of England, and the Province of New York, "To try and determine all suits, quarrels, controversies and differences," which might arise (in the technical language of the ordinance) between "Any of the loving subjects of the county, above the value of forty shillings." A court of general sessions of the peace was also established; two terms of these courts were annually to be held, respectively upon the first Tuesdays of June and November. Four days was the length of time they were authorized to sit at any term, and both courts were to be held at the same time, that the business before them might be "Constantly proceeded in, and all unnecessary attendance avoided." Officers both judicial and executive were appointed, and the foundation laid of a place "Wherein justice is judicially administered." In the distribution of appointments the Chandlers were not overlooked. Thomas Chandler, sen., received the appointment of chief judge of the court of common pleas, surrogate and justice of the peace; John Chandler, clerk of the court, and justice of the

peace and quorum; and Thos. Chandler, Jr., justice of the peace and quorum; Nathan Stone, another citizen of Chester, was appointed high sheriff; and Timothy Olcott of Chester, coroner. These commissions bear date July 16, 1766.

The act establishing Cumberland county was transmitted agreeably to the laws and statutes of England, "To his majesty, for his royal approbation, or disallowance." The king, June 26, 1767, declared the act "Void and of none effect." On the reception of the intelligence of this act of his majesty, the governor of New York published the same to the province. Great was the consternation and surprise in Chester, at this unexpected frown of fortune upon their flattering prospects, and numerous petitions were signed there and forwarded to Gov. Tyron, representing the "Distress and great inconvenience under which the inhabitants of that part of the county were laboring through the want of due administration of justice." The Provincial Council of New York took the matter in hand, and in face of the 'veto' of the king, on the 19th of March, 1768, the "Great Seal" of the Province was affixed to an act which had been passed the 18th, re-establishing the county of Cumberland, and re-selecting Chester as the shire, since being nearest the center of the county, it was the most "Convenient for that purpose." Courts were established and the proper officers appointed, and commissions issued on the 7th of April following. Many of the citizens of the county defied the authority of this court presided over by Judge Chandler, insulted him in open court, and finally compelled him, through fear, to leave the court house. A full account of their troubles will be given hereafter, together with a description of the jail and court house, which were erected at Chester.

Prior to 1775, little is known of the records of courts of Cumberland county, which undoubtedly have been destroyed. That such records existed there is no doubt. There is a deed still extant from Thos. Chandler to Ebenezer Holton, on which is the following official endorsement and certificate:

"Received for Record, January ye 8th, 1770, and recorded in the Records of Deeds for the County of Cumberland. Lib. A, Folio, 79, and examined. John Chandler, Clerk."

CHAPTER II.

1770. The establishment of the court at Chester and the men appointed to office did not give universal satisfaction to the citizens of Cumberland county. Charges of corruption and bribery were brought, and resistance to the precepts

made on these grounds. The more particular charges were, that the establishment of the county was a sham and not a reality; that the patent or ordinance erecting the county was a libel, as it suggested that its being erected into a county was petitioned for, which was false; that there was no justice to be obtained by reason of the corruption of the judges who were ruled entirely by John Grout, an attorney then resident at Chester.

Col. Nathan Stone, of Windsor, acted a prominent part in this resistance and headed a mob who rescued from the custody of the high sheriff, one Joseph Wait, the particulars of which rescue are given hereafter. Some of the citizens of the county, and especially those of Windsor and vicinity had deliberately determined "that no writs or precepts that issued out of the inferior court or courts of the general sessions of the peace, for the said county, should be served." Perhaps, however, hostility to the government of New York, thus attempted to be extended over the territory immediately west of the Connecticut, may have been the real motive to resistance. John Grout, an attorney at law, settled in Chester a short time previous to February, 1770. He formed one of the *posse* of some 15 or 16 of the settlers summoned by Daniel Whipple, then high sheriff of Cumberland county, to assist in re-arresting one Joseph Wait and others, who had been rescued from the custody of the sheriff "by a number of armed men." Wait declined to be arrested, and being surrounded and aided by his friends who "were armed with guns, swords, pistols and clubs," resisted the sheriff. The sheriff made proclamation, but it was disregarded. Wait's party charged upon the sheriff and his *posse*. Wait, himself, aimed two blows at Grout with a club which, to use his own language, he avoided "by suddenly retreating," but the sheriff and his *posse* were made prisoners and kept seven hours as prisoners at Windsor and then permitted to depart. This was certainly a high handed outrage upon the civil authority of the county. Tuesday, June 5, 1770, was the day appointed by law for holding the regular term of the "Inferior court of common pleas and the court of the general sessions of the peace" for the county of Cumberland, at Chester. On the Sunday preceding the term, a letter written at Windsor was shown to Judge Wells of Brattleboro which gave him reason to "suspect" that an attempt would be made to prevent the sitting of the court. Judge Wells immediately started for Chester and on his route called upon Judge Lord, and together they

proceeded. Arriving at Chester on Monday evening, the contents of the letter was communicated to Chief Judge Chandler and some justices of the peace, the letter was, however, couched in such ambiguous and doubtful terms that the extempore council were unable to determine upon any definite measures necessary to be pursued, and separated to await the events and developments of the succeeding day. Tuesday morning came and with it Nathan Stone, Joseph Wait and about 30 confederates, including many who had lately successfully resisted the sheriff and his *posse*. Flushed with their late success, these rioters appeared at the court house in a noisy and tumultuous manner. Stone being armed with a sword, Wait with a dagger and hanger, and the remainder of the motley crew "with large staves and clubs." Judge Chandler mildly demanded of Stone, who appeared to be the leader, for what reason they had assembled at the court house thus armed, and desired him not to carry his sword into court. The reply of Stone was so low, contemptuously and sullenly so, that it was not heard by the judge. The rioters remained outside and matured their plans, while the judges and officers of the court entered the court house, and the judges soon after took their seats upon the bench. The court was opened in the usual manner by reading the letters patent or ordinance establishing the county, and the commissions of the pleas. In regular order, the rioters then entered the court house, bearing their weapons and with their hats on, formed in a regular body, facing the court. Col. Stone, with drawn sword, and Joseph Wait, with drawn dagger and hanger, advanced to the table in front of the judges' seat. Such a display was well calculated to terrify these functionaries, as the sheriff was powerless before such a resolute and war-like company. Colonel Stone, addressing the judges, demanded "in behalf of the public," what business they had to sit there as a court, and this demand was clamorously seconded by his followers. They were mildly informed by one of the judges that their authority had been read at the opening of the court, and all who wanted satisfaction should have attended to the reading of them.

"By many arguments" Col. Stone denied the authority of the government of New York to erect the county, and establish the court,—an objection the judges did not attempt to answer or refute, deeming it prudent to bear in silence with the insolent bearing of the martial array before them; but the rioters were informed that the business of the term would be proceeded with.

Failing thus to drive the judges from their seats, without a resort to physical force, and being unwilling to attempt that at this stage of proceedings they tried another expedient. Joseph Wait and some others had been indicted for a riot—the attempt to arrest him has before been detailed—and in this manner “surrendered” themselves in open court and demanded an immediate trial. The martial display before them convinced the judges that a trial would be but a mockery of the name of justice, as a jury would not, as they apprehended dare to convict the rioters for fear of the consequences at the hands of their friends; neither did they dare to refuse a trial and order them to enter recognizances for their appearance for trial at another term; therefore they were informed they might depart without entering into any recognizance whatever.

Thus far the court had been completely cowed. The unwhipped rogues next demanded that John Grout should be disabled from practising before that court, “representing him as a bad man.” The court were not disposed to yield to this demand and expressed a contrary opinion of the character of Grout. However, they were informed that the grand jury was the proper tribunal before whom to make their charges and the clerk of the court would assist in drawing any necessary bill; that Mr. Grout had a right to a trial, when accused of any offense; and that the court had no lawful authority to forejudge Mr. Grout upon a mere suggestion that he was a bad man, unsupported by evidence, nor even the particulars of the bad conduct pointed out. In this certainly the judges were correct. Stone and Wait declared they were “not about accusing him in such a way as to give him a trial, neither were they obliged to do it” adding nothing would satisfy the people and himself but Grout’s being immediately expelled from the court in such a manner as never to have the privilege of practising as an attorney. If it is not done (addressing Judge Chandler) “we shall do something which I shall be sorry to be obliged to do which will make your Honor repent not complying with our request.” The court had the firmness and daring to promptly refuse to comply with their demands. In a riotous and tumultuous manner, upon the announcement of the resolution of the court, the crowd closed upon the court with their clubs with the evident intention of carrying their point by force. The greatest excitement was manifest and the “noise and confusion” rendered the transaction of any business impossible, and placed the lives of the court in peril. At this juncture, to prevent any act of violence

in open court, the court was immediately adjourned to the following day, and the judges escaped without suffering any personal violence.

The rioters then proceeded to the house of the clerk, John Chandler, Esq., and seized the attorney whom they had in vain attempted to have disbarred by the court.

Grout was seized by John Thurston and David Getchel, and started on the road to Charlestown, N. H. A large mob, armed with sticks, and numbering thirty or more, joined the two former, and as they surrounded and urged forward the frightened attorney, took particular pleasure in pulling, shaking, twitching and otherwise tormenting him.

His position was not very desirable, and the senseless mob, it is not to be presumed, tempered their severity with much moderation. Grout, not being accustomed to such laborious and hurried business, was exhausted and fatigued by his twelve-mile excursion. Then his treatment at their hands was uncivil and cruel, for many were the shakes and twitches he was obliged, *volens volens*, to endure. He was detained a prisoner by the rioters at Charlestown about 13 hours, when they conducted him to Windsor. His arrival there was not calculated to arouse in his mind very pleasant reminiscences. But a short time since had he escaped the club by a dexterous movement and been detained a prisoner. Still earlier had the town authority taken measures to warn him out of town for fear of his becoming a pauper. His unwilling pilgrimage at this time was not calculated to heighten the pleasures of memory. Fear, forced marches, and the rough usage he had suffered, had, in his own words made him feel “himself much indisposed.” Grout’s guardians and captors kept him under strict surveillance and allowed no communications to be sent or read, the contents of which they did not know.—He complained he was not allowed to write his wife to quiet her mind as to the dreadful apprehensions which she must have entertained as to what had befallen him.

On Sunday the 10th of June, he effected his escape.

The rioters at Charlestown exulted over their success and said “we have now broken up the court,” if we thought we had not effected it we would go back and bring away one of the judges.”

The foregoing account is taken from the affidavit of John Grout, sworn to before Daniel Horsmader at the city of New York, Aug. 7, 1770.

Grout proceeded to New York and swore out process against the rioters including the Stones, David Getchel, 12 in

all. We have no knowledge that these were ever served and probably the mattresses stopped there, and Mr. Grout returned to Chester and engaged in the legitimate practice of his profession.

A petition headed by Thos. Chandler, and signed by 467 others, including numerous citizens of Chester "in behalf of themselves and other inhabitants of the counties of Cumberland and Gloucester," dated Nov. 1, 1770, was addressed to the king's most excellent majesty. The grievances under which they lived were briefly recited. The late attempt to obstruct the court at Chester was alluded to, and the facilities of escape afforded criminals by the unfriendly conduct of New Hampshire—and praying for some measures by which the title to their lands might be placed beyond dispute, and they enjoy the benefits of a settled and efficient government. The late riotous proceedings had aroused the whole community, and they felt that no longer could such things be endured. The courts of Chester were not again molested.

CHAPTER III.

JAIL AND COURT HOUSE AT CHESTER.— ATTEMPTS TO REMOVE THE COUNTY SEAT.

One strong reason for the selection of Chester as the county seat—and a reason that had silenced the opposition of many—was the assurance of Judge Chandler that he would "At his own expense, build a good and sufficient court house or jail," at that place. Judge Chandler was a large land owner in Chester, and the pecuniary benefits which he expected to derive from the increase in value of his real estate, induced this offer. Prior to the summer of 1770, the place used as a jail in Chester is thus described: It "Was a place made in the corner of a dwelling-house or hut, the walls of which house were made of small hackmatack poles, locked together at the corners by cutting notches into the poles, and laying them notch into notch, so as to bring the poles as near together as conveniently might be. The cracks or vacancies between pole and pole, were filled with tow, moss or clay. The chamber floor (was) laid with loose single boards. Such was the house, a corner of which then had the name of a jail, which corner may be justly described as followeth, viz: small palisades or poles of the diameter of about six inches each, (were) set up, one end of them on the lower floor, and the other end reaching one of the joists on which rested the upper floor. These poles resting against the joist, hindered them from falling inward to the jail

part, and on the other pole at some inches distant, (was) pegged up with wood pegs, which pole was fixed about parallel with the joist, and prevented the palisades from falling outwards from the jail apartment, and as many of the palisades were not fastened at the top or bottom, nor the chamber floor nailed, it was always in the power of any man who might be put into the jail apartment to push away the loose upper floor boards, and move away the palisades, and be at liberty."

In this apology for a jail, however, one prisoner had been confined. In the year 1770, an order was issued for the imprisonment of Atherton Chaffee, and Chaffee was confined in this jail for four months, under the direction of Daniel Whipple, then sheriff of Cumberland county. The disposition of the prisoner had more to do with the imprisonment than the strength of the jail, for it is related that Chaffee remarked to John Grout, Esq., "That he knew it was out of Whipple's power to confine him against his will, but that Whipple had always used him with great tenderness, and that he should not be hurt; for, says Chaffee, I will tarry in the jail be it never so slender, rather than Whipple should be hurt."

In the summer of the same year, the inhabitants of Chester commenced the erection of another jail. A subscription was raised to aid the enterprise, of which the following is a copy from the original:

"June 16th, 1770.—To encourage the finishing of the Goal now begun in Chester, we the subscribers, will pay to such person or persons as Thomas Chandler, Thomas Chandler, Jr., Esqs., and Mr. John Grout, shall employ to labour or provide materials, the sums against our names written, witness our hands.

Joseph Wood, one bushel of corn.

Willard Dean, two bushels of wheat delivered at Rockingham at the last day of August."

Judge Chandler asserted in 1771, that not one farthing of this subscription had ever been paid. This second jail was built of hemlock logs 20 inches in diameter. But nails were necessary for the completion of the roof. As before stated the inhabitants of Chester in town meeting assembled, had resolved to abide by the non-importation agreement, recommended by the Provincial Congress at its session at Philadelphia, and this agreement was very generally adhered to throughout the colonies. Nails were not manufactured in the colonies, and their agreement prevented the importation of any. Accordingly the new jail was left unfinished. In the meantime the old jail had been accepted by the court and sheriff "As a sufficient" building and

had "Held prisoners for more than four months at a time who never left jail until delivered by due course of law." At least such was the claim of Judge Chandler. After the failure to obtain nails for the completion of the new jail, Judge Chandler caused the old jail to be repaired. On the sides it was strengthened, and at right angles with the logs which formed the main body of the house, other logs were placed and pinned. Tradition locates this jail as well as the court house which was subsequently erected, near the present residence of Mr. Albert Baldwin.

At this time no court house had been erected at Chester, and at whose house the courts were holden is not known. Early in the year 1771 many of the inhabitants of Cumberland county, and especially those residing in the towns bordering upon the Connecticut river, endeavored to effect the removal of the county seat from Chester. A petition for that purpose was presented to Governor Dunmore, March 11, 1771, and among other arguments used was the fact that no county buildings had been erected at Chester, as Chandler had promised, and that there was not "Any real probability that any would be built," and besides this it was extremely inconvenient for people residing in the river towns to attend court at Chester, for the roads leading thither were bad, the inhabitants residing there few in number and the accommodations poor. By order of the governor and council a copy of this petition was served upon Thomas Chandler, and the hearing of the matter fixed for the first Tuesday of May, following. Service was made on Chandler April 7, and on the 10th his reply was transmitted to New York, addressed to Gov. Dunmore. His reply gave an explicit denial to the charge that no county buildings had been erected, and then proceeded to describe a jail that had been constructed, and one that had been commenced. The jails above described are those referred to. He proceeded to compare the roads leading into Chester with those leading into Brattleboro, and claimed the former as "vastly better," and thus endeavored to show the superiority of Chester over Brattleboro. As to the accommodations for people attending court, he asserted they were as good as those afforded by any town in the county, that the provisions furnished were as good as elsewhere, and as many spare beds in his opinion could be obtained there, as at any other place in the county. It appears that there were but four or five families residing near the county buildings, but others resided within one mile of them. Yet Judge C. represented that many preferred to camp

near the county buildings rather than travel a mile for good accommodations. In regard to the roads to Chester, he asserted that a route, within a year, had been traveled from Chester to Albany, and this was the only one either north or south of Chester, for over 100 miles, with the exception of one in Massachusetts which crossed the Hoosic mountains. Persons coming from Albany to attend court would be compelled if the shire town was changed, to first come to C, and then follow the road leading from there to the newly selected place. With the route over the Hoosic mountains, Judge C. seems not to have been pleased, and gave it a *shape* like this, "It is difficult and dangerous both for man and horse," and then gave a passing remark to his associate on the bench—Judge Wells of Brattleboro, who was a corpulent man, and who favored the removal of the shire town from Chester, "A corpulent person can hardly get up with the hold of his horse's tail to draw him up by, and if the horse should miss his step, as many horses have often done, he would fall, roll or slip many rods before he would recover."

For some reason the hearing in May was suffered to pass unattended to, and nothing more appears upon the records of the New York Legislature, until Jan. 15, 1772. In the meantime, offers of money toward the erection of the county buildings were made by several towns, in case such town might be declared the county seat. Rockingham offered £70. During this summer Judge Chandler was not idle, but seeing the necessity of making further efforts in order to retain the county seat at Chester, proceeded at his own expense to erect a court house. It was "thirty feet long, sixteen feet wide and eleven feet post," but with what material it was covered, and the manner in which he obtained nails therefor, does not appear. Besides the court room, there was a "sufficient lobby, or room fit for a jury, with a fire place in it." This building was leased to the County for 10 years and for as much longer as the County might wish to occupy it. In this court house it is probable that but two terms of the "Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace for the County of Cumberland," were held, that of the first Tuesday of November, 1771, and the brief session of the first Tuesday of June, 1772, when according to the provisions the act of the Provincial Council of Mar. 24, 1772, the judges met and opened the court in due form, and adjourned the same with "all presentments, indictments, suits, causes, complaints, writs, processes and proceedings, whether criminal or civil, and all parties charged, prosecuting or defend-

ing therein," to the term then next ensuing to be holden at Westminster.

Jan. 12, 1772, the condition of Cumberland County was again under consideration in the Provincial Council. The House went into committee of the whole and spent considerable time in discussing the subject, when the speaker resumed the chair, and the chairman of the committee reported that legislation in relation to Cumberland County was necessary, and proposed, among others, that a bill be brought in to enable the freeholders and inhabitants of that County to provide suitable county buildings, and elect the necessary County officers. Accordingly on the 16th, a bill was presented and passed to a second reading, which named Chester as the County seat. This was probably effected by the influence and arguments of Judge Chandler. The bill on the 29th was read a second time and referred to a committee of the whole House. Judge Chandler was in New York City at this time, and on the 25th addressed a petition to Gov. Wm. Tyron, who had succeeded Dunmore as the chief executive of the Province, and reiterated the same arguments and statements which he had addressed to Dunmore in his first petition or replication. The petition is dated at Ft. George in the City of New York, and in this he did not neglect to describe the court house which during the preceding Summer he had built at Chester, and leased to the County. The advantages possessed by Chester in respect to location and accessibility were enlarged upon, and also the effect upon the settlement of that part of the County remote from the river, which the continuance of the shire at Chester would naturally have. And finally undertook, in case the tax which he asked for completing the court house and jail was not granted, that he would at his own expense complete those buildings, rather than the same should be removed "to the damage of the public." Chandler seems to have employed all his arts and arguments to influence the mind of Gov. Tyron, and his conduct at this and other times indicates a man of considerable tact and shrewdness, and one well calculated for occupying the leading position which he held for many years among the early settlers of Eastern Vermont.

When the news of the riot at Putney, which occurred Jan. 27, reached him, accompanied with the reported threat of the rioters to "go to Chester pull down ye jail" and release the prisoners, he seized upon this circumstance as affording an argument in favor of the object of his journey to and sojourn at New York. After giving the Governor a history of the disturbance he adds:

"If the jail had been in any one of the river towns as prayed for by some, the jail had, by said mad rioters, been pulled down. Your Excellency will therefore see that it will on this account be best to continue the jail and courts in ye centre of the county, if no other reasons were given but to prevent such sudden mischiefs being perpetrated as may be done in a sudden heat of passion."

But the opposite party had by no means been regardless of their interests during this time. On the 22d, a petition signed by the inhabitants of Cumberland County, had been presented and was read before the House, in which the arguments of Chandler were attempted to be refuted. This was referred to the committee of the whole House. And not satisfied to let the matter rest thus, Samuel Wells and four others addressed Gov. Tyron in behalf of themselves and of those who were opposed to the location of the shire town at Chester. Their former assertions were repeated. They represented the court house and jail erected by Chandler as unworthy the name; that the road to Chester was only partly opened, little traveled, poorly constructed and in some places, almost impassable, and the houses in town as mean, slight and uncomfortable, and urged the selection of Westminster as the future County seat. This address or statement was read in the House, Jan. 27, and referred to the same committee as the others.

The bill with some alterations and amendments was passed March 24th. After the first Tuesday in June the next following instead of two, four terms of court were to be holden each year, but each session should not continue longer than four days. The matter of the location of the shire town was referred by the bill to a meeting of the supervisors chosen by each town, who were required to assemble at the court house in Chester on the last Tuesday in May the next ensuing, and by a plurality of votes ascertain the place where the court house and jail were to be erected. The 19th of May was the day appointed for the election of the supervisors. On the 26th of May this representative body assembled as provided in the bill. The names of its members, and of its presiding officers, are unknown. This meeting was one of great interest to the people of Chester, as the continuance of the sessions of the courts at that place would greatly promote the settlement of the town, and add to its character and business. Whatever might have been Chandler's influence among the members of the Provincial Legislature, he seems to have met with defeat among the representatives of

the people of his own county. Westminster was selected as the shire town, and a spot therein designated for the location of the court house and jail, and the meeting adjourned.

In an old volume of records now in the office of the clerk of Windham County Court, I have found the following records relating to the transfer of the court from Chester to Westminster and the business of the court after its removal to the latter place:

At a Court of Common Pleas and a Court of General Sessions of the peace for the County of Cumberland at the Court House in Chester in the same County on Tuesday, the second day of June, 1772, in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord, George the Third by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith and so forth.

Present:

Thomas Chandler, Esquire, } Judges.
Noah Sabin, Esquire, }
Wm. Willard, Benj. Butterfield, Esqrs.,
Assistant Justices.

COURT OPENED.

Court adjourned to the Meeting House in the Township of Westminster until the second Tuesday in June, instant, with all presentments, indictments, suits, complaints, writs, processes and proceedings, whether criminal or civil and all privities, charges, prosecuting or defending thereon pursuant to the directions of an Act of the Legislature of the province of New York in that code made and provided.

Court assembled in Westminster at the meeting house, June 9, 1772.

Commissions of

Thomas Chandler, Joseph Lord, Samuel Wells and Noah Sabin, Esquires—jointly and severally to be judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of Cumberland, and James Rogers, Nathan Stone, William Willard, Stephen Greenleaf, Thos. Chandler, Junr., and Benj. Butterfield, Esqs.,—to be the assistant Justices of the said Inferior Court of Common Pleas, was published.

Was read.

Bearing date April 14, 1772.

Crean Brush, clerk, bearing date Feb. 15, 1772.

Daniel Whipple, Sheriff.

Grand Jurors impaneled and sworn.

Licenses were granted to sundry persons as tavern keepers and retailers.

June 10, 1772,

John Grout was admitted to practice as an atty. in this Court.

Upon motion made this day by Crean Brush, Esq., representing that no entry whatsoever appears to have been made of any rules, orders, or proceedings in any action whatsoever which hath been commenced or proceeded upon in the said courts since the establishment of the said court until this term and praying the order and direction of the court herein. It is ordered that all actions which have been commenced and proceeded upon and with which were returnable at or before the Term of November last do cease and that the actions be commenced *de novo* unless in such cases only where the defendants have entered a plea and when the cause respectively are at issue. Provided the parties prosecuting and defending do previously agree to release all errors in such actions and enter into a proper agreement signifying the same.

The first trial by jury was

John Church v. Samuel Taylor.

—an action on the case—

John Grout for Plff.

Strong by count of the court for Dft.

Verdict for Dft.

Tuesday, Sept. 8, 1773.

Samuel Knight of Brattleboro, admitted and sworn as an atty. of the court.

Solomon Phelps, do

Sept. 17, 1773,

at Westminster.

James Jackson

v.

Benjamin Wait,

Brush for Plf.

} On trial in ejectment.

Mr. Grout for Dft.

confesses lease,
entry and ouster.

The jury without going from the Bar, find for the Plf. his costs of suit * * * with all that Lot or Parcel of Land situate in Windsor—one House Lot in the 1st Division of house lots containing 50 acres and in No. 42—Also, one meadow lot contiguous and adjoining to the said home lot, containing 7 acres and a half known as lot No. 15 or the same lots have lately been in the tenancy and occupancy of Zepheniah Spicer.

The records end abruptly.

Dec. 14, 1773.

CHAPTER IV.

In 1773 the court house was completed at Westminster. It was situated on an elevation at the northern extremity of the southern plain, called court house hill. In shape it was nearly square, the sides being about 40 feet. It was built of hewn logs and clap-boarded. On the lower floor

in the southeast corner was a kitchen occupied by the jailor, and in the southwest corner a bar room. Each of these rooms was furnished with a large fireplace. The jail was on the north side, on the first floor, having two apartments. A flight of stairs near the east entrance led to the court room in the second story. The sessions of the courts at Westminster from the time of the massacre in April, 1775, were interrupted until 1779, and the civil government in the meantime was in the hands of a committee of safety. The courts were then held in Westminster until 1781, when Cumberland county was abolished.

Cumberland county contained on the 16th of January, 1771, 4,009 white inhabitants and 15 blacks. There were 747 heads of families.

The people of the county were desirous of representation in the Provincial Legislature of New York, and to the number of 152 signed a petition dated 7 December, 1772, addressed to Governor Tyron, praying for this privilege, and on the 23d of the same month the council ordered a writ to issue for the election of two representatives in that county. This was brought about largely through the influence of Judge Chandler.

Samuel Wells of Brattleboro and Creon Brush of Westminster, were elected the first representatives, and in the following February took their seats in the Legislature then in session in New York city. Brush was a native of Dublin, Ireland, and removed to Cumberland county in 1771, and settled in Westminster. He was a large owner of and speculator in lands. He was a tory, and his property was confiscated. He was an influential debater in the Legislature.

Samuel Wells, the other representative, was a farmer and a man of wealth. He was a tory during the revolution, and at its close removed to Canada and settled upon a 1,200 acre tract of land that had been granted him by the king for losses which he had suffered by his loyalty.

Isaac Law, a citizen of New York, took an active part in the affairs preceding the revolution. An effort was made in the city of New York to learn the sentiments of the people in reference to the mother country. Mr. Law as chairman of the committee, wrote to the supervisors of Cumberland county, May 21, 1774, for information. The matter was permitted to slumber until the ensuing fall, when the different towns in the county were invited to send delegates to a convention to be held on the 19th of October at Westminster.

The different towns in the county very generally responded to the call by sending delegates to the convention, which

assembled at Westminster in the court house, on the 19th of October, 1774, and continued in session during the following day; 18 delegates were present. Col. John Hazeltine of Townshend was chairman.

The letter of Isaac Low, the act of the British Parliament in laying a duty or tax on tea, for the purpose of raising a revenue in America, the Boston Port bill, and several arbitrary declarations of the British government were read to the convention, and a committee to report resolutions expressing the sense of the convention on these then all absorbing topics, was chosen. John Grout of Chester, Joshua Wells of Westminster, Paul Spooner of Hartford, Edward Harris of Halifax, and Major William Williams of Marlborough, constituted the committee.

The report of the committee was presented on the 20th, and with the resolutions reported was unanimously adopted. I quote from the resolutions:

"Resolved: That as true and loyal subjects of our gracious sovereign, King George the third, of Great Britain, etc., we will spend our lives and fortunes in his service, that as we will defend our king while he reigns over us his subjects, and wish his reign may be long and glorious, so we will defend our just rights, as British subjects, while breath is in our nostrils, and blood in our veins; that considering the late Acts of the British Parliament, for blocking up the port of Boston, etc., which we view as arbitrary and unjust, inasmuch as the Parliament have sentenced them unheard, and dispensed with all the modes of law and justice which we think necessary to distinguish between lawfully obtaining right for property injured, and arbitrarily enforcing to comply with their will, be it right or wrong, we resolve to assist the people of Boston in defense of their liberties to the utmost of our abilities."

In the next resolution they announced in the most explicit terms the rules by which their own conduct should be governed in circumstances in which they might be nearly concerned:

"Sensible," said they, "That the strength of our opposition to the late acts consist in uniform, manly, steady, and determined mode of procedure, we will bear testimony against, and discourage all riotous, tumultuous and unnecessary mobs which tend to injure the persons or properties of harmless individuals, but endeavor to treat those persons whose abominable principles and actions show them to be enemies to American liberty, as loathsome animals not fit to be touched or to have any society or connection with."

A committee of correspondence was chosen to communicate with other com-

mittees of correspondence. The chairman was directed to forward the resolutions of the convention to Isaac Low, and the convention adjourned.

On the 18th of November, 1774, another county convention was called to assemble at Westminster, November 30th. This convention duly assembled and "All the resolves of the Continental Congress which had been passed a few weeks previous were adopted, and a promise was made by which the delegates bound themselves as representatives of their constituents, religiously to adhere to the non-importation, non-consumption and non-exportation association.

A third convention was holden at Westminster, February 7, 1775, twelve towns were represented. Colonel Hazeltine was chosen chairman, and Dr. Paul Spooner, clerk. Its session continued through three days. A standing committee of correspondence was selected to keep the inhabitants of the county informed as to the doings of the friends of independence in the different Colonies. Its members were Joshua Webb, Nathaniel Robertson, and Abijah Lovejoy of Westminster, Captain Minard of Putney, Solomon Harvey of Fulham, (now Dummerston,) Nathaniel French of Brattleboro, William Bullock and Hezekiah Stowell of Guilford, Lieutenant Patterson of Hinsdale, Edward Harris of Halifax, Charles Phelps and Captain Whitmore of Marlboro, Elijah Olvord of Draper, Samuel Robertson of Newfane, John Hazeltine and Samuel Fletcher of Townsend, James Rogers of Kent, now Londonderry, Moses Guild of Chester, Moses Wright and Jona Burt of Rockingham, Simon Stevens of Springfield, Hilkiah Grout and Oliver Kidder of Weathersfield, Benjamin Wait of Windsor, Paul Spooner of Hertford, now Hartland, Esq. Burch of Hartford, Jacob Haselton of Woodstock, John W. Dana of Pomfret.

Dr. Spooner, Joshua Webb, Abijah Lovejoy, Solomon Harvey, and Capt. Whitmore were chosen "to serve as monitor to the committee of correspondence, to transfer all letters, and all other matters that are of consequence or intelligence to the chairman, Col. Hazeltin." It was voted not to choose field officers, and the proposition to allow an appeal from a justice court was decided in the negative. Provisions were made for the calling together of the convention in case of necessity, and Chas. Phelps and Dr. Harvey were instructed to prepare for publication an account of the doings of the convention, and the convention adjourned without day.

The Continental Congress assembled at Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1774, to consult upon measures for the common safety. This meeting was followed by the sus-

pension of British authority in nearly all the American Colonies except New York, which refused to assent to the measures recommended by that body, and the courts of justice were either shut up, or adjourned without transacting any business. The first interruption of the courts of New York occurred at Westminster in Cumberland County, Mar. 14, 1775, and is known as the "Westminster massacre." Though the province of New York had rejected these measures proposed by the Continental Congress, the people of the County of Cumberland had heartily accepted them.

The events at Westminster on the 18th of March, aroused the people of the county, and caused a general disposition to resist the administration of the government of New York, and at a meeting of committees appointed by a large body of inhabitants of Cumberland County, holden at Westminster, April 11, 1775, resolutions were adopted, declaring it to be the "duty of the inhabitants to wholly renounce and resist the administration of the government of New York, till such times as the lives and property of these inhabitants may be secured by it, or till such time as they can have opportunity to lay their grievances before his most Gracious Majesty in Council, with an humble petition to be taken out of so oppressive a jurisdiction, and either annexed to some other government, or erected and incorporated into a new one."

Maj. Abijah Lovejoy was moderator, and Dr. Reuben Jones, clerk of this convention, and Col. Haseltine, Chas. Phelps and Col. Ethan Allen were chosen a committee to prepare a remonstrance and petition to King George.

These proceedings indicate loyalty to the British government, but hatred of New York, and had not the events of April 19, at Lexington, Mass., so soon followed, fully arousing and uniting the Colonies, this controversy would have been settled perhaps by the king. No 'humble petition' was presented by Ethan Allen or any other member of this committee to King George, as contemplated by the resolutions—but we soon find Ethan Allen at Ticonderoga demanding its surrender in the name of Almighty God and the Continental Congress. New York wheeled into line for the common defense and left for a time the Grants in open rebellion to her authority.

A provincial convention was organized in New York, May 22d. but Cumberland County was not represented; however, on the 6th of June, a convention, or "County Congress" was holden at Westminster, and Col. John Hazeltine of Townsend, Dr. Paul Spooner of Hart-

land, and Maj. Wm. Williams of Westminster were chosen delegates to represent the county in the New York Provincial Congress, and on the 21st day of June, these gentlemen took their seats,—and this Congress adjourned July 8th. Col. Hazeltine remained but three days in the convention—but the other delegates continued to the close of the session. These three gentlemen were re-elected as delegates at a convention holden at Westminster, July 26, but only Wm. Williams took his seat in the convention having been empowered to act singly “in as ample and full a manner” as if all were present.

At a County Convention holden at the Court House in Westminster, Messrs. Spooner and Williams were again returned as delegates from Cumberland County and in February, 1776, Col. Joseph March of Hartford, and Wm. Williams were returned as delegates.

The County Committee of Safety assembled at Westminster Court House and continued in session from June 11 to 21st, 1776. Twenty towns were represented by 34 delegates. The affairs of the county were discussed, and civil and criminal justice administered. Joseph Marsh, John Sessions and Simon Stevens were chosen to represent the county in the New York Provincial Congress from the second Monday in July following, and the following instructions for the guidance of these delegates were prepared and adopted. The sentiments of these instructions are so highly patriotic, and embody so many principles that are now engrafted into our system of State laws, that it is deemed proper to insert here the following extracts:

“First—we instruct you to use your influence to establish a government in this Colony agreeable to the maxim, viz: that all civil power (under God) is originally in the people, and that you in no instance, in your public capacity, will do anything to abridge the people of this fundamental right. * * * *

“Second—that you use your best influence in Congress to adopt such a code of laws, whereby the liberty, property and everything dear to the inhabitants of this colony and America in general, shall be founded on a permanent basis, a few of which laws we humbly beg leave to suggest, might be made or enacted, viz: laws for establishing religion and literature, so that ministers of the Gospel may be supported and schools set up, which must have a tendency to promote virtue and good manners.

“Third, we think it would much conduce to the happiness of this county to have a court of justice, so soon as may be properly organized, to take cognizance of all criminal actions. At the same

time we desire that men of character, integrity, knowledge and virtue, who belong to our own county, may sustain the offices in such an important department. The ancient trial by jury, we have a great veneration for. In order that our future courts may be supplied with grand jurors, we humbly request that the Honorable Congress would adopt the following method for this county, viz.: That each town through the county, at their annual meetings shall elect their proportion of men, who shall serve as grand jurors, the ensuing year, and that their names shall be properly returned in the clerk's office in order that the jury, when so chosen, may inform the advocates, who shall prosecute criminal actions of all misdemeanors in the county, passing within their knowledge. The petit jurors, in like manner, we would be glad, might be chosen annually, and that their names, being enrolled, may be returned in the clerk's office, and where so returned, may be drawn by lot for the service of the ensuing year; * * * * that all deeds may be recorded by the town clerk in each town. * * *

“Lastly—* * * we desire that each town in this county may nominate their own justices, and that they may not be appointed without such nomination. That justice, religion and virtue may prevail in this colony and that peace and tranquility may be restored through America is the sincere desire of the Committee of Safety for Cumberland county.”

The right of the “Grants” to secede from New York was among the subjects of discussion; some of the members favored a union with Massachusetts. A letter was prepared, addressed to the members of the Provincial Congress, in which was expressly reserved the right of the people of Cumberland county, in the event that the Provincial Congress should fail in establishing a government independent of the Crown, to be governed by the principles embraced in the instructions to their delegates, to disavow “every clause, article and paragraph of such an institution,” and the further right of pursuing “their former petition in behalf of the people, prepared some years ago, and referred to the great and General Assembly of the ancient, ever respectable and most patriotic government of the Massachusetts Bay Province, that the whole district described in said petition may be hereafter re-united to that province.

Another meeting of the committee was commenced July 23d, and ended 26th, and eighteen towns were represented. A quantity of powder, 1,800 pounds, which had been received from the New York

authorities, was deposited in one of the jail rooms of the court house, and a sergeant and four privates were detailed to guard it by night, and a sergeant and two privates by day. "Necessary vittling and a half pint of rum to each man, once in 24 hours" were supplied, and measures adopted for the detection of spies and informers.

At the July session of the New York Provincial Congress, Cumberland county was represented by Messrs. Marsh, Stevens and Sessions. The commissary was directed to furnish 4,500 pounds of lead for the use of the county, and Mr. Sessions was deputed to forward the lead to the general committee of the county, and the committee were required "To attend carefully to the disposition" of this supply among the militia. For the protection of the frontier from raids by Indians the convention resolved to raise ranging parties, and 252 men were ordered to be raised by Cumberland and Gloucester counties, and the force to be divided into four companies. The command of this battalion was entrusted to a major, chosen by the convention. Joab Hoisington of Windsor, was unanimously elected "Major of the rangers." On the 6th day of August the committees of safety for Cumberland and Gloucester counties met at Windsor and made nominations for officers of the four companies of the rangers. Commissions were granted to the following, October 10, 1776, under authority of the New York convention:

CAPTAINS.

Benjamin Wait.
John Strong.
Joseph Hatch.
Abner Seeley.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Elisha Hawley.
Eldad Benton.
Simon Stevens.
Benjamin Whitney.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Zebulon Lyon.
John Barnes.
Amos Chamberlain.
Jehiel Robbins.

The militia of Cumberland and Gloucester counties were formed into one brigade and Jacob Bagley of Newbury was appointed brigadier-general and Simon Stevens of Springfield, brigade major. Two *paper* regiments were formed and officered under the authority of New York.

To the rangers a bounty of \$25 was allowed to each non-commissioned officer and private upon his passing muster, and in lieu of rations, a certain sum was

promised weekly in the following ratio: To each captain, 16s.; each lieutenant, 14s.; and to each non-commissioned officer and private, 10s.; and each was to equip himself "with a good musket or fire lock, powder horn, bullet-pouch and tomahawk, blanket and knapsack."

Major Hoisington took his position at Newbury that he might be able to watch the movements of the Indians and Tories, and guard the frontier from their incursions, and was able to send to Gens. Gates and Schuyler much valuable information concerning the plans and movements of the enemy, obtained from spies and Tories, but the active services of the rangers were not called for during this year, though the movements of the enemy on the Canadian border and Lake Champlain caused much uneasiness throughout Cumberland county.

A session of the County Committee of Safety assembled at Westminster, November 5th and the friends of the formation of a new State made the session exciting and stormy. Sixteen towns were represented. Charles Phelps of Townsend had written a letter under date of June 21st, to the New York convention, expressive of the sentiments of the committee, as above detailed. The friends of New York wished to withdraw this letter, while the friends of a new State were not disposed to recall it. The motion to withdraw prevailed; but the minority strongly resented this action, and entered their protests against any further action of the Committee as then constituted. A compromise was however effected—by adopting a report withdrawing the letter—but asserting the right of petition, and that "if upon proper deliberation it may be thought proper a separation should be most conducive to the peace and happiness of this county, we do not preclude ourselves from the privilege of presenting our petition to the Honorable Continental Congress." These sentiments were embodied in the form of a letter and sent to the New York convention, and the Committee of Safety adjourned to meet on the first Tuesday of June, 1777, "and not sooner except on emergent call." A session was held at Brattleboro, December 2d, but no business was accomplished.

CHAPTER V.

A convention of delegates from the several towns in the Grants was holden at Dorset, January 16, 1776. This convention adopted a petition and address to the Continental Congress, in which their unflinching attachment to the cause of liberty and independence was avowed, but at the same time they had determined

not to submit to the odious and galling jurisdiction of New York. But Congress did not reach any decision upon this petition.

The Declaration of American Independence having been published, it was deemed proper to call another convention to ascertain the state of public feeling on this subject, and accordingly a convention was holden at Dorset, July 24, 1776, at which delegates from 25 towns were present. The convention by adjournment re-assembled at Dorset, September 25th, and at Westminster January 15, 1777. Public feeling had been aroused, and it was ascertained that more than three-fourths of the people of Cumberland county were favorable to an independent State government. At this Westminster convention a declaration expressive of their sentiments was adopted, declaring "That the district of territory comprehending and usually known by the name and description of the New Hampshire Grants, of right ought to be, and is hereby declared forever, hereafter, to be considered as a free and independent jurisdiction or State, by the name, and forever hereafter, to be called, known and distinguished, by the name of New Connecticut, alias Vermont."

Judge Thomas Chandler was chairman of the committee who drew up the above declaration.

The convention after sitting until the 22d, adjourned to meet at Windsor on the first Wednesday in June, following; but first adopted an address to the Continental Congress, setting forth the controversy with New York, and claiming recognition as one of "The free and independent American States," and that delegates therefrom be admitted to seats in the grand Continental Congress.

The convention assembled at Windsor in pursuance of adjournment, on the first Wednesday of June, and a committee appointed to make a draft of a constitution, and each town was recommended to elect a delegate to meet in convention at Windsor, on the 2d day of July following.

July 2d the convention met at Windsor, in the hall of a hotel, which has since been known as the Constitution House. Until the fall of 1869 the building occupied its place on the main street.

The draft of a constitution was presented and read, and the convention proceeded to consider its provisions with deliberation, and while having the subject under consideration, the news of the evacuation of Ticonderoga arrived, and the Convention was on the point of adjourning without completing their labors, when a violent storm accompanied with thunder and lightning broke upon them; they remained in session, the constitution

was read and adopted, but was never submitted to the people of the State for their approval or disapproval.

The first Legislature of the State of Vermont assembled at Windsor, March 12, 1778, and on the 17th of that month all the land lying between the Green Mountains and Connecticut river was erected into a county, to be called Unity, but this name was changed to Cumberland on the 21st, and on the 24th this large county was divided into two shires, the old dividing line between Gloucester and Cumberland counties being adopted as the line of separation between the two shires. Newbury was the name assigned to the northern shire, and Westminster to the southern shire.

A Court of Confiscation was established by the Council on the 26th, to have jurisdiction over, and power to confiscate and sell lands in the county adjudged forfeited. Col. Joseph Marsh, Gen Jacob Bagley, Maj. Thomas Murdock, Benjamin Emmons, Esq., Dr. Paul Spooner, and Col. Benjamin Carpenter, were the members of this court.

On the 24th the Assembly made choice of judges for the shire of Newbury, Jacob Bailey, Jacob Barton, William Heaton, Reuben Foster and John French; for the Westminster shire, John Sheperdson of Guilford, Stephen Tilden of Hartford, Hubbel Wells of Halifax, Hezekiah Thomson of Windsor, and Nathaniel Robinson of Westminster.

At a session of the General Assembly holden at Bennington, in June, 1778, a special court was established for Westminster shire, and John Sheperdson, Stephen Tilden, Hezekiah Thomson of Windsor, Samuel Fletcher of Townsend, and Joshua Webb of Rockingham, appointed the judges. And also a special court for Newbury shire, and Deacon Smalley, Deacon John Barnett, William Heaton, Benjamin Baldwin, and Reuben Foster, appointed judges.

Very many of the inhabitants of Vermont were Tories during the revolution. Some of them were large land owners, and early measures were taken to confiscate their lands and thus replenish the treasury and aid in the common defence. In addition to the Court of Confiscation, on the 30th of April, 1779, commissioners for the sale of these confiscated estates were appointed. Major Thomas Chandler had jurisdiction in the towns of Rockingham, Chester, and Westminster; Captain Ebenezer Curtis in the towns of Windsor, Hertford, (now Hartland,) Woodstock and Reading.

Meantime the Court of Confiscation was established on a different basis, and the powers which had formerly belonged to it were, on the 2d of June, 1779, vested

in the governor and any two of his council.

At the session of the Legislature in October justices of the peace were appointed in 18 towns, and two of the Probate Districts were supplied with judges.

The friends of New York were not idle spectators of these proceedings. They denied the jurisdiction of the State of Vermont, and though they were not sufficiently numerous to establish and hold a superior court, yet justices of the peace were appointed, and other civil and military officers for the county, and many towns were thus provided with two sets of officials, the one deriving their authority from the State of Vermont, the other from New York.

In August, 1778, an attempt was made to ascertain the views of a majority of the citizens of the southern part of the county, on this question of the jurisdiction. It appears that in the towns of Hinsdale, Guilford, Halifax, Brattleboro, Marlboro, Draper, Fulham, Newfane, Putney, Westminster, Springfield and Weathersfield, there were at this time 480 voters who supported New York, 320 who supported Vermont, and 185 who were neutral in opinion.

The Superior Court was appointed to be holden at Westminster on the 2d Thursday of March, 1779, and at Newbury on the 2d Thursday of September, 1779. At the first session of the Superior Court at Westminster, the first case tried was that of Pompey Brakkee of Chester, a negro, plf., against Elijah Lovell of Rockingham, deft. The exact nature of the complaint does not appear, but Brakkee won damages to the amount of £400 and costs. At an adjourned term of the court holden May 26, Stephen R. Bradley of Westminster, was appointed clerk of the court, and at the same term Bradley and Noah Smith were admitted and sworn as attorneys of the court, and at the same term Nathan Stone, a citizen of Windsor, but an adherent of New York, was arraigned, having been charged with using "Reproachful and scandalous words on the 15th of March, concerning the authority of the State of Vermont." The offence consisted in having said to John Benjamin, Esq., the sheriff of the county of Cumberland, "G—d—you and your governor and council." Stone pleaded guilty and was fined £20 lawful money, and costs, and was obliged to give bonds in £1000 as a guaranty for his future good conduct.

On the 18th of August, 1778, the authorities of New York, still claiming jurisdiction over the county, had by virtue of the Constitution of the State of New York, appointed a full complement of officials for the county. Pelatiah Fitch of Halifax, John Sessions of Westmin-

ster, and James Clay of Putney, were commissioned judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas. Eleazer Patterson, Hilkiah Grout and Stephen Greenleaf, assistant justices of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas. Micah Townsend, county clerk; Simeon Edwards, sheriff; James Clay, surrogate.

These judicial officers never were permitted to exercise the functions of their respective offices in Cumberland county. There were some conflicts between the Vermont officials and the adherents of New York, but it is not my purpose to give a detailed account of them. Such accounts more appropriately being given in the local histories of the towns in which the conflicts happened. Judges, justices of the peace and sheriff were appointed by the New York authorities, as late as June 5, 1782.

CHAPTER VI.

The New York Convention of representatives in session at Kingston, Apr. 25, 1777, directed all county and sub-committees to use their utmost endeavors to apprehend, secure and otherwise in their discretion to dispose of all such persons as were inimical or dangerous to the State until further orders from the New York Legislature. The right of appeal from any sub-committee to the general committee was not to be abridged; and again on the 5th of May the committee of Cumberland county were especially requested and empowered to take the most effectual measures to prevent, surprise and quell all insurrections, revolts and disaffections; and were empowered to call out the militia and cause "all such traitorous inhabitants of this State as shall be found in arms against the authority of the same, to be destroyed or otherwise effectually secured."

It was well known in the convention that a strong spirit of disaffection existed in Cumberland county, that a majority of the towns refused allegiance to the authority of the State of New York; and therefore the convention proceeded on the 10th day of May to resolve "that such of the members of the committee as should meet on due and regular notice, should be authorized to proceed to business."

May 19th a warrant was issued to the sheriff of Cumberland county directing him to order an election for State officers under the constitution of New York. The sheriff of Cumberland county was Paul Spooner, appointed May 5, 1777, but he declined the office and no election was holden under the above warrant.

James Clay, however, acting as chairman of the county committee, sent let-

ters to the several towns in the county ordering the election of members of the County Committee of Safety. The inhabitants of Windsor met May the 20th and voted by a great majority not to proceed to act according to the orders of the State of New York. The inhabitants of Townsend assembled June 2nd and instructed Joseph Tyler, the member of the County Committee from that town, not to act with the County Committee agreeable to the new constitution of the State of New York, "Because in our opinion we do not belong to the jurisdiction of that State."

June 4, 1777, the Yorker Committee of Safety met at the court house in Westminster. Westminster, Putney, Brattleboro, Hinsdale, Hartford, Springfield, Kent, and Pomfret, were represented. James Clay was chosen chairman and Simon Stevens clerk. The convention adjourned until afternoon, hoping for a more full attendance, and again to the 5th, when they voted, "Not to go upon the public business of the county until a fuller number of the committee were present," and adjourned until the 17th inst.

On the 17th this committee again assembled at Westminster. Putney, Westminster, Brattleboro, Springfield and Weathersfield being represented—they adjourned until the following day—when a further adjournment was had until the 26th, at the house of John Sargeant in Brattleboro. And on the 26th the committee reassembled at Brattleboro, "being terrified by threats from the people who are setting up a new State here they thought it imprudent to proceed to any business at Westminster," and concluded to go to a more congenial atmosphere at Brattleboro.

The members present at Brattleboro were: James Clay and Lucius Wilson of Putney, Michel Gilson of Westminster, Obediah Wells and John Sargeant of Brattleboro, Luke Knowlton of Newfane, Hilkiah Grout of Weathersfield, and Eleazer Patterson and Amos Tute of Hinsdale—the forlorn hope of the Yorkers.

Hilkiah Grout was chosen clerk. The convention voted to make a true representation of the broken state of the inhabitants of the county of Cumberland, and assign some reason why the county committee did not proceed agreeable to the resolves of the convention of the State of New York in respect "of their choosing Governors and Delegates to send to convention."

James Clay, Eleazer Patterson and Hilkiah Grout were chosen a committee to draft a representation and lay before the convention. The committee reported, and their report was accepted,

and Messrs. Patterson and Grout appointed a committee to carry the representation to the convention of the State of New York.

These gentlemen were furnished with proper credentials stating that the expense of the journey is borne by private subscription "as the divided State of the county renders it impossible to raise any money in any public way, therefore the committee prays the assembly or convention give their assistance in this affair."

The committee then adjourned to meet on the first Tuesday of September, at the court house in Westminster.

The report of the committee set forth that the convention held at Windsor on the fourth day of June instant, for the purpose of establishing the new State of Vermont, have taken into their possession the prison of the county and have strictly forbid all committees acting under the authority of the State of New York—so that it is become impracticable to proceed to any public business in the county—that "the public peace is so interrupted by the proceedings of the convention at Windsor, that it hath already hindered the raising of men for the common defence; that the friends of the new State were pursuing their own private interests rather than the public weal, adding what was no doubt fully true, "We really believe that without the interposition of the Honorable Continental Congress they will never submit to the authority of the State of New York until obliged to do so by the sword."

Eleazer Patterson and Hilkiah Grout were deputed to present said report to the New York convention, and this service was performed by Col. Patterson, but the records of the convention do not show any action to have been taken in regard to it.

Sept. 2, 1777, the New York Committee of Safety met at Westminster, at the court house, pursuant to adjournment from Brattleboro.

Mr. Rust of Hartford, Mr. Gilson of Westminster, Mr. Simons of Rockingham, Messrs. Simon, Stevens and Powers of Springfield, Mr. Sargeant of Chester and Hilkiah Grout of Weathersfield, were the only persons present. An adjournment was had until the next day, with no addition to their numbers, when a motion was made "to send some suitable person to the convention or Legislature of the State of New York to inform them of the conduct of the Pretended Council and Pretended Committee of the State of Vermont, and take their advice and directions thereon," but the motion was rejected by a vote of four to three,

and the committee adjourned to the second Tuesday of November.

The new State of Vermont was successfully formed and met with the hearty approval of a large majority of the people, but still the adherents of New York, though few in numbers, were not disposed to yield the contest, and held several meetings at Brattleboro, where seems to have been their headquarters, to take measures to carry out their views. At a meeting held at that place, April 15, 1778, representatives from Guilford, Brattleboro, Putney, Newfane, Hinsdale and Rockingham, were present, and adopted a protest in the form of an address, "To the gentlemen convened at Windsor, under the style of the General Assembly of the State of Vermont," against the formation of the new State. The towns of Weathersfield and Westminster concurred in the sentiments of the address. The protestors state: "Therefore, on behalf of ourselves and those who delegated us for that purpose, we publicly declare that as we have not in any way assisted in, or consented to the forming of a separate and independent government, we shall not consider ourselves bound by any acts of the Legislature thereof," and declare their allegiance due to the State of New York.

The opposition thus declared did not confine itself to words, but as subsequent events show, developed itself by resisting the precepts of the courts and the new State officials.

An enumeration of the friends of New York was made and it appeared that in the towns of Hinsdale, Guilford, Halifax, Brattleboro, Marlboro, Draper, Fulham, Newfane, Putney, Westminster, Springfield and Weathersfield, 480 voters supported New York, 320 the jurisdiction of Vermont and 185 were neutral in opinion.

A convention of the disaffected was holden at Brattleboro, May 4, 1779, and addressed a long petition to Gov. Clinton of New York, setting forth the acts of authority of "the partizans for a new State," in confiscating property, in attempting to exercise judicial and military authority "over those who continue loyal to the State of New York," assessing and collecting taxes, etc., and urging the governor to take effectual and immediate measures for protecting the loyal subjects of New York and to convince Congress of the impropriety of delaying to interfere in regard to the jurisdiction of New York over the "Grants."

Samuel Minot was chairman of this convention, and committees were present from the towns of Hinsdale, Guilford, Brattleboro, Fulham, Putney. Westminster,

Rockingham, Springfield and Weathersfield. About this time a military association appears to have been formed in this county, to resist the authority of the State of Vermont. Ethan Allen was directed by the governor to raise the militia for the purpose of suppressing it. Upon receiving intelligence of this, Col. Patterson, who held a commission in this county under the authority of New York, addressed Gov. Clinton, under the date of May 5, requesting directions how to proceed, and suggesting the necessity of sending the militia of Albany county to his assistance.

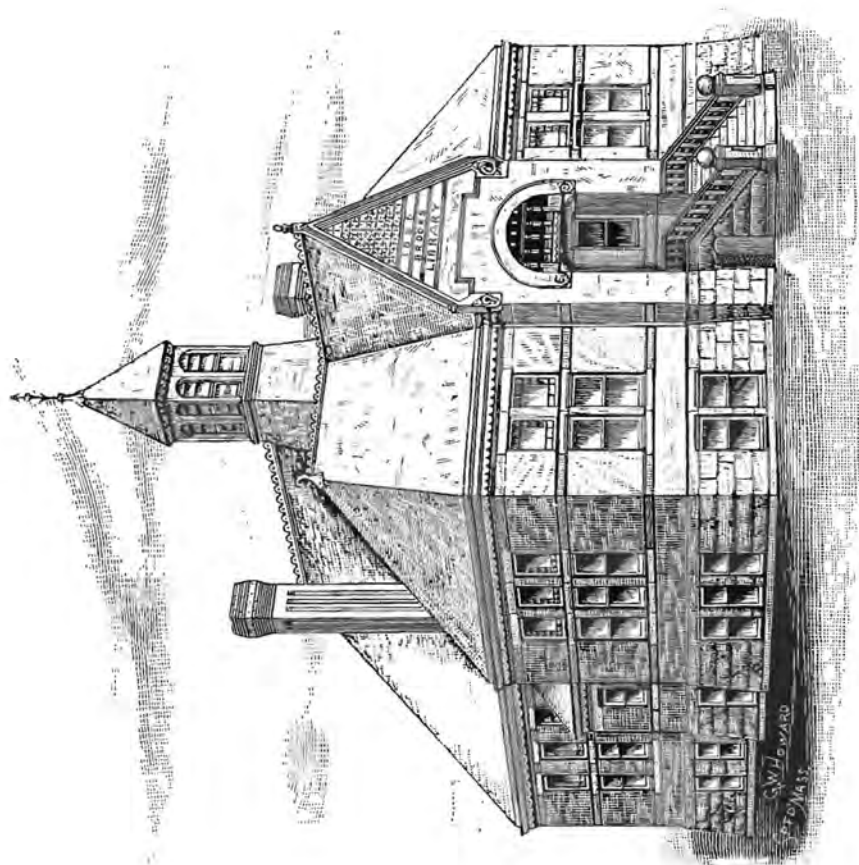
Governor Clinton answered this communication and the petition of May 4, with assurances of protection, and recommending that the authority of Vermont should in no instance be acknowledged, except in the alternative of submission or inevitable ruin.

On the 18th of May, Gov. Clinton wrote to the President of Congress, urging the immediate interposition of Congress, "That he daily expected he should be obliged to order out a force for the defence of those who adhered to New York. That the wisdom of Congress would suggest to them what would be the consequence of submitting the controversy, specially at that juncture, to the decision of the sword."

June 1, 1779, this letter from Governor Clinton, the petition of the committee of Cumberland county, the letter of Colonel Patterson, and Governor Clinton's reply, were laid before Congress, and a committee of five, Messrs. Ellsworth, Edwards, Witherspoon, Atlee, and Root, were chosen "To repair to the inhabitants of the Grants, and enquire into the reason why they refuse to continue citizens of the respective States which heretofore exercised jurisdiction over the said District. * * * And that they take every prudent measure to promote an amicable settlement of all differences, and prevent divisions and animosities so prejudicial to the United States."

While the subject was engaging the attention of Congress, Allen marched with an unarmed force and made prisoners of the colonel and militia officers who were acting under the authority of the State of New York, and this was practically the end of the New York authority within this county.

Without pursuing the subject further in detail, the corporate existence of Cumberland county was terminated by an act of the Legislature, passed February, 1781, "For the division of counties within the State." Cumberland county was subdivided into the counties of Windham, Windsor, and Orange.



THE BROOKS FREE LIBRARY.
BRATTLEBORO.

BRATTLEBORO.

BY HENRY BURNHAM.

The population of this town, now about 6,000, is principally in two villages called East and West village. The West village is nearest the geographical centre of the town. It was formerly the larger and only village, where were the church privileges, town meetings, June trainings, etc. In consequence of the navigation of the Connecticut river—which forms the eastern boundary of the East village, and of the town for about six miles—and the enterprising character and efforts of Wm. Fessenden, John Holbrook, Francis Goodhue, and others, the East village received an impulse, early in the present century, which caused it to far surpass the West village in business and population.

The town derives its name from William Brattle, from Massachusetts—one of the grantees of the town—and his name is the first one upon the list. Being loyal to King George, he fled to Nova Scotia at the commencement of the Revolutionary War. It is said he died there before the close of the war, and, after the "Jay treaty," his heirs made efforts to recover his confiscated property in this country. How much land he owned in this town, we are not informed; but his claim covered some of the best land in the town of Putney, which is ten miles north of Brattleboro. It has long been quite universally believed that the first civilized establishment in Vermont was at Fort Dummer, which was erected in the southeast corner of the town of Brattleboro in 1724. Hon. David Reed, in his account of Colchester, ably maintains and claims this honor for Isle LaMotte, in the county of Grand Isle. [See *Isle LaMotte*, this work, Vol. II.—Ed.] Though it is evident that the several histories of the State have been led into the error of claiming too much for this town, it is equally evident, we believe, that the first English or Anglo-Saxon settlement, in this State, was made on what is

now soil of Brattleboro, by the erection of "His Majesty's Fort Dummer," as stated in the charter. Twenty-nine years after this settlement, Brattleboro was chartered under George II., and Josiah Willard, Esq., chosen or appointed Moderator of the first town meeting.

CHARTER OF BRATTLEBORO; BY KING
GEORGE THE SECOND, 1753.

PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

L. S. George the Second, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

To all persons to whom these presence shall come, greeting:

Know ye that we of our special grace and certain knowledge and mere motion, for the due Encouragement of settling a new plantation within our said Province, By and with the advice of our trusty and well-beloved Benning Wentworth, Esq., our Governor and Commander-in-Chief of our said Province of New Hampshire in America, and of our Council of the sd Province, have upon the conditions and reservations hereafter made, Given & Granted and by these Presents for us our Heirs & successors Do Give and Grant in equal Shares unto our Loving Subjects Inhabitants of our said Province of New Hampshire and his Majesty's other Governments and to their heirs and assigns forever whose Names are Entered on this Grant to be divided to and amongst them into fifty-six shares. Two of which shares to be laid out in one Tract of the contents of Eight Hundred acres for his Excellency Benning Wentworth, Esq. and is in full for his two shares, which Tract is bounded as follows, viz:

Beginning at the rocks at the upper end of the Fort meadow so called. Thence up Connecticut River Two hundred and forty rods, & to carry that breadth back West ten degrees North so far as to contain Eight Hundred acres. All that Tract or parcel of Land situate, lying & being within our Province of New Hampshire containing by admeasurement Nineteen Thousand Three Hundred and sixty acres, which Tract is to contain five miles and one-half mile square & no more, out of which an allowance is to be made for high ways & unimprovable lands by rocks, mountains, Ponds & Rivers,

one thousand and forty acres free according to a plan thereof made & presented by our said Governors orders & hereunto annexed. Butted & bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at the mouth of Venters Brook so called where it empties itself in to Connecticut River, & runs from thence six miles or thereabouts to the South East corner of Marleborough thence five miles, North ten degrees East by Marleborough aforesaid to a stake & stones in said Line, Thence East 10 degrees south to Connecticut River aforesaid, then down said River to the bounds first mentioned at Venters Brook, Except a Tract of land lying in the said East corner of said Township containing about Two Hundred acres as the same is now fenced in and improved, which is hereby granted & assigned to Oliver Willard and to his heirs & assigns one of the within Grantees. He having heretofore cleared and improved the said Tract and is to be in full for his share & proportion of the said Township, said Two hundred acres are bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at Venters Brook and runs West ten^o North sixty rods to a Hill & then runs under the Hill round as the Hill runs to the rocks at the upper end of the Meadow called fort meadow, thence down the river to Venter Brook and that the same be and is incorporated into a Township by the name of Brattleborough, and that the Inhabitants that do or shall hereafter Inhabit said Township are hereby Declared to be Enfranchised with and entitled to all & every the privileges & Immunities that other Towns within our said Province by law exercise and enjoy, and further that the said town as soon as there shall be fifty Familys resident and settled therein shall have the liberty of holding Two Fairs, one of which shall be held on the first Thursday in October annually, and the other on the first Thursday in February annually, which Fairs are not to continue & be held longer than the respective Saturday following the sd respective Thursday, and as soon as said town shall consist of fifty familys a market shall be opened and kept one or more days in each week as may be tho't most advantageous to the Inhabitants. Also that the first meeting for the choice of Town Officers agreeable to the laws of our said Province shall be held on the fifteen Day of Jan'y next which meeting shall be notified by Josiah Willard Esq who is hereby also appointed Moderator of the said first meeting which he is to notify and govern agreeable to the laws and customs of our said Province, and that the annual meeting forever hereafter for the choice of such officers of said Town shall be on the first Wednesday in March annually. To have and to hold the said Tract of Land as above expressed together with all the Priviledges and appurtenances to them and their respective heirs & assigns forever, upon the following conditions Viz: That every Grantee his heirs or assigns shall Plant or cultivate five acres of land within

the term of five years for every fifty acres contained in his or their share or Proportion of Land in said Township, and continue to improve and settle the same by additional cultivations on Penalty of the forfeiture of his Grant or share in said Township, & its reverting to his Majesty his heirs & successors to be by him or them regranted to such of his subjects as shall effectually settle & cultivate the same. That all White or other Pine Trees within the said Township fit for Masting our Royal Navy be carefully Preserved for that use, and none to be cut or felled without his Majestys Especial Lycence for so doing first had and obtained upon the penalty of forfeiture of the right of such Grantee his heirs & assigns to us our heirs & successors as well as being subject to the Penalty of any act or acts of Parliament that now are or hereafter shall be enacted. Also his fort Dummer & a Tract of land of fifty rods square round it, viz: fifty rods West, twenty-five rods South & twenty-five rods North of said Fort. That before any Division of the land be made to and amongst the Grantees, a Tract of Land as near the center of the Township as the land will admit of shall be reserved and marked out for Town Lots, one of which shall be allotted to each Grantee of the contents of one acre yielding and paying therefor to us our heirs & successors for the space of ten years to be computed from the date hereof the rent of one Ear of Indian corn only on the first day of January annually if Lawfully Demanded, the first payment to be made on the first day of January after the first of January next ensuing the date hereof, and every Proprietor, Settler or Inhabitant shall yield and pay to us our heirs and successors yearly & every year forever from and after the expiration of the ten years, from the date hereof. Namely on the first day of January which will be in the year of Our Lord Christ one thousand Seven Hundred & Sixty-four, one shilling Proclamation money for every hundred acres he so owns, settles or possesses, and so in proportion for a Greater or Lesser Tract of the said Land, which money shall be paid by the respective persons above said their heirs or assigns, in our Council Chamber in Portsmouth or to such officer or officers as shall be appointed to receive the same, and this to be in lieu of all other rents and services whatsoever in Testimony hereof we have caused the seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness Benning Wentworth, Esq., our Governor & Commander in Chief of our said Province the Twenty-sixth day of December in the year of our Lord Christ 1753 and in the Twenty-seventh year of our Reign.

B. WENTWORTH.

By his Excellencys command with advice of Council.

THEODORE ATRINSON,

Secy.

Entered and Recorded according to the original under the Province Seal, this 27th day of December 1753.

Pr THEODORE ATKINSON, Secy.

Names of the Grantees of Brattleborough, viz:

William Brattle, Jacob Wendell, James Read, Isaac Brodish, Owen Warland, William Lee, Ebenezer Smith, William Gam-
mage, John Hicks, Ebenezer Bradish, James Whitmore, William Manning, Thomas Sherren, Thomas Hastings, Jonathan Sprague, John Warland, Benjamin Lynde, Andrew Oliver Junr., William Bowls, Cornelius Woodbury, William Willard, Oliver Willard, Samuel Allen, Moses Wright, Sampson French, Joseph French, William Fessenden, Stephen Palmer, Stephen Palmer Junr., William Barrett, Daniel Prince, Caleb Prentice, Ebenezer Stedman, Edward Marrett, Junr., Abner Hasey, Benjamin French, Thomas Blanchard, Thomas Blanchard, Junr., Jacob Fletcher, Samuel Searle, Samuel French, Sampson Willard, Oliver Coleburne, Jeremiah Coleburne, Peter Powers, Stephen Powers, Daniel Emerton, William Laurence, Abel Laurence, Mather Livermore.

Theodore Atkinson, his Excellency Benning Wentworth a Tract of Land to contain Eight Hundred acres which is to be accounted Two of the within mentioned shares and Laid out and bounded as within mentioned, one whole share for the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts, one whole share for the first settled Minister of the Gospel in said Town, one whole share for a Glebe for the Ministry of the Church of England as by law Established. Also his Majestys Fort Dummer, and a Tract of Land fifty rods round it, viz: 50 rods West, twenty-five rods South & twenty-five North of said Fort.

Recorded from the Back of the Charter for Brattleborough the 27th day of December 1753.

Pr THEODORE ATKINSON, Secy.

State of New Hampshire, }
Secretary of State's Office, }
CONCORD, Sept. 26, 1869. }

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the Record of the Charter of Brattleborough as recorded in "Charter Records," Vol. 1, pages 181, 2, 3, 4.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Seal of said State the date above written.

NATHAN W. GOVE,
Deputy Secretary of State.

The town contains about 34 square miles, in latitude 42 deg., 52 min., and longitude 40 deg., 25 min. It is bounded N. by Dum-

merston, E. by Connecticut River, which separates it from Chesterfield, N. H., S. by Vernon and Guilford, and W. by Marlboro. Among the first settlers were John and Thomas Sargent, John Alexander, John Arms, and Fairbank Moore and son. With the exception of John and Thomas Sargent—who were born at Fort Dummer—they were from Massachusetts. The father and brother of John Sargent, Jr., were ambushed by the Indians; the father killed and scalped and the brother carried into captivity, where he adopted the Indian habits and manners, but afterwards returned to his friends. Fairbank Moore and son were killed by Indians at the West River meadows—now owned by the Vermont Asylum—two miles north of Fort Dummer, and the wife and daughter of the younger Moore were captured.

John Alexander died in Marlboro, July 8, 1828, supposed to be near 90 years of age. At the time Bridgeman's Fort was burned by the Indians—the site of which is now in Vernon, and a short distance from Fort Dummer—where Mrs. Howe and others were made captive by said Indians, John Alexander was a lad 10 years old, and then in the woods after the cows belonging to the fort; being thus in the woods he escaped captivity. The following year he gave proof of a daring spirit for a boy of only eleven years. He discovered a bear and two cubs a short distance from his residence. His father being absent, he, fearless of consequences, repaired to the house, took down a loaded gun, and with a well directed shot killed the old bear on the spot. He then, with a lad of similar age, caught and secured both of the cubs.

In the old French War, so called, at the age of 17, he served under Gen. Amherst, and was at the taking of Ticonderoga, and in the American Revolution was at the taking of Burgoyne. He resided in Brattleboro more than half a century and reared a large family. Few men have lived to his age and enjoyed so great a measure of health; and very few men of his stature, which was below the middle size, have been more active, robust and herculean than Mr. Alexander. He, at one time, carried on his shoulders, upon snow-shoes, a five-pail iron kettle, two sap-buckets, an axe and trap-pings, a knapsack, four day's provisions, a gun and ammunition, more than three miles

through the woods, over hills, valleys, and in a deep snow. He was the second white person born, and, at the time of his decease, the oldest living of the first native settlers on the New Hampshire grants, alias Vermont.

At the time Colonel Samuel Wells represented this place, this side of the mountain was called Cumberland County. He represented this part of the State, at New York, until Ethan Allen came down here, in his wrath, to repair the politics of Brattleboro and Guilford.

The man who said, "Rather than submit to the authority of Great Britain, or even the State of New York, I will retire with the Green Mountain boys into the mountains and caves of the earth, and wage war with human nature at large," also said, "Unless the inhabitants of Brattleboro and Guilford peaceably submit to the authority of Vermont, their territory shall be made as desolate as Sodom and Gomorrah."

This proclamation, with the "last arguments to which kings resort," cured the York State proclivities in this part of the State. And no wonder that New York power and influence ceased, for all she ever did in defence of her persecuted friends, advocates and officers in this part of the State, was to use brave words and make promises that were never performed.

Allen knew brave words or law was vain without force, therefore he brought all these with him when he rested at the hotel kept by John Arms, a few rods north of and on premises now owned by the Vermont Asylum.

Among the men of this town most distinguished in the annals of the State, and who have been men of influence here, may be mentioned John Arms, Samuel Wells, Samuel Knight, Samuel Gale, Henry Wells, Sam'l Stearns, Micah Townshend, Stephen Greenleaf, William Wells, John Stewart, Royall Tyler, John Noyes, Lemuel Whitney, John W. Blake, Francis Goodhue, Oliver Chapin, William Fessenden, Joseph Clark, John Holbrook, Samuel Clark, Sam'l Elliott, James Elliott, Jonathan Hunt, Jr., Thomas G. Fessenden, Joseph Fessenden, Jonathan D. Bradley, Edward A. Kirkland, C. Townsley, L. G. Mead, Paul Chase.

Most of the foregoing names can be seen, in marble, at the cemeteries in this town. It is impossible to obtain biographical

sketches of all these persons, but we have succeeded in getting some information respecting the lives or career of twelve of the persons afore-named, three of whom have been members of the United States House of Representatives, viz: John Noyes, James Elliott, Jonathan Hunt, Jr.

SAMUEL KNIGHT

Was a man of high culture and one of the most talented men of his time. He was, for years, Chief Justice of the courts in this country, and one of our early town representatives.

JOHN W. BLAKE

Was one of the foremost lawyers of Windham County. He came to this place, from Bellows Falls, about 1790; was one of the earliest postmasters in this place; represented the town in the Legislature, was a large owner of real estate in the East village, which he sold to Francis Goodhue in 1811. He died October 27, 1818, aged 59 years.

JONATHAN HUNT, JR.,

Was first president of the first bank established in Brattleboro. He built the large brick house now owned and occupied by George Howe, Esq. He died, while a Member of Congress, at Washington, May 15, 1832, aged 45 years.

LARKIN G. MEAD

Came from Chesterfield, N. H., about 1838, was president of the Brattleboro Typographic Co., was in the practice of law; very active in promoting the cause of common school education; the first to move in establishing the savings bank in this place, and for over twenty years was treasurer of that institution. He raised a talented family, and one of his sons, L. G. Mead, Jr., grandson of John Noyes, has a world-wide reputation as a sculptor.

Further descriptions of the character and doings of others upon the foregoing list of names can be found in our biographical department, and quite extended notices of Micah Townshend, Samuel Wells, Samuel Knight, Royall Tyler and Samuel Gale can be found in Hall's History of Eastern Vermont.

AN ACADEMY

Was incorporated in 1801, and the building for the same erected at the West village. The hall in this building was used for town

meetings until 1855, when the town constructed, at the East village, on Main street, a large brick, two-story building for this purpose. The upper room is over 100 feet long, over 60 feet wide, and 20 feet in height.

WEST BRATTLEBORO ACADEMY AND FEMALE SEMINARY.

William R. Hayes, a native of West village, left an appropriation, by will, for building an academy at said village. The conditions of the will having been complied with, the building was erected in 1853.

Rev. Hiram Orcutt, in 1859, erected a large three-story building and established a female seminary near the old academy, and the later one built in part by the Hayes appropriation, and, by consent of parties, occupied the three buildings for the seminary school.

At the East village a high school building was erected by a joint stock company in 1831. Deacon John Holbrook, John L. Dickerman and others were first officers, either trustees or committee for building this school house. The site was pleasant, and all conditions seemed favorable, but the school never was prosperous for any great length of time. In 1841, the house was purchased by the district to be used in teaching the advanced scholars from the primary schools. In 1868, a wing upon each side was added.

The soil of this township is similar to that generally found along the Connecticut River, intervals of sand, loam and gravel, with the timber adapted to them.

The principal streams are West River and Whetstone Brook. The former runs but a short distance in town, entering it from Dummerston, near the northeast corner.

Whetstone Brook rises in Marlboro and runs through this town near the centre, affording excellent water privileges, occupied by a variety of mills and other machinery.

The Connecticut River is crossed at the south part of the East village by a bridge, connecting this town with Hinsdale, N. H. The first bridge was built in 1804. Oliver Chapin was a pioneer in this enterprise and owned a large share of stock in the same. A few rods above this bridge was the general landing-place for merchandise, which

was formerly brought by flat-boats from Hartford, Ct. After Mr. John Holbrook—the pioneer of this method of freighting goods to Brattleboro—had abandoned importing West India goods to this place, the boating business was carried on many years by G. C. Hall, F. Goodhue & Son, John R. Blake & Co., &c. From 1828 to 1831 these gentlemen, with other enterprising men in towns on the river, made commendable efforts—worthy of a greater success than they achieved—to navigate the river by steam. But some of those enterprising men have lived to see a greater success, by using the river bank on which to employ steam, than the most sanguine of them ever dared to hope from using the river. The steam cars first entered Brattleboro in February, 1848, bringing such a multitude of visitors that the hotels could not accommodate them.

MINERALOGY AND GEOLOGY.

Not enough of any kind of metals have been found here for any practical purpose. A small amount of lead and gold has been found near Whetstone Brook. * "Actinolite is found in steatite. It is in very perfect capillary crystals, which are grouped together in different forms, and sometimes radiated mica is found of rose-red color with schorl in quartz, and abundance of schorl in beautiful crystals; also the red oxide of titanium." Argillaceous slate is very abundant, and is quarried to considerable extent. Some large granite boulders have been found of sufficient size to split into blocks for steps and other building purposes, and no lack of sufficient clay for brick making. Fine roofing slate is found within three miles of the East village, and though it is in the town of Guilford, it is just as well for the interest of builders here as though found in town.

It is the belief of geologists that there has been a time when the Connecticut River ran where is now the East village, and that it has now worn for itself a rocky bed against the base of Wantastiquet Mountain which, from present appearances, will effectually check its further progress in that direction.

A few rods above where West River empties into the Connecticut, can be seen the residence of Capt. Amos Thomas. The

* From Thompson's Gazetteer.

descendants of Captain Thomas, we notice, have a boat which they now keep at the same place where he rowed the heroic Stark across the Connecticut River when on his way to use forcible, and, as events showed, fully demonstrated arguments at Bennington, to prove that the English troops had "got too far from Canada."

INDIAN RELICS.

Indian relics have been found near Fort Dummer, and we have in our possession an Indian pipe-bowl, flint arrow-heads, and a stone pestle for pounding corn. They were found by Mr. Holland Pettis, some 30 years since, when ploughing in "The Cove" near West River. His plough point threw up a human skull. It was clearly apparent, upon examination, that the individual (believed to be an Indian chief) was buried in a sitting posture, and the arrow-heads, pipe and pestle were buried with him, that he might not enter upon another life with the same destitution of the means of protection and defence as he entered upon this life. Articles of a more perishable nature, long since decayed, were probably buried with him. A son of Mr. Pettis—W. H. Pettis—who gave us the foregoing information and the relics afore-named, gave vent to his emotions as follows:

"It was here the old chieftain once sailed his canoe,
With his band of red warriors, so valiantly true,
Upon the dark bosom of the slow-heaving wave,
Till he passed from his wars to the shadowy grave."

In consequence of this and other evidences of the proclivities or abilities of W. H. Pettis in this department of human expression, we have for many years called him the "Bard of West River."

Indian hieroglyphics can now be seen upon rocks in West River Cove, and, from location and circumstances, it is believed that this place was one of the favorite resorts of the wild red man of the forest.

About sixteen years ago Mr. Newman Allen, whose farm is on West River meadows, found two partially decayed human skeletons. In one of the skulls was found an old-fashioned lead musket ball, and there was a hole in the cranium where the ball entered. It is possible, and it seems quite probable, that these were the remains of Fairbank Moore and son, of Fort Dummer, who were killed on these meadows by the Indians.

FIRST CHURCH IN BRATTLEBORO.

For the following ancient papers, relating to the earliest religious history of this town, we are indebted to N. B. Williston, Esq., long and favorably known in this community, but more extensively as president of the First National Bank in this place:

[COPY].

"BRATTLEBORO April 18 1769."

"At a meeting of the subscribers of the agreement, relating to the settling of a Minister, on Tuesday the 18th day of April, 1769, regularly warned at one o'clock in the afternoon, after choosing *John Arms, Esq'r Moderator the following Votes were pass'd 1st Voted that those subscribers who shall move out of Town shall be released from paying any moneys in consequence of their Becoming subscribers to the above mentioned agreement, except such monies as shall be assessed prior to their Removal. 2d Voted to chose Mess Sam'l Wells Esqr John Arms and Henry Wells, that they be a committee to confer with Guilford committee as to what proportion Each Town must Pay towards settling a Minister, & towards his salary & for what time to Join Together & make report of their Doings to the adjourned Meeting, that the subscribers may approve or Disapprove thereof. 3d Voted that this meeting be adjourned to Friday the 21st Instant, at 2 o'clock.

At the adjourned meeting of the subscribers on Friday the 21st of April at Two o'clock in the afternoon, after choosing Ben'n Butterfield Moderator in the Barn of John Arms who was so much Indisposed he could not attend, the following Votes were passed:

1st Voted that a Minister be procured to preach for the Term three Months upon probation for settling him & The Town of Guilford to pay for one Month & and have preaching one third of the Time. 2nd Voted that the Sum of Sixteen Pounds, York Currency, be raised, for the Purpose aforesaid, the one Half to be levied on the Polls & the Other Half upon the real & personal Estates. 3dly Voted that Sam Wells Esqr, John Arms & Henry Wells be assessors. 4thly Voted that Henry Wells be Collector. 5thly Voted Henry Wells be the Person to sue for & Receive the money that Shall be assessed. 6thly Voted that Capt Benjamin Butterfield, Sam Wells Esqr & John Arms be a Committee to procure a Minister upon probation as Aforesaid."

"At the Adjourned Meeting on Tuesday Dec'r 5th 1769 at 2, o'clock P. M. Upon reconsidering the Vote Pas'd Nov'r 14th 1769 it Was Voted not to Settle Mr Church."

* John Arms was grandfather to the late Doct Willard Arms, of this town, who died 3 years ago, aged 82 years.

BRATTLEBOROUGH Feby 19th 1770

"We the Subscribers Desire the Town Clerk to Warn a Meeting of the Subscribers to the Agreement relating to the Settling of a Minister to be held at Major Arms on the first Tuesday of March next at one oClock in the afternoon To act & Vote upon the Following articles Viz 1st to chuse a Moderator 2dly To Signify their Minds With respect to hiring a Minister upon Probation for Settling, or otherwise, as they Chuse 3dly if they Chuse to hire, to Chuse a Committee to procure a Minister."

Signed Danl Whipple Malachi Church Israel Field Jasper Patridge Sylvester Wright John Arms Saml Wells William Nichols Nathan Church Jonathan Church Israel Field.

BRATTLEBOROUGH July 5th 1770

"After Choosing Capt Butterfield Moderator the following Votes were Pass'd of the Notification Voted to Hire Mr Reeve to preach for Two Sabbaths upon Probation for Settling, one at Guilford & one here.

Art 4. Voted that Saml Wells Esqr Henry Wells & Nathan Church be a Committee to Agree with Mr Reeve.

7th Art Voted to Join With Guilford for three years in Settling Mr Reeve. Lastly Voted to adjourn this Meeting to July 1870, after choosing Capt Butterfield, Oliver Harris & Oliver Cooke assessors"

Article 9th Voted that Timothy Church be the Person to sue those Who Neglect or refuse paying their proportion of any assessments. Voted that we will Join with Guilford for three years, they to Pay half the Salary & one sixth Part of the Settlement & Mr Reeve preach half the Time for them, they Losing the Time when bad weather prevents his preaching There

Art 3 Voted to Settle Mr Reeve."

"A Copy of the Agreement of the Committee with Mr Reeve"

"We the Subscribers being Duly Chosen a Committee to Agree with the Reverend Abner Reeve with Respect to his Settlement & Sallary, by the Subscribers, relating to the settling a Minister in the Town of Brattleborough, do hereby Agree in behalf of Said Subscribers, in Manner & Form Following. That if Mr Reeve Shall return to preach for us & Bring a Recommendation from under the Hand of Ten of the Members of the Church of Blooming Grove—that he has presided over, or from one of the neighboring Ministers Signifying that he has been in Good Standing as a Minister of the Gospel & sustained a Good Character while he has resided there, We Engage to pay the said Mr Reeve the Sum of fifty Pounds New York Currency towards his settlement, one hird part in cash yearly until Paid. Also the Sum of Thirty Pounds said Currency for the first years Sallary & the sum of Thirty Two Pounds of said Currency for the second Years Sal-

lary, also the sum of Thirty Four Pounds said Currency for the Third Years Sallary, Provided Mr Reeve Continues to Supply the Pulpit in Brattleborough half the Time for & During the said Three years, Sickness only Excepted. The Above said yearly Payments to be made one Third Cash—The Other Two Thirds in Merchantable Produce at the Market Price to be Delivered at such Place as Mr Reeve shall appoint in said Brattleborough. Whereunto we have set our Hands this Day July 3d 1770 at Brattleborough"

Signed

SAML WELLS
NATHL CHURCH
HENRY WELLS"

"We the Subscribers desire the Town Clerk to warn a Meeting of the Subscribers to the Agreement relating to Settling a minister To be held at Esqr Wells's on Monday the twelfth Day of November Next one oClock in the afternoon to Vote and act upon the following Articles Viz 1st To chuse a Moderator. 2dly to reconsidered the Vote passed at the Last Meeting in order to raise money for Mr Reeves Settlement and Sallary. 3dly To pass a vote to pay the Collector for his Trouble of Collecting. 4thly to Raise money to pay the Charge of bringing Mr Reeves Family & Goods from Hadley. 5thly To raise money to make up Deficiency of Last Years rate."

Brattleborough Oct 25th 1770

Signed

SAML WELLS
BENJAMIN BUTTERFIELD
DANL WHIPPLE
JOHN SARGENT
NATHAN CHURCH JUNR
ELIJAH PROUTY

We learn from the last document, in the foregoing, that the first settled minister in this town came from Hadley. We have many more ancient papers, similar in kind, but they are of no farther use than to find names of the early settlers which are signed to them. We give the names below, not given heretofore, as follows, 1769 to 1786:

Jacob Spaldin, Abner Scovell, Oliver Harris, Josiah Wheeler, Thos. Cumption, Wm. McCune, Wm. Brall, Richard Prouty, Doct. Dickerman, John Houghton, Elisha Pierce, Eben'r Howze, Wm. Ellas, Benj'm Gorten, Joseph Whipple, David Church, Lemuel Kendrick, Seth Smith, Joshua Wilder, Ebenezer Hadley, Jonathan Herrick, Silas Houghton, Joseph Burt, Eben'r Fisher, O. Cook, John Griffin, Sam'l Wariner, Daniel Johnson.

The following was called forth in reply to a resolution or vote of the town, Sept. 23. 1774, as follows:

"At town meeting assembled voted, that

the Rev. Abner Reeve be the settled minister of this town upon his acceptance hereof and relinquishing from this date the covenant, made by him with many of the inhabitants of this town for his support, for so long a time—and no longer—as he is able to supply the pulpit with preaching, on this condition, however, that the said Mr. Reeve by virtue hereof be *not entitled to any land in this town given by public authority to the first settled minister.*"

The next vote states the amount of salary and how it shall be paid, in barter, &c., all showing sharp practice, and a disposition, on the part of the town, to obtain the gospel with the least possible expense. Mr. Reeve made in writing the following reply,

"GENTLEMEN: You have sent me a conditional vote, with which I cordially comply, if your meaning and intention be not to weaken or destroy my claim to the Lands in this town granted to the first settled minister of the Gospel, previous to passing said vote."

Upon receiving the communication of Mr. Reeve, the town acted upon the same in this wise:

"Voted that this town do not intend by the preceding vote to weaken or destroy any claim which the Rev. Abner Reeve heretofore had to the right of lands in this town, granted to the first settled minister, or to *add any strength thereto.*"

Brattleborough Sept 24 1774

The foregoing are true copies of the record.

Attest,

SAML KNIGHT,
Town Clerk.

It is an old saying, and became an adage, "Corporations have no souls." In dealing with another pastor in this town, some years later, we see another proof of the truthfulness of this old adage. With a package of bills paid to the pastor, by the proper officer of the society, were two counterfeit bills. The society refused to make the matter right, because the pastor was paid with the veritable money obtained from subscribers for his support, and the collector could not tell from whom the bad bills came. Every individual in that society knew better than to make so miserable a pretext, for such an outrage against a man who dug his potatoes or cut his wood. All knew the poor minister would

pocket the loss rather than appeal to the law. Though Mr. Reeve was the first settled minister in this town, there was, previous to his advent here, occasional preaching at "Fort Dummer," but we do not learn the names of the preachers, the denomination, or frequency of their ministrations.

We learn Mr. Reeve was a graduate of Yale College, and father of Judge Tapping Reeve who founded the famous "Law School" at Litchfield, Ct., and was principal of that institution as late as 1816. Rev. Abner Reeve was of the order called N. E. Calvinistic Congregationalist. Excepting the foreign element, that denomination was the most numerous in this town up to 1845, if not at the present time, thus giving evidence that the influence of Mr. Reeve yet lives. He was settled in 1770, and closed his labors about 1794.

RENUNCIATION OF THE PULPIT, BY THE FIRST PASTOR IN BRATTLEBORO, IN 1792.

Among old papers presented us by Hon. LaFayette Clark, we have found, from the pen of Abner Reeve, his letter of resignation in 1792. Though this document gives an idea of the situation of pastor and people eighty years ago, it needs but little, if any, alteration to adapt it to modern uses, or a description of the situation of the successors since that time.

COPY OF THE REV. ABNER REEVE'S
RESIGNATION.

"There being unhappily, to my great Grief of Mind, differences subsisting in the Town of Brattleboro, with respect to my further preaching the Gospel to the Inhabitants of said Town in virtue of a former vote thereof. For healing said Differences, & for uniting the said Inhabitants in brotherly Love in the service of our common Lord & Master, & in full hope that these very important purposes will be answered, I do hereby disclaim for myself, my Heirs, Ex'ors & Adm'ors all pretence to any salary, by virtue of any vote of the Inhabitants of said Town, in legal meeting assembled, to become due & payable after the date hereof.

Provided always & this writing is on this express Condition that all arrearages of Salary be settled, including the time to the date hereof, or paid to me my heirs Ex'ors Adm'ors, the one half on or before 3d of April next & the other half the 3d day of

October next, and that I may have the privilege of preaching in the meeting house as heretofore when no other preacher shall be employed by the selectmen of said town, or by a Com'e appointed for the purpose, upon such pay only as shall gratuitously be given me by said Inhabitants or a part thereof. Given under my hand the 3d Oct'r 1792. ABNER REEVE."

Mr. Reeve died in 1798, aged 90 years.

We find the following inscription upon the headstone at his grave, near where stood the old meeting-house in which he officiated:

REV. ABNER REEVE,
Died May the 16th, 1798,
In the 91 year of his age.

"Farewell dear friends,
We part in pain,
But hope to live
And meet again."

"About the time Mr. Reeve was sinking under the infirmities of age, Rev. William Wells settled in town. He was a native of Biggleswade in England, and had been for twenty-three years a dissenting minister at Browns Grove in Worcestershire, Eng. He was at once invited to take the spiritual charge of the church and society, and entered upon his work in March, 1794." Cong. Manual.

Mr. Wells did not officiate in the first meeting-house, which stood close to the old cemetery on the hill, for in 1785, a new and spacious house was built, for the accommodation of the whole town, near the site of the present one at the West village. In March, 1814, Mr. Wells gave up his charge, the care of the whole town being too much for his advanced years and infirm health. He was succeeded by Rev. Caleb Burge, who officiated from 1814 to 1819. Rev. Jedediah L. Stark officiated from 1821 to 1839; Rev. Corbin Kidder from 1839 to 1845; Rev. Joseph Chandler from 1845 to 1870. Present pastor, (1879), Rev. C. H. Merrill.

The large, spacious meeting-house, built at the West village in 1785, was destroyed by fire February 2, 1845, and the smaller one, now standing in the same place, was built in 1846.

Sometime previous to the resignation of Rev. Mr. Wells, the East village had commenced a rapid, thriving growth. Mr.

Wells, whose residence was near by, at the place now owned by Charles A. Miles, had been in the habit of officiating two or three times a month at the East village, in the old school-house, then standing on the Village Common. The room was too small, and a proposition was made to build a house of worship at the East village, in which services should be held a part of the time without dividing the parish. This plan not meeting with general favor in the town, it was determined to form a new society, erect a house and invite Mr. Wells to be their minister.

Grindall R. Ellis, Esq., deeded to the society the land now known as the Village Common, on condition that the new edifice be located there. The new society acted in conformity with said conditions in 1815, but in 1842, lost all claim to the land by removing the house and neglecting to fence the grounds.

Rev. Mr. Wells accepted the invitation of the parish, and was the first minister who occupied the pulpit in the first meeting-house built in this village. He officiated here less than three years, thus closing his long ministry of sixty years, and died at his home in December, 1827, aged eighty-three years. His successors have been as follows:

Rev. Jonathan McGee, from Jan. 13, 1819, to Sept. 10, 1834; Rev. Chas. Walker, from Jan. 1, 1835, to Feb. 11, 1846; Rev. A. H. Clapp, from Oct. 14, 1846, to Nov. 15, 1853; Rev. George P. Tyler, from Nov. 16, 1853, to 1866; Rev. N. Mighill, from October, 1867, to 1875; Rev. George L. Walker to Jan. 1, 1878; Rev. George E. Martin, engaged for one year from July 1, 1878. Since has received an invitation to become settled pastor by ordination in July, 1879.

Rev. Mr. Wells was eminent in that department of ministerial duty in the olden time—visiting. The children were always glad to see the pleasant old English gentleman, in antique costume, and his inexhaustible fund of anecdote and story, his fine attractive social qualities, with much of the kindly and sympathetic in his nature, endeared him to the homes of joy or sadness.

His daughter, Miss HANNAH WELLS, established the first Sabbath school in this village, and employed much of her time

in advancing the prosperity of that institution. Another daughter, Mrs. Freeme, the widow of a Liverpool merchant, came here from England some years after the death of her father. A few years after she had made alterations and refitted the old residence of her father, the house burned in the night time, and she with her house, nice paintings, furniture, barn, horses, carriages, &c., were destroyed. At this fire, which occurred in 1849, we noticed in the air, high above the flames, a large collection of birds, drawn thither by the light from the surrounding darkness. This circumstance was happily alluded to by Rev. Mr. Mott, in a funeral sermon on this occasion, by suggesting that those little winged messengers might have come to escort her spirit to mansions of the blessed.

Most generally the finale to all sermons by Mr. Wells were in these words: "Consider well what has been said and may God give you understanding." His laconic commentary upon "the Sermon on the Mount," reminds us of the brief defence by Patrick Henry of the dissenting ministers in Virginia. Mr. Wells, after reading the concluding words of the chapter, viz.: "And the people were astonished at his doctrine," &c., gave a general glance over the congregation, as he closed the Bible, and simply but impressively said, "*and well they might be.*"

Among old papers left by Stephen Greenleaf, Esq., we are gratified to find the following letter from the pen of Mr. Wells. This letter was directed to Mr. Russell Hayes, but, judging from its contents, it was for the students of the old academy:

BRATTLEBORO, March 20, 1808.

"MY YOUNG FRIENDS:—I am much pleased and comforted with your respectful address. Those lectures at the academy would have been begun many years ago, had not a series of bodily indisposition prevented. When it pleased God to favor me with returning health, I did not know any way in which I could be used more agreeably to myself, or with better prospect of success, than to have an occasional service in the winter season particularly suitable for young men and youth growing up into life. To find, therefore, that those

labors have been acceptable and useful, and, as I hope, cannot fail of affording me great satisfaction.

"Being considerably advanced into the vale of years, the shadows of the evening are growing long and the night of death fast approaching with respect to me. This, however, I do not in the least regret. But so long as I sustain my present relation to the society in this town, and health and capacity for usefulness remain, be assured I shall, with great pleasure, continue the services above-mentioned, well knowing that the sober, virtuous and religious character of young men is of infinite importance to themselves, to their friends, and to the community at large. That you, my young friends, may continue to be useful in life, the supports and ornaments of religion when my head is laid low in the dust and my lips closed in perpetual silence, and that we may all at last have a happy meeting in the world above, never more to part, is the ardent prayer of your sincere friend and affectionate pastor,
WM. WELLS."

FIRST CHURCH IN EAST VILLAGE OF BRATTLEBORO.

Fourteen members withdrew from the church at West Brattleboro, and July 15, 1816, the new church was organized, with Rev. Wm. Wells as pastor, and John Holbrook set apart as deacon. During the short ministry of Mr. Wells, the church was increased by the addition of seventy-eight members. The new edifice was dedicated August 22, 1816. Rev. Samuel Willard, of Deerfield, offered the dedicatory prayer, and Rev. Mr. Pratt, of Westmoreland, the concluding prayer.

The successor of Mr. Wells—Rev. Jonathan McGee—was a graduate of Williams College and of the Theological Seminary of Andover, Mass. At his ordination, January 1, 1819, the sermon was preached by Rev. Samuel Taggart, from II Cor. 4th chap., 5th verse. This was the first ordination that had taken place in Brattleboro, although there had been stated preaching in the town for more than fifty years.

During the ministry of Rev. Mr. McGee of nearly fifteen years, 281 members were added to the church. During the last four years Mr. McGee remained in his charge,

large additions were made to this church. From 1831 to 1833, there was manifested unusual interest on the subject of religion. In 1831, special efforts were made, in various parts of New England, to revive the churches by holding four-day meetings, and concentrating the ministerial ability of several towns to assist at such places as were deemed the most proper for such a purpose. These measures proved so successful that many thought four days a too limited time, and were loth to discontinue these meetings so long as success seemed to attend them. Consequently they were extended and obtained the name of "protracted meetings," where was employed, for weeks and months together, the most gifted eloquence and talented ministrations that could be obtained. The itinerant preachers demanded for these occasions were called "Evangelists." Great powers of originality were expected of him, and he must be able to bring forward old truths in a new, startling manner, so as to not only arouse "those that were asleep in Zion," but those who had ever been careless and indifferent to their spiritual interests.

Curiosity and the love of something new and exciting drew the attention of many to these meetings, who went home in sadness and despair. Old church members were made to feel

"But oh, this wretched heart of sin—
It may deceive me still,
And while I look for joys above,
May plunge me down to hell."

Rev. Mr. Boyle commenced preaching at the Congregational church, on the Common, in the month of November, 1832, and continued his labors almost every Sabbath and evening until late in February, 1833. In his addresses, he was solemn, eloquent and impressive, and the still, noiseless, crowded house betokened "no room for mirth or trifling here if life so soon is past." A revival, long continued and of great power, followed or accompanied these exercises. Some old church members of to-day look back to this light of other days with heartfelt joy; as then, old things with them then passed away and all things became new, and they felt confident that the smiles of heaven and an approving God rested upon these movements. Some good citizens and pro-

fessed Christians disapproved of so much excitement, though they rejoiced to see the attention given to religion by those hitherto averse to the subject. Others condemned the whole thing; with them it was "all emotional religion, an animal excitement, that would soon pass away, leaving the churches in worse condition than before." A theological or spiritual nutriment so highly stimulating, would render the former good gospel preaching distasteful or insipid, and the faithful old pastor, who had baptized us in our infancy and buried our fathers, would be graciously informed certain wise men in the parish beg leave to suggest, for his consideration, the propriety of a change in his field of usefulness.

This prophecy, to some extent, proved true, but we hope some good was accomplished by diverting the attention of many, as it could be done in no other way, from this all-absorbing theme, "What shall we eat, what shall we drink, and wherewithal shall we be clothed?" If man, with his wonderful, mysterious combination of mind and matter, can have no higher aspirations without being stimulated thereto by unusual events, we feel resigned when they occur.

Among the church and society that quietly sat under the ministrations of Rev. Dr. Wells were those who could not sustain or endure a state of affairs so different from the past. Therefore, and but a short time previous to the events alluded to in the foregoing, the society divided and the church bell, presented to the society by Gov. Hunt, of Vernon, and Dea. J. Holbrook of this place, broke at the same time.

A minority portion of the society, called Unitarian, built on Main street the second church erected in this village, in the summer of 1831.

Rev. Jonathan McGee was dismissed by a mutual council, Sept. 10, 1834, and January, 1835, Rev. Charles Walker was installed pastor elect. The sermon upon this occasion was preached by Rev. Willard Child, of Pittsford, Vt.

In the year 1842, the church and society finding their house of worship very much out of repair, and being situated too far north for the convenience of a large portion

of the congregation, concluded to remove it into Main street, near the old Brattleboro Bank. The meeting-house was removed and enlarged in 1842, and the heirs of Francis Goodhue, Esq., gave the land to the society upon which the building now stands. It was dedicated Jan. 11, 1843. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. Z. S. Barstow, D. D., of Keene, N. H.; dedicatory prayer by Rev. Amos Foster, of Putney.

Rev. Charles Walker continued the pastor until Feb. 14, 1846, when he was dismissed by mutual council called for this purpose. Mr. Walker was a fearless, uncompromising advocate of the temperance cause. He possessed great moral power and a praiseworthy independence in advocating his views. His sermons upon special occasions showed great research and extensive information. The church, under his teaching, was built up and strengthened. The additions during his ministry were 62 by letter and 82 by profession.

After the dismissal of Rev. Dr. Walker, the pulpit was supplied by different ones until May 23, 1846, when the society extended a call to Mr. A. Huntington Clapp, of Boston, Mass., then engaged as a professor in Middlebury College. He was a graduate of Yale College and Andover Theological Seminary. After the usual examination by council he was ordained Oct. 14, 1846. Rev. Dr. Blagden, of the old South Church, Boston, preached the sermon.

Rev. Mr. Clapp continued his labors with great satisfaction to the church and society until Jan. 1, 1853, when, from a disease of the eyes, he was induced to ask leave of absence for at least four months, that he might be under treatment for the difficulty. After an absence of nearly eight months, and under daily treatment, yet without perceptible improvement, he sent in his resignation, to take effect Oct. 14, 1853, that being the close of the seventh year of his connection with this society. During the seven years Mr. Clapp was pastor, 80 were added by profession and 42 by letter.

Immediately after Rev. Mr. Clapp had sent in his resignation the church and society united in extending a call to Rev.

George P. Tyler, of Lowville, N. Y., a native of Brattleboro, and graduate of Yale College and Union Theological Seminary, New York. He, having accepted the call, commenced his labors as pastor, Nov. 14, 1854, by a preparatory lecture for the communion, and on the following Sabbath preached his first sermon. Nov. 15, 1854, the council met and dismissed Rev. Mr. Clapp and examined Rev. Mr. Tyler. This examination proving satisfactory, he was the next day installed pastor of the church and society. The sermon was preached by Rev. L. G. Buckingham, of Springfield, Mass.; charge by Rev. Charles Walker, of Pittsford, Vt.; right hand of fellowship by Rev. Joseph Chandler; address to the people by Rev. A. H. Clapp; concluding prayer by Rev. Mr. Aiken. The fact that the two former pastors were present and took part in the services, rendered it very solemn and interesting to the large congregation who were assembled on the occasion.

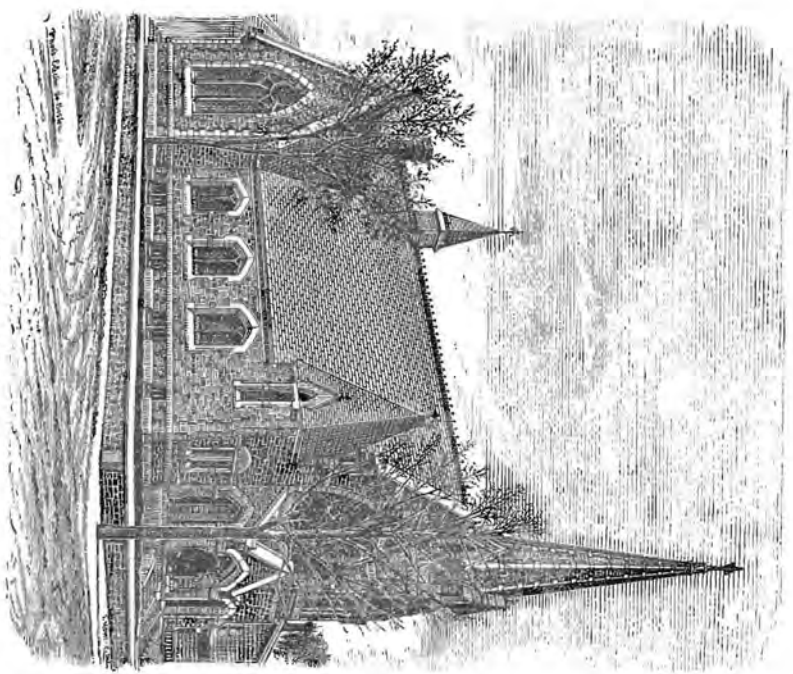
During the pastorate of Mr. Tyler there was received into the church 194 members, and during the latter part of his ministry here in 1864, extensive alterations were made in his house of worship. He was a man of much energy and originality, and zealous in defence of the government during the late rebellion. That he was a faithful and efficient pastor has, we believe, never been questioned. In 1866, at his own request, he was dismissed from the charge of this church. He was succeeded by Rev. Nathaniel Migbill, who was installed pastor in October, 1867. Rev. L. Buckingham preached the sermon, and Rev. A. H. Clapp addressed the church and society.

From the time of its organization to March, 1869, this church had received 884 members and six settled pastors.

BRATTLEBORO UNITARIAN CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY.

BY A FORMER PASTOR.

After the death of Rev. William Wells, D. D., which occurred in 1827, a large number of the members of the Congregational society, then under the charge of Rev. Jonathan McGee, became dissatisfied with him as their pastor on account of certain doctrines which he preached, and because he refused to exchange pulpit



UNITARIAN CHURCH,
BRATTLEBORO.

services with several clergymen with whom Rev. Mr. Wells had been accustomed to hold ministerial intercourse. They finally withdrew from that society and formed a new society, known by the name of the "Brattleboro Unitarian Congregational Society." The organization of this society was effected in 1831, and a house of worship was erected on Main street during that year and finished early the next year. It was dedicated Feb. 22, 1832, Rev. George W. Hosmer, of Northfield, Mass., preaching the sermon. On the same day Rev. Nathaniel Thayer, D. D., of Lancaster, Mass., and other clergymen being present, the following persons, Eben Wells, Mary Wells, Samuel A. Allen, Maria Allen, Lemuel Whitney, Sophia Whitney, S. D. Chapin, Eliza Hyde, and Eunice Metcalf, united themselves into a Christian church, adopting and subscribing the same covenant which had been used under the ministry of Dr. Wells, and which was at that time still in use in the Congregational church under the charge of Mr. McGee, which is as follows:

"Admiring the infinite condescension and grace of God, in opening a door of life and salvation to perishing sinners through the death and mediation of Jesus Christ: together with a sense of your own unworthiness, you do now make choice of the living God for your God, of God the Father for your Father; of his only begotten Son, the Lord Jesus Christ, for your Lord and Saviour; of the Holy Ghost for your teacher, sanctifier and comforter; and of the Word of God for the rule of your faith and practice. And you do dedicate and give up yourselves to God, to be only his: to be guided by his spirit, to be ruled by his laws, to be disposed of by his providence, and to be eternally saved in the gospel way, promising by the help of Christ, (without which you can do nothing), that you will live soberly, righteously and godly all your days. And you do likewise covenant and bind yourselves to walk with the church of Christ in this place, in all the ways of God's ordinances, submitting yourselves to the discipline and government of this church according to the rules of the gospel. Thus you give up yourselves to God, and promise by his help to live for Him, and to walk in holy fellowship with this church."

The church was enlarged from time to time by the addition of other members, and the above covenant was used for several years on the admission of new members to the church. For some years past, however, it has not been read or assented to when persons have united themselves with the church.

On the Sunday succeeding the dedication of the church, Mr. Addison Brown, who had been preaching several months at Troy, N. Y., where he had organized a society, on invitation of the prudential committee of the society, commenced supplying the pulpit as a candidate, and after preaching about three months he received an invitation to settle as pastor of the church and accepted the same.

Mr. Brown was a native of New Ipswich, N. H., graduated at Harvard College in the year, 1826, and at the Theological School at Cambridge in 1831. His ordination took place June 14, 1832, introductory prayer by Rev. Mr. Rogers, of Bernards-ton, Mass.; reading of the Scriptures by Rev. Josiah Moore, of Athol, Mass.; sermon by Rev. Mr. Hill, of Worcester, Mass.; ordaining prayer by Rev. James Kendall, D. D., of Plymouth, Mass.; charge by Rev. Abiel Abbott, D. D., of Peterboro, N. H.; right hand of fellowship by Rev. G. W. Hosmer, of Northfield, Mass.; address to the society by Rev. Hersey B. Goodwin, of Concord, Mass.; concluding prayer by Rev. Alpheus Harding, of New Salem, Mass.

Mr. Brown's engagement was at first for three years. At the expiration of that time he renewed his engagement to supply the pulpit for five years, and after the expiration of that time his engagement was made annually during the remainder of his pastorate, which terminated near the close of 1845, he having preached for the society for nearly fourteen years in succession, with the exception of a few months' interruption on account of sickness.

On accepting the resignation of Mr. Brown of his pastoral relation to the society, the following resolution was passed at a meeting of the society, Dec. 1, 1845:

Resolved, That while acceding to the Rev. Addison Brown's request to be discharged from the further performance of

ministerial duties, this society, collectively and individually, entertain towards him the highest respect and strong personal regard, and that they shall ever cherish a lively recollection of his devotion to duty and his sincere efforts for their moral and spiritual good.

Since the close of Mr. Brown's ministry to the society they have been supplied by a great number and variety of preachers, some for a brief period, others for a longer time. Those who have supplied the pulpit for the longest periods are Rev. G. G. Ingersoll, D. D., now deceased, who preached for the society at several different times; Rev. Farrington McIntire, who was ordained as pastor of the society, April 7, 1847, and closed his ministry at the end of that year; Rev. John L. Russell, who continued with the society several months; Rev. Mellish I. Motte, Rev. Solon W. Bush, and Rev. Francis C. Williams, each of whose ministry was three years or more; Rev. F. Frothingham, who was the society's pastor for over two years, and Rev. H. N. Richardson, who supplied the desk for a little more than half a year. The society is at the present time (August, 1869) without a settled ministry.

The stone church erected by this society in 1874-5, surpasses in durability and as a fine specimen of church architecture, anything of the kind in this place. Rev. W. L. Jenkins has officiated as pastor to the present time, January, 1879.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The new church building erected by the first and only Baptist society in this town is of brick, with Portland stone caps to the windows, buttresses, &c. It stands upon the ground where once stood a nice brick dwelling-house, on Main street, built by G. C. Hall, Esq., in 1826 or '27. This, the most costly and elegant specimen of church architecture this side of Rutland, if not in the State, was built in 1867. E. Boyden, of Worcester, was architect, and J. M. Buzzell, master workman or superintendent of construction. In the fall of 1868 a bell, weighing 4,500 pounds, was placed in the tower. This bell is said to be the largest one in Vermont. This is the fourth house of religious worship erected on Main street, where is the business of the town, its stores and "temples of mammon."

A venerable deacon once said, "religion should be separated from politics or business; it should be lifted high above all things of a worldly nature." In accordance with this sentiment of early times, temples for religious worship were erected on some elevated spot, or away from the hum of business and frequent haunts of men.

"Where musing solitude might love to lift
Her soul above this sphere of earthliness."

The people, when approaching this sacred place, were expected to leave behind their worldly cares and their every day garments, if not their shoes, as did Moses when he ascended the sacred mountain. From present indications, we are inclined to think it is well for the old deacon's peace of mind that he has gone to his rest. If his aged form now moved about our busy streets, and his attention was aroused by the heavy, solemn tones of that great bell, so near the temples of politics and mammon, how sadly he would shake his head to witness this evidence of degeneracy! Vain would be our efforts to calm his troubled mind, by telling him the spirit of the age demanded that religion should be a more every-day, practical affair, and its temples and influences should be brought down to sanctify, baptize or purify all needful earthly transactions.

This church and society have made rapid progress. From its infancy this church has had within its fold individuals of superior business capacity, who have not been found wanting or backward in advancing the material interests of the organization, and thereby has been erected a church building which is one of the greatest ornaments to this village. This account would be incomplete unless we present the events of nearly 40 years ago, when this society was forming and deriving its first nutrition under a Methodist roof, aided by professed Christians antagonistic to the peculiar features of this church.

In March, 1840, Rev. Mr. Andrews commenced a series of revival meetings in the Methodist chapel, then standing on Canal street. The text to his first sermon was, "Plough up the fallow ground." In this sermon Mr. Andrews declared his

indifference or independence in regard to sectarianism, but plainly stated his belief in the necessity of immediate repentance, regeneration or new birth. "If," said he, "you have evidence of sins forgiven, it matters not whether you are Methodist, Baptist, Orthodox, Congregationalist or Episcopalian." The Methodist society was at this time in a feeble condition. The magnanimous declaration of Elder Andrews aroused the vitality that was yet remaining in that society, and caused it to welcome him with open arms. Deacon Wood and some other members of the Congregational church gathered at these meetings, and used their abilities and influence to sustain Elder Andrews and forward the work according to programme.

The novel, startling titles Mr. Andrews gave out for sermons he was to preach the next evening, as, for instance, "To-morrow evening I shall preach the looking-glass sermon," or, "to-morrow night I will preach the funeral sermon for the first one of this congregation who will die," caused the house to be well filled about every evening for four or five weeks. The result of these efforts were soon apparent in the professed conversion of several persons, who were persuaded to be baptized by immersion. Some communicants of that faith, residing here, united with the new converts and, under the lead of Elder Andrews, organized the first Baptist church, April 2, 1840. The whole number was but 23 members at this time.

This action on the part of the presiding genius of this movement so disturbed the harmonious feeling heretofore existing, it was considered desirable or necessary to find other quarters wherein to continue the meetings. As might have been expected, some heretofore warm friends of Mr. Andrews became cold, and they could not justify his action or make it appear consistent with his declarations at the commencement of these meetings. It occurred to others that his course might, perhaps, be justified by eminent precedent or sentiments of the great apostle, as expressed in II Cor., xii, 16.

During six or seven weeks, from the beginning of these labors, Mr. Andrews occupied three places for this purpose, the last place being Dickenson's Hall, where

he made the following remarks before his congregation:

"Some people have said this was a peaceable community, a short time ago, but since Andrews came here we have all got by the ears. I don't doubt it my friends, for when the truth of God is thrust amongst a people they will boil like a pot."

Elder Andrews left his charge in a short time, after occupying the third place of worship, and Rev. Joseph Freeman was chosen as pastor, April 24, 1840. The public recognition was upon May 6, 1840, the membership at this time being 94. Mr. Freeman resigned his pastoral charge after a service of about four months.

Aug. 28, 1840, Rev. Moses Field accepted a call of the society to be their pastor. The church was admitted into the Windham County Baptist Association at its annual meeting in the following autumn. The first church building was erected on Elliot street, and completed in the autumn and winter of 1840 '41 and dedicated the following spring.

Sept. 27, 1842, Rev. Mr. Field gave in his resignation which was accepted. His successor, Rev. J. C. Foster, supplied the pulpit from Oct. 2, 1841, to Dec. 11 of the same year, and he was ordained pastor, Jan. 19, 1843.

In 1852, the meeting-house was repaired and re-opened with the following dedicatory exercises: Prayer by Rev. L. Sherwin, sermon by the pastor, dedicatory prayer by Rev. Samuel Fish, concluding prayer by Rev. A. H. Stevens.

June 8, 1856, Rev. Mr. Foster resigned his position, to take effect July 1. June 13, the church accepted his resignation. This is the longest pastorate in the history of the church. Mr. Foster administered to it for nearly 14 years.

August 24, 1856, Rev. P. L. Adams was invited to the vacant pastorate, and commenced his labors Nov. 2d of the same year. The last Sabbath in January, 1859, he closed his ministrations. He was succeeded by Rev. Mark Carpenter upon the second Sabbath of February, 1859. He resigned Dec. 4, 1864.

Rev. A. Sherwin succeeded Mr. Carpenter, coming Jan. 4, 1865; resigned April 7, 1867. The seventh pastor of the church,

Rev. H. H. Peabody, came Sept. 1, 1867, to supply the pulpit six months.

The congregation worshipped for the last time in the old church building in January, 1868. On the first Sabbath in February, of the same winter, the new church was occupied in the basement, as the principal room was not finished. Mr. Peabody, at the expiration of six months, was ordained as pastor of the church. At this time the total number on the church record was 412.

There is a large Sabbath School in connection with this institution. The society is in a prosperous condition, and the oft-sounding of the bell, the frequent, well attended meetings, gives evidence of the sincerity of its members.

Rev. Mr. Matteson officiated about seven years. Present pastor, (1879), Rev. Horace Buerhard.

METHODIST CHURCH.

In giving an account of this institution, we have nothing upon which to rely but memory; therefore, do not pretend to perfect accuracy in regard to dates, nor do we remember the names of but few of the pastors who have officiated for that church in this place. Regular services date from the advent of Cyrus Davis, who came to this village about 1833, to superintend the printing department of the publishing house of Messrs. Holbrook & Co. When we were first made aware of Methodist preaching in the East village was in 1834, and Mr. Davis, a firm advocate and class leader of the order, was quite prominent in commencing and sustaining these services, which were first held in a small district school-house on Canal street.

Between 1835 and '37 the society erected their first house of worship. This building was placed near the school-house they at first occupied on Canal street. Rev. William Brewster was the pastor of this church in 1837, and by his excellent character, eloquence and energy, considerable advance was made in building up the society. His worthy successor, "Elder Harding," was also a talented and effective preacher; but the organization was not fortunate in members who were able or willing to clear off the mortgage upon their meeting-house. Feeble in worldly matters, "The hull drove on though mast and sail was torn."

But the advent of the Baptist church, born under its roof in 1840, seemed to exhaust the little vitality remaining in the society. The meeting house passed out of their possession into the hands of "Millerites," so called, in 1842. The Universalist society next obtained possession of this house and occupied it for their denominational purposes until their present house of worship was built, in 1850 and '51. The old house was then sold to Mr. W. Alexander, who made such alterations as fitted it for a private residence.

The Methodist society was, for a time, a thing of the past, but within seven years after their trials with the Millerites, &c., it was made evident that some of the "old leaven, hid in three measures of meal," yet remained. Within the time above-named they built the neat brick meeting house, now (1869) owned and occupied by the society. Its advocates and supporters, in numbers, character and influence, compare favorably with other denominations in this place. When we consider the trials, difficulties and disappointments the Methodists have encountered in establishing their organization here, we must allow they are entitled to much credit for conscientiousness and perseverance. Methodist services are now (1879) held in the lower town hall, Rev. D. E. Miller, pastor.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Regular services of this church, in this town, commenced at "Dickenson's Hall" in 1836. A society was then formed, with some hope of permanency, and Rev. Chas. Devens, a talented, promising young man, officiated as rector. Hon. John Phelps and family, prominent actors in commencing this enterprise, during the short time said family resided here, moved to Maryland soon after the organization, and this society, in its days of infancy, could ill afford to lose the influence, power and protection afforded by this family. After about two years, services were only occasional, and then usually conducted at some place hired for this purpose, by the rector of the church, three miles distant, at East Guilford.

Public sentiment in this town seems never to have been favorable to this order, and there has never been a compliance

with the conditions of the charter of 1753, wherein we find a reservation of one share of land for this church, and also "one share for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts." Since 1852, accessions to this population have been of such a character as to require this form of religious worship.

In 1853, a society was organized and services at first conducted by Rev. G. C. Eastman in a lower room of the town hall. Rev. Mr. Eastman resigned his charge April 15, 1854. Rev. William Southgate officiated from 1857 to April, 1860. Rev. A. P. Morris was invited to accept the rectorship Oct. 10, 1860. Rev. Edmund Rowland occupied the desk in the summer previous to the advent of Mr. Morris. Rev. A. P. Morris was from Hamilton, C. W., and was rector of this church during most of the time of the late war of the rebellion. October 14, 1864, Rev. G. W. Porter was invited to become rector of the parish. He accepted, and resigned after about two years' service. Rev. Francis W. Smith accepted an invitation to fill the vacancy, April 3, 1867, and resigned Dec. 30, 1868. In 1867 the society procured a parsonage, situated upon Green street, at an expense of \$2,500. March 19, 1869, Rev. Mr. Harris accepted an invitation of the parish to become rector and now supplies the desk. (1870).

Since 1853, this institution has been known and recognized as "St. Michael's Church," and its progress in numbers, influence and all needful requirements to sustain it, renders the permanent establishment of Episcopacy in this town, no longer, as at first considered, an experiment.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Irregular preaching commenced by the Catholics from 1846 to '48, about the time the Vermont and Massachusetts railroad was being constructed in this vicinity. Meetings were held for several years in a building on Elliot street, formerly used for mechanical purposes. In 1863-4 they constructed a good, substantial brick church on Walnut street. This undertaking was under the administration of Father O'Reilly. Judging from the large number of persons going to and from this new house, the church is in a flourishing condition.

[By Rt. Rev. Louis de Goesbriand, Bishop of Burlington].

The number of Catholic families in this town must have been about fifty when the diocese of Burlington was separated from that of Boston. Rev. Z. Druon, (now of St. Albans), in 1844, bought an old paint or carpenter shop and fitted it up for a church. Rev. Charles O'Reilly was given charge of the mission in 1855, and after a few years came to live in the village. He succeeded in building the present neat and substantial church edifice of St. Michael. In 1869, he was succeeded by Rev. Charles Halpin. Rev. N. St. Onge had charge of Brattleboro after Rev. Father Halpin. To Rev. Henry Lane, the present incumbent, is due the erection of the Catholic school house, the establishment of the house of the Sisters of St. Joseph, for the teaching of the children, the purchase of a parsonage, and ornamenting of the church edifice. There are 135 families in this congregation, and the number of pupils taught by the Sisters in 1877 was 125.

Too much credit cannot be given this congregation, who have done much, so well and so constantly, notwithstanding many and serious difficulties.

NOTE.—Some of the details, respecting the religious societies of Brattleboro, have been taken from their own printed books.

EAST VILLAGE OF BRATTLEBORO.

Within the limits of this village was made the first English settlement in Vermont. "His Majesty's Fort Dummer," as stated in the charter of the town in 1753, was here erected in 1724. In this charter is made four reservations of land, one for the first settled minister, one for the English or Episcopal church, one for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts, and one of 800 acres for Gov. Wentworth of New Hampshire. With one exception, we learn these reservations have never been appropriated for the purposes above named. That exception is the land now covered by this village, which was owned by Governor Wentworth and sold at some period from the date of the charter to 1771, for five oxen. Because first owned by Gov. Wentworth, this territory was for a long time known as "Governor's Farm." In 1771, this farm was purchased by Stephen Greenleaf, of Boston, Mass., and

he established a store where now stands Union block on Main street. This store is said to be the first one established in Vermont. From ancient letters we learn this merchant was an importer of goods from England. From Harrison, Barnard & Spragg, of London, we find a letter, dated 1769, addressed to Stephen Greenleaf, containing a receipt for cash £100 on account, and information they had forwarded to his order and his "risque" goods to the amount of £400. This gentleman, Stephen Greenleaf, was father of Stephen Greenleaf, Jr., who was clerk of this town 45 years.

Among various means which have contributed to the rise and growth of this place, not the least that can be mentioned is the early attention given to mechanics. The first water-power set in operation here was by Matthew Martin, who built a saw mill near the mouth of Whetstone Brook, at the south part of Main street. Matthew Martin was born in 1737, and died in 1831. When 91 years of age, he informed us that at the time he built this saw-mill all "Governor's Farm" could be bought for 25 cents per acre.

This water-power, since first used by Mr. Martin, has operated a great variety of machinery. Joseph Clark, from Auburn, Mass., who owned, at one time, most of the land on the south side of Whetstone Brook to the Vernon and Guilford line, established here the first shop for wool-carding and cloth-dressing. This power has been used for printing, paper making, machine shops, grinding grain, manufacturing silk, cotton, wool, pearl, ivory and boxwood rules, paper machinery, &c. John Holbrook, in 1811, sold all this water privilege below the paper mill to Francis Goodhue.

As Deacon John Holbrook was the main cause, and is so identified with the early prosperity of this village, it is difficult to separate his history from it; therefore, we give a brief sketch of him in this connection.

JOHN HOLBROOK

Was born at Weymouth, Mass., in 1761, and died in this village in 1838, aged 77 years. At the beginning of the Revolutionary war, his father moved with his family to Dorchester, Mass. English offi-

cers stationed on Dorchester Heights were so well pleased with the conduct and personal appearance of young Holbrook, they offered to instruct him in engineering, surveying, &c. The offer was gratefully accepted, and he became so well qualified that he was in after years employed by the government.

The opportunities for obtaining knowledge of this character were limited in this country at that time, and to this early event in his history may be attributed much of his success in after life; but men so lavishly gifted by nature with mind and matter, with the most desirable requisites of true manhood, as was Mr. Holbrook, wait not for opportunities or occasions, they create them. Difficulties, dangers, obstacles, such as discourage or dishearten common men, act, if they act at all, on such men as Mr. Holbrook, merely as stimulants to their progress.

His duties, while in the employ of the government, led him beyond his native State to Newfane, Vt., where he married Sarah Knowlton, daughter of Luke Knowlton, Esq., then known as "Judge Knowlton," and presiding at the courts of Windham county. Late in the last century he established a store in the building which has since undergone alterations, fitting it for a hotel, now called the American House. He here became successful in importing goods from the West Indies, all the way to Brattleboro by water. His goods came by shipping to Hartford, Ct., and from there by flat-boats up the river to this place, and we learn he was the pioneer of this method of freighting to Brattleboro, which was long afterwards successfully carried on by G. C. Hall, Francis Goodhue, John R. Blake, and others. In 1811, Mr. Holbrook removed to Warehouse Point, Ct. His son-in-law, Wm. Fessenden, was proprietor of "The Reporter," and published Webster's spelling books as early as 1807. Immediately after the death of William Fessenden, in 1815, Mr. Holbrook returned to Brattleboro and bought of the heirs of William Fessenden all his stock, fixtures, &c., and greatly enlarged the publishing business. For undertaking to publish a large family Bible, by subscription, in this obscure town, so far away from the great centers

of trade, Mr. Holbrook was ridiculed by the greatest publishers of the day in New York and Boston, and certain failure of the enterprise was by them confidently predicted. Little did the sons of luxury and affluence know of the character or capabilities of that man. His opening manhood was in the storm of the Revolution; his early life was spent in grappling with all sorts of difficulties, wandering on snow-shoes through trackless forests with compass and chain, and often did he retire for the night, under hemlock boughs, with scanty uncooked food, in the dark, cold, wintry, unbroken forest. Some of the disadvantages in establishing his business here may be learned by reading the following account, as given us not long ago by Mr. Hines, a few days before his death, at the age of 89 years:

"Many years ago I built a paper-mill in this village for Deacon Holbrook. It was a hard job, for there was at that time no iron foundry in this region, no machine shop, no engine-lathe or tools such as would be considered indispensable now for doing such work. I went with a horse team to Rhode Island to get iron castings for this mill. After I returned and had been several days at work, the deacon called on me to see how the work was progressing. 'Well,' said he, 'any new troubles, any more lions in the road?' 'Yes; there is one big one,' said I, pointing to a large iron casting on the floor; 'we must make a hole (giving the size) clear through that iron in the thickest place.' 'How in the world will you do it?' asked the deacon. I replied, 'I don't exactly know, but I must contrive some way to do it.' The deacon gave expression to his views upon the subject by saying, 'I should like to see the generation that will be on earth when you finish that job.' In the after part of that day it was a great pleasure to me to congratulate the deacon upon having had his wish, for the job was done."

Some idea of Mr. Holbrook's peculiar style of expressing his emotions, can be seen by the following: Mr. H. sent his man-of-all-work some distance from home to get some early potatoes for planting. The man returned with the potatoes and informed him of the price charged. Mr.

Holbrook said: "Jacob, return the potatoes immediately, and say to Mr. W. I would as soon die by famine as by the sword."

In spite of prophecy and discouragement, Mr. Holbrook supplied all subscribers with the great family Bible, and made a complete financial success. For more than 25 years the publishing business, first started by Wm. Fessenden, more than all other causes, in that day, put together, enlarged and built up this village. Mr. H. retired from being an active participant in the business, though he became associated with Joseph Fessenden, and the business continued under the name of "Holbrook & Fessenden" until Mr. Holbrook became president of the Brattleboro Bank in 1832. Joseph Fessenden died in 1834. John C. Holbrook and others bought out the old concern and published "The Polyglot Bible," "Comprehensive Commentary," "Church History," and "Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge."

Unable to endure the financial crisis in 1836, the company failed, but the business was continued by a joint stock concern called the "Typographic Co.," which commenced operation in 1836; but it died such a gradual, lingering death, we hardly know when it ceased to breathe.

Previous to the establishment of the publishing enterprise by Wm. Fessenden and his successor, Mr. Holbrook, the inhabitants of this place attended public worship, on the Sabbath, at the West village, over 2 miles distant. In locating the first church building in this village, in 1814, the inhabitants of that day gave evidence of possessing more taste for the beautiful than any of their predecessors or successors. The meeting-house was placed at or near the centre of what is now the public park or common. In summer time the northern view, especially from the upper windows and belfry, was the most beautiful in this country. People living all their lives among mountains and scenery of a similar character, have said much in praise of this prospect, and even travelers from far-famed lands of song and story, have declared it unsurpassed in its peculiar attractiveness, and reluctantly withdrew their gaze upon scenes on which the eye long loved to linger.

At the time carpenters were framing the

new meeting-house, Rev. Caleb Burge, then pastor at the West village, said he had a dream that two men were killed while raising the new church frame. This story got noised about, causing a large collection of people at the raising of the frame. Some difficulties and dangers attended the process, which made great excitement among the people. Finally, after the business was completed, without injury to life or limb, the crowd gave three tremendous cheers for "Rev. Caleb Burge."

When this village was very small, not more than one-fourth its present size, it was remarkable for its trade, life or business activity. Long before the introduction of railroads, eight or ten daily stages drove up at some hour of the day or night to the old "stage house," where the passengers were sure to be greeted with excellent fare, and the kind, polite attentions of that prince of hotel-keepers, COL. PAUL CHASE. His house was constantly open both night and day. During the winter months, fires were constantly burning in his capacious, old-fashioned fire-places. Many who have experienced life under his administration and roof, have declared it caused no unpleasant memories.

THE POSTOFFICE,

Held by Asa Green, Esq., from 1811 to 1841, was, as the old stage house, constantly open both night and day. It was a distributing office, and at one period of Mr. Green's administration was the postoffice for Guilford, Dummerston, Halifax, Vernon, Whitingham, Newfane, Bernardston, Weybridge, Marlboro, Hinsdale, N. H., Gill, Mass., Leyden, Mass., and Chesterfield, N. H. Inhabitants are yet living here who remember the pleasantries, peculiarities, virtues and eccentricities of the veteran postmaster. His memory will be ever green, for one of the pleasantest streets in this village, on land he once owned, now bears his name. Since the establishment of U. S. government postoffices in this State, he had two predecessors in this office, viz.: John W. Blake, in 1790, when there were but 8 government offices in this State, and Samuel Elliot in 1810. Previous to the admission of Vermont into the Union, we learn that John Arms was the first postmaster of this town under the authority of Vermont.

A LOTTERY OFFICE,

Opposite the old stage house, with a large mythological painting for a sign, occupied the attention of the people from 1826 to '29. Ceres, goddess of the harvest, smilingly and willingly, through summer's heat and winter's cold, looked down upon the public while scattering from a cornucopia a large quantity of Mexican dollars. This lottery was chartered by the State for the benefit of Horatio Knight, and Messrs. Chase and Smith, managers. The people, though charmed for a while and paying a sufficient tax on ignorance to learn this to be no improvement on the old ways of money-making, turned their backs on this temple of mammon, and beautiful Ceres smiled on us no more. The most appropriate use ever made of the unsold tickets was by Messrs. Hooper and Hughes, in the construction of rarified air-balloons, which were started upon their important mission near the old meeting-house on the village common.

Some notoriety abroad was given this place by the Vermont Asylum for the Insane, established here in 1836, but its popularity as a city resort in summer time, dates from 1845, when Dr. Wesselhoeft, from Germany, established here his, at one time, famous hydropathic institution. Dr. Wesselhoeft, after traveling extensively in New England and testing water brought from various parts of the United States, decided upon locating in this village. The purity of the water in this place was an important consideration with him, but he was not insensible to the purity of the air, the mountainous features, ever clothed in green, and the varied surface of grounds in and about this place. There was here, in his estimation, a rare and happy combination of the desirable things which his system of treatment required. He found here excellent mechanics, markets, stores, schools, churches, representing all phases of Christianity, from Rome to Geneva or Boston, Mass.; in short, a high civilization, from which a walk of fifteen minutes would place one in primitive forests, among precipices, glens, brooks, cascades, and scenes of the most perfect wildness and attractiveness.

Dr. Wesselhoeft did not bring to this work the vigor of early manhood or even the noontide of his life. His whitened locks and other indications made it mani-

fest his stay here must be short, and he was only making an evening call. But his sagacity, as shown by his choice of location, has been highly commended by ladies and gentlemen of much culture, experience and extensive travel in this and other countries. His success in the treatment of chronic complaints, led us to hope his system would be continued here, and his mantle fall upon some worthy successor; but after he passed away, everything of his excepting the buildings he erected, disappeared, and the buildings were converted to other uses.

During the Rebellion, when Vermont placed over 32,000 of her sons upon the altar of freedom, Gov. F. Holbrook, son of Dea. John Holbrook, made application to the general government for leave to establish a hospital here for sick and wounded soldiers. Leave being granted, the institution went into operation. There was reported from this hospital so large a percentage of cures from chronic diarrhoea and other difficult diseases to cure, as placed this hospital so far above any other in the United States, the authorities at Washington thought there was a mistake in the reports. Investigation proved the reports correct. Consequently the institution was enlarged and made a United States hospital, where have been congregated, from several States, over 1500 invalid soldiers at once.

The surgeon-general, who officiated to the last, declared he never before found it necessary to use so little medicine, for obstinate chronic cases, as considered when brought from other hospitals to this one, seemed to be cured as if by magic.

Some years after the war closed, the doctor, while on a visit to this place, was consulted by a gentleman from New Haven, who was afflicted with chronic diarrhoea. After making the needful inquiries, examinations and prescriptions, the doctor said: "Above all things I recommend, in your case, a large dose of Brattleboro."

The ground south of the village, where was this military hospital, is now (1872) owned by a company named "The Windham County Park Association," and used by them for agricultural exhibitions and horse races.

In the erection of buildings, there was but little of the elegant in architecture prior to 1833. Since that time utility alone has

not always been consulted, but within the last twenty years art and taste have presided in construction of really elegant and pleasant homes, which greatly help to give a desirable character to the place. It has been said that beautiful things have a beneficial effect upon the mind, causing a more agreeable expression upon its dial-plate. Seeing these unmistakable evidences of surplus means is ever gratifying to solicitors of contributions for literary, charitable or religious objects. The grand list is thereby made grander and more effective in satisfying public needs by taxation.

Desirable as is this place for a summer residence, in particular localities, we believe some houses on Main and High streets are disease-breeding institutions, from the toleration of overgrown shade trees near the dwellings, causing gloom, dampness, rheumatism, &c., to many otherwise sunny, healthful, cheerful homes.

Most of the roads and sidewalks are too narrow. With an increasing population, requiring an expansion of the avenues for public travel, some of these roads, which have been open to the public from all time, have, within 25 years, been partly covered by the enlargement of buildings or enclosed front yard fences. This practice is not only a damage to the public but to the real estate owners who are guilty of this action. It is also far from complimentary to the public authorities who suffer the public to be robbed.

FIRE AND WATER DEPARTMENT.

However sensible individuals may be as to the public necessities, communities require some costly experience before they will sufficiently realize those needs, as to be willing a tax should be raised upon their property to supply them. This village in providing the means for extinguishing fires has awaited this educational process. In the summer of 1834, a house near the north part of Main street, owned by Dr. John L. Dickerman, was entirely consumed by fire. Only the out-buildings were on fire when the engines arrived on the ground, and it was only the lack of water prevented the most valuable part of the house from being saved. The indignant owner said, as he gazed upon the crowd doing nothing, "there are women enough here to extinguish that fire with their petticoats."

It was easy to see how perfectly useless were the best of fire engines without some way to supply them. Meetings of the inhabitants were called at various times, at which committees were appointed to devise and report at a future meeting some feasible plan to meet the difficulty. Progress to this end was slow, but after years of consideration, large underground cement cisterns, supplied by waste water from dwelling houses, were placed at such points as was most advantageous. In 1866, a great advance was made in this department, rendering the supply of water in Main street inexhaustible. A power-engine or force-pump was placed in the machine-shop of F. Tyler, at the south part of Main street, and operated by a large water-wheel. By this means 200 gallons of water per minute, from Whetstone Brook, could be delivered at several hydrants, in such positions as to be available at a fire in any part of Main street, and, with sufficient hose, can be of great service in protecting property in other streets.

There are now (1870) 3 engines and 1 hook and ladder company. Enrolled in the fire engine companies are 300 citizens. Having 4,000 feet of hose, a large part of the village can be protected from fires by water from Whetstone Brook. One of the engines was built by C. Hunneman & Co., of Boston, Mass., at a cost of \$4,000. The other two hand-engines cost \$2,000 each. Messrs. Jacob Estey & Co. purchased, a few years since, a steam fire engine, which will be more effectual than four or five hand-engines.

There never has been so efficient a fire department as within the last 4 years. For the late improvements, much credit is due the chief engineer, Col. S. M. Waite. Fires, under the present management, are almost invariably confined to buildings where they originate. The most remarkable exception to this rule occurred in November, 1869, when the Brattleboro House and several stores were consumed. The great freshet, which occurred in the month before this fire, rendered inefficient the power-engine upon which the village depended for the great supply of water from Whetstone Brook.

All the buildings on Main street and a large share of the dwelling houses in the

village are supplied with constantly running water from springs of great purity. The water is brought by conduits to several distributing reservoirs in such localities as to best accommodate the consumers of the water. There are 7 or 8 companies or organizations for supplying all demands for running water. The Western Aqueduct Association is the largest and most important in the place. Their spring is divided into 180 shares. This water was brought about one mile to High street in 1826, by Messrs. John Holbrook, Asa Green and Francis Goodhue. Shares have been sold for \$8 each, but now are valued at not less than \$100 each. The company deliver the water at a brick aqueduct house in High street, and share owners put down small pipes leading to their dwellings at their own expense, and they are subject to taxation, in proportion to the amount of water they own, to keep the main conduit in repair.

To the Western aqueduct may be attributed the growth, in fact, the very existence of two of the most important streets in this village. The three originators of this association conferred a benefit of great importance to the public. They have long since passed away, but their memory lives in that appropriate emblem of purity and industry—pure running water.

The men who act as if they "were ordained to do, not to enjoy," unconsciously build their own monuments. However large may be our organ of reverence, we involuntarily exercise it upon such as these. It will be well for human interests when selfishness shall assume no worse form of manifestation than was apparent in the action of these gentlemen in this and other movements, in which they acted more for the benefit of others than for themselves.

The village is well located for good drainage; therefore, the neglect to improve this advantage seems, at first thought, inexcusable. It needs no argument to convince any thoughtful, reflective person how important it is for the general welfare that impure water be not allowed to stand near dwellings, to be removed only by solar evaporation. Legal gentlemen have informed us that the laws of this State are defective in regard to this matter, and should be so amended as to give the same privileges in making sewers as is now given in the construction of roads.

The proprietors of the large brick block, now building on the west side of Main street, have given a commendable example in making drains on private account.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

Three steamboats from below here have, at different times, visited this village, viz.: "Barnet," "John Ledyard" and "William Holmes." The first-named boat was built by Thos. Blanchard, of Springfield, Mass., where he invented a lathe for turning eccentric shapes, and first set it in successful operation at the U. S. Armory in shaping gun-stocks. Mr. Blanchard was confident he could make steam navigation on the Connecticut River, from Hartford far up into Vermont, a success. In 1827, when the little Barnet went, for the first time, screaming and puffing up the river, the inhabitants of this place, always noted for keeping up with the times in their notions if not their actions, needed but little to excite their hopes or stimulate their ideality regarding the great advantages this village was likely to receive from this powerful agency. Capt. Blanchard, the hero of the hour, the presiding genius of the Barnet, already known to fame for his achievements in mechanics, proudly walked the deck of his steamer, inspiring increased confidence that greater things were at hand and a new era about to dawn upon this fertile valley. His advent here was greeted with bonfires, bell-ringing, illumination and intoxication. There was loud cheering from the well-lined river bank, and British cannon, taken from Burgoyne at Bennington, roared out from their brazen throats the joyful news. But these demonstrations were made before our hero had got into port: he was struggling against the rapids, called "the tunnel," below the bridge. When about half way up the rapids, the boat came to a standstill. Notwithstanding the fire was so great that the blaze poured from the smoke-stack, and Capt. Blanchard, with the energy of despair, was punching against the bed of the river with a spiked pole, no further progress could be made. While making vain efforts to successfully reinforce stream with this ancient method of navigation, Capt. Blanchard fell from the boat into the rapids and came near being drawn under the boat, but was fortunately rescued by strong hands, which

seized him by the collar at the right moment to save him from the threatened calamity. Sorrow and disappointment were apparent as swift water now obtained the victory, floating the Barnet and Blanchard down the stream. But all was not lost, the unconquerable will and genius, ever fertile in expedients, survived this cruel shock. The next trial to ascend proved successful, by applying the old stationary windlass that had long been used for drawing flat-boats over these rapids.

Now safely moored in the desired haven, as the sun went down, the asthmatic breathing and noise of contending elements in the bosom of the Barnet ceased, but the public mind was under a high pressure all that night. For the best reasons in the world, some "wouldn't go home till morning." Light from the morning sun fell upon broken windows, tables, chairs, crockery, glass-ware, &c., thus giving any but complimentary evidence as to the way this high pressure was vented. The participants in this, ever after called, "famous high-go," largely represented the village. The survivors of this brilliant engagement for the evening, aroused the following day by the cannon, bell and hissing steam of the Barnet, bravely stepped on the hot, quivering, trembling deck of the monster, and away they went north, at the enormous speed of 4 miles an hour.

These heroic deeds were embalmed in verse by the poetical genius of the time and place, but most of the actors are now covered by the silent turf.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Early in the present century, when the financial prosperity of this place depended upon the manufacture of spelling-books, Bibles, and rye whiskey, and the most conspicuous, noticeable feature at town meetings and other public gatherings, was the tall, majestic form of Judge Whitney. Mr. A. said to his neighbor, Mr. F., "I learn an attempt is to be made at the next school meeting to raise money on the scholar, instead of on the grand list." Mr. F. replied, "I don't doubt the truth of that report, for I have heard conversation in various quarters of such a character as leads me to believe they will try it, and if we don't work pretty smartly they will accomplish their plans. Esquire S. said he should pay

no more money to educate other people's children, and Mr. C. and Mr. P. were agreed in saying it is as bad as highway robbery to compel them to pay money for such a purpose."

Mr. A., the first person alluded to in this conversation, was a firm believer in special providences. He was a poor man with a young, dependent family, and it was all he could do to keep the wolf from the door. After hearing the remarks of his friend F., he said, "If Judge Whitney is on our side, they will find it up hill to carry out their plan, but, after all, my greatest confidence is in God; his attributes are on our side."

When this question came before the school meeting of the district, Judge Whitney expressed, in a decided manner, his opposition to it, and by a majority vote the cause of poor Mr. A. was sustained.

"Well," said Mr. F., "Whom are you going to thank now, God or Judge Whitney?"

There was at this time but little system in conducting public schools here. Children carried to their desks or benches any kind of books parents or guardians found the cheapest or most convenient to furnish. Consequently there could not be a proper classification of the school, or economy of effort by the teacher. A large part of the time was occupied by the schoolmaster in the manufacture of pens from goose quills and arousing the fiend, by almost incessant obedience to the "wise man's" instructions. In the ill-ventilated school-room were long benches and seats, containing from 3 to 10 scholars each, crowded together in such a manner as to interfere as much as possible with their comfort and convenience. When school was dismissed, none but those who have been through such experiences can fully realize the joy occasioned by this temporary emancipation.

In a master, for the winter term, three qualifications were indispensable. He must understand how to make a good pen, and have an indomitable will, and sufficient physical power to maintain an absolute monarchy over "cabined, cribbed, confined," juvenile republicans, who, outside of school, were tolerated by their parents in all sorts of noisy, riotous demonstrations and ovations to the goddess of liberty. It was not without some influence upon the

rising generation, that the old veterans from Bunker Hill, Saratoga and Bennington were then among us, living, walking realities and representatives of that desperate though successful contest under a banner on which was inscribed, in awful letters of fire and blood, "Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God."

Almost daily, attended with cries of anguish, came physical conflicts between scholars and a master, who seemed as deficient in a knowledge of human nature, or philosophy of the mind, as in ability to make a watch.

Clearly comes before us recollections of that brute in human form, with stiff, black hair, standing like hog's bristles upon his head, slashing his rule indiscriminately upon innocent and guilty tremblers,

"Who had learned to trace

The day's disaster in his morning face."

"Romeo Wilson," "Tinsel Sargent,"

"Toad Cushing," and others were made to plainly understand if they received a blow from this modern Solomon, a severer one awaited them at home. The suffering victims of tyrannical outrages from teachers and parents, as was enough, and did make some hate school and master forever, well knew an exposure of their wrongs would not lessen them, therefore,

"That tale they did not then unfold."

Time brought some improvements, and other or different qualifications for teachers than those mentioned were demanded. The first time a blackboard appeared in the school-room was under the administration of Mr. C. C. Frost, in the winter of 1827. This gentleman, who is now called "the learned shoemaker," we think had as much will as any of his predecessors, but he did not spend so much of his time, as did most of them, in using the rod. While in the employ of the district, he was faithful to his charge, and it was said the school had never been so well kept before. He was obliged to labor under so many disadvantages, such as we have already alluded to, he could not be induced to continue in this work. He has ever since labored upon the human understanding, though in a different manner, in Main street.

As this place advanced in wealth, citizens from other States became residents here. Among those who have helped to bring

about desirable changes in our school system, may be honorably mentioned Rev. ADDISON BROWN, a graduate of Harvard and first pastor of the second church established here. He gave early attention to this matter, was a frequent visitor of the schools and tried to influence others to do the same. As early as 1834, he made this matter a theme of a public discourse at his church on Fast day. From personal observation, we have reason to believe he improved every opportunity to move the people to establish the school system now in operation. With persistence and confidence, under some bitter persecution and but little, if any, encouragement, he labored on until seven years saw the accomplishment of his wishes. Then one of his most wealthy parishioners, who would have all the "poor boys boot-blacks," abandoned his residence in this village to avoid, it was said, paying his school tax.

In the autumn of 1841, sufficient interest was excited upon this subject, as to call several meetings, attended by both sexes, to hear a discussion of the new system, as advocated by Mr. Brown. Messrs. J. Dorr Bradley, L. G. Mead, J. Steen, John R. Blake, A. Brown and C. Davis, advocated the new movement and made the occasion highly interesting by their remarks. It was convincingly made evident to their audience, all real estate owners would be benefitted by having good schools, as a knowledge abroad of such a fact would be an inducement to people living in less favored places, to settle here for the educational advantages. Families coming here from this motive would make valuable acquisitions to this community, &c.

No outspoken opposition was manifested at these meetings and such an array of the talent and wealth of the place carried the question almost by acclamation.

Messrs. L. G. Mead, C. Davis and Joseph Steen were elected prudential committee, with instructions to reorganize the schools upon the new plan, and Moses Woolson was the first teacher of the central or most advanced school. He proved fully competent for his position and was quite fortunate in material upon which to operate, thereby building up a good reputation for himself as well as for the school.

Brattleboro is the first town in the State

where was adopted the Massachusetts system of graded schools. The expense of sustaining the public schools for one year, were at first less than \$2000. Now, (1870), as we learn from the report of the town superintendent, John Cutting, Esq., the expenses are over \$6000 per year, for this village.

In 1857, and we think at some other times, there has not been that progress and discipline as was pleasing to the friends of common school education; but during most of the time since 1841 the schools have made good progress and given general if not universal satisfaction. During all this period of about 40 years, there has never been manifested anything like a general desire of the people to abandon the present system and return to the old ways. Under able management during the last 16 years, the most advanced school has maintained a high character and is now (1879), well worthy to be called a model school. Certainly no public institution is doing more good, or reflects so high honor upon the East village of Brattleboro.

That accomplished and able instructor, Mr. B. F. Bingham, now (1879), in charge of the high school, has served longer in this department than any one of his predecessors and no one has, since the beginning of the system, given better satisfaction.

MECHANICS.

Among the mechanics of the past, whose genius or inventive power has contributed to the welfare of the world, may be honorably noted the name of Sam'l G. Foster of this village. In the year 1828, Mr. Foster made an important improvement in paper making, called the "pulp dresser." This invention, we learn, is now used in all paper mills and is considered indispensable. Though others have received great benefits from the use of this invention, Mr. Foster received no compensation for this benefit to the world, in cheapening the cost in paper manufacture. The first mill where this invention was used, caused the discharge of 12 hands and at the same time accomplished more work in the mill than before the discharge. This invention caused the establishment in this place of a manufactory of paper machinery, a business that has been successfully carried on here about 40 years.

Mr. Foster died in Fitchburg, Mass., in 1870, aged about 75 years.

In 1832, and from that time to 1845, John Gore manufactured in this place stationary steam engines and boilers. He also made machinery used on steamboats for freight business on Connecticut river. In 1837 he constructed a steam carriage, for use on common roads, which we have seen ascend some of the hills in this village by the power of steam alone.

The genius and successful efforts of our old mechanics is not sufficiently appreciated. We are reaping, almost unconsciously, the fruits of their efforts with as little thought of their origin as we bestow upon those little silent coral workers beneath the sea, while we partake of tropical fruits and admire the beauty of islands on which they grow, reared by their unceasing industry.

Barnard A. Warren, born in Marlboro, Vt., in 1810, during some 10 years of life in East Brattleboro, gave evidence of great excellence in mechanical ability. Upon the urgent solicitation of the leading member of a large importing house in New York city, he left Brattleboro in the employ of this company, in March, 1840, and lived in Brooklyn until his death in May, 1850. Six years before he left this village for New York, he received an accidental gun-shot wound upon one side of his head, that came near proving fatal and impaired his health for some months. As his greatest successes in the exercise of his skill or inventive power, came after this accident, it is possible some new combinations or extra stimulus was given to his brain; as the health of some people has been improved by a shock of lightning. The aforesaid house in New York employed him to devise and construct machinery for the manufacture of steel pens. Up to this time they had employed during 5 or 6 years, the best mechanical talent they could find in this country for this purpose, but had been unable to produce an article that would successfully compete with the imported pen. Mr. Warren so fully answered the demands of his employers, after laboring for them 5 years, they tried to secure his services by written contract 8 years longer and at greatly increased compensation. He left his employers, after 5 years service and com-

menced the manufacture of gold pens. His labors in this new field and upon his own responsibility were attended with remarkable success. His career forms a noteworthy exception of the rule, viz: "Inventors sow for others to reap."

A MASONIC LODGE

Was in operation here several years before the "Morgan excitement." This excitement rendered the order unpopular in this State and meetings of the order were discontinued for many years. From a historical sketch of this organization by R. W. Clarke, Esq., we copy the following: -

The first Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons established in Brattleboro, was called Columbian Lodge, No. 34, and received its charter from the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Vermont, at its annual session held at Montpelier in October, A. L. 5812. The original petition for a Warrant of Dispensation to work, was dated March 27, A. L. 5812, and addressed to the Hon. John Chipman, at that time the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the G. L. of Vermont, signed by the following named Brethren, none of whom are now living, viz: Lemuel Whitney, Abram Kingsbury, Abram Tinker, Elisha Chase, Elihu Field, Jr., Samuel Elliot, Samuel Clark, John W. Blake, Nahum Cutler, Rodney Burt, Quartus Smead, Nathaniel Bliss, Aaron Barney, Samuel Dickenson, Richard Phillips, Porter Johnson, Joseph Brown and Asa Green. Grand Master Chipman, having considered the petition, granted his Warrant of Dispensation under date of May 5th, A. L. 5812, which permitted the brethren to hold their communications either at Brattleboro or Guilford. For many years after the Lodge was constituted, the meetings were held in Guilford, but subsequently in Brattleboro. This Lodge suspended work about the year A. L. 5830, and soon after surrendered its Charter to the Grand Lodge of the State, under a mandate to that effect. The Hon. Lemuel Whitney was the first appointed Master of this Lodge and held that office by election for many consecutive years from the date of the charter. Many if not most of the leading and influential men of Brattleboro and Guilford, during those times, were of its membership. Masters of the old Columbian Lodge were Samuel Whitney, Elihu

Field, Artemas Robbins, Aaron Barney, Emerson Burnham, Dana Hyde, Jr., Ariel Root, John Hudson. The present lodge received its charter January, A. L. 5856, under the name of Columbian Lodge. No. 36. The warrant of dispensation was issued to the following named brethren, petitioners, by the late Grand Master, P. C. Tucker, under date of January 4, 5855, viz: Chas. Cummings, Louis Furst, E. J. Carpenter, A. P. Wilder, W. C. Bryant, J. H. Capen, H. R. Godfrey, H. Hastings, Ashbell Dickinson, Henry Smith, Samuel Knight and R. W. Clarke. Brother E. J. Carpenter was the first appointed Master of the Lodge, as also the first elected Master. The following brethren have held the office of W. M. since the constitution of the lodge, viz: E. J. Carpenter, R. W. Clarke, Wm. E. Nichols, Geo. H. Newman, Wm. H. Vinton, N. S. Howe, L. H. Dearborn, C. A. Miles, E. H. Putnam and A. J. Simonds." The present membership is 180.

AN ODD FELLOWS LODGE

Was instituted in this town in 1846. The ceremonies of organization were conducted by Grand Master Rev. Albert Case, from Massachusetts. The first Noble Grand was Rev. John Willis. The order is in a prosperous condition, and has within its ranks many worthy citizens.

At the time of the organization of this lodge there was no Grand Lodge of the State, therefore they applied to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts for a dispensation.

BANKS.

The first monied institution in this place, called the Brattleboro Bank, was incorporated in 1821. Hon. Jonathan Hunt was the first president and Epa. Seymour first cashier. The institution always maintained a high character, and the first president and cashier continued in office during life. Mr. Hunt died in 1832, and Mr. Seymour died in 1854. Dea. John Holbrook succeeded Mr. Hunt in 1832, and upon the death of Mr. Holbrook, Epa. Seymour was chosen president. It was during the administration of the next president, Capt. Sam'l Root, that the institution was changed to suit the times into what is now called "Brattleboro National Bank," chartered July 13, 1865.

The cashiers from its first organization in 1821, to the last charter in 1865, are as

follows: Epa. Seymour, Henry Smith, S. M. Clark, Horatio Noyes, Phillip Wells, Frank Wells. George S. Dowley, present cashier, 1876. Present capital \$150,000.

*THE WINDHAM PROVIDENT INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS

Was chartered in 1846 and it went into operation January 1847. Application was made for a charter in 1844 and in 1845, but without success, as but little was then known about savings banks in this State, and it was thought no more banks were needed in Vermont. In 1869, with liberty granted by the Legislature in 1867, the directors have erected a substantial brick building three stories in height, which in its general appearance, its finish and arrangements, its thorough construction, both as to material and work is a credit to the institution and an ornament to the village. L. G. Mead, Esq., was its treasurer from the time of its commencement to 1869. Under the able and faithful management of Mr. Mead, assisted by a board of directors selected from time to time from the best business men of Brattleboro and other towns in this county, the institution has attained its present success and importance. It has now, 1869, invested \$816,000. It has paid depositors $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the last 5 years. N. B. Williston, Esq., was the first president and L. G. Mead, Esq., was the last one chosen to fill that office in January, 1869.

THE WINDHAM COUNTY BANK.

N. B. Williston, president, and S. M. Waite, cashier, was first in operation in the year 1856. It is now called the First National Bank of Brattleboro, with a capital of \$300,000.

POSTMASTER.

Charles H. Mansur.

PHYSICIANS. (1870).

J. P. Warren, H. D. Holton, D. P. Dearborn, C. W. Horton, G. F. Gale, I. H. Stedman.

PHYSICIANS. (1879).

Martin Bruce, Henry Tucker, C. A. Gray, James Conland, G. H. Harvey, and Drs. Draper, Clark and Phelps at the Asylum.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW (1870).

Clarke & Haskins, Nathan Hall, Daniel

*From the Vermont Phoenix.

Kellogg, Larkin G. Mead, Field & Tyler, Geo. Howe, Asa Keyes.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. (1869.)

Elm Hall Seminary, (established 1855,) Mrs. L. M. Chase, principal; Burnside—A family boarding school for boys, (established 1860,) C. A. Miles, principal; Glenwood Ladies Seminary, (established 1860,) Hiram Orcutt, principal, Miss Mary E. Cobb, vice principal. West Brattleboro; Home School for Boys under ten years of age, by Miss Amelia S. Tyler, (established 1867); Laneside Family School for Girls, (established 1860,) by Miss Louise Barber.

ANTI-SLAVERY IN 1837.

From 1832 to 1840, lectures against slavery met with an unwelcome reception in many towns in New England. Public sentiment as manifested on this subject by the people of Brattleboro. in the summer of 1837, was more suited to the atmosphere of Hartford, Ct., or Charleston, S. C., than to the free air of Vermont. Looking back 40 years, in our history and realizing the comparatively isolated condition and quiet avocations of the people, it is hard to account for the diseased state of the public mind as then exhibited upon this subject. This disease by its malignancy or intensity soon worked its own cure. The conduct of the opponents to these lectures answered their oft repeated question, "Why do you come *here* to lecture upon slavery, where we have no slaves?" When ministers of the gospel refused to read notifications of anti-slavery meetings, when one justice of the peace in Brattleboro advocated the application of tar and feathers to the person of Rev. E. R. Tyler, because he gave lectures upon this subject at the Congregational chapel in Elliot street, and another justice of the peace said he would "find powder for the mob if they would blow the damned abolitionist down the bank"—we involuntarily became abolitionists. This crusade against free speech, this violation of the right of discussion, as manifested by firing cannons near the windows of the lecture room and loud disturbing, threatening shouts of a mob, sustained in this rascality, as we knew, by officers of the law and our nearest, and on other subjects, most rational neighbors—convinced thoughtful people that they had a work to do to emancipate themselves.

Such exhibitions of injustice or illiberality, in a community like this, are not without their uses, in the instruction they convey to perpetrators as well as the victims of it. Probably this place is now as free from public intolerance as any community in the world. There is ample proof that persecution, whether from combinations of men or individuals, is beneficial to the persecuted. In the autumn of 1842 a stone was thrown against the door of the Methodist chapel, in Canal street, while a Second Advent preacher was on his knees at prayer, he exclaimed instantly, "God bless that stone."

MILITARY IN BRATTLEBORO FROM 1724.

The circumstances in which our early settlers were placed, rendered necessary a constant appeal to force. Frequent attacks from Indians, French Canadians, growing out of old French War difficulties, claims and aggressions of New York, &c., so exercised their organs of combativeness, there was probably but little time or disposition to cultivate other departments of the brain. The military was, with them, the earliest and most important institution.

The first operations were commenced here 29 years before this town was chartered by the royal governor of New Hampshire. To protect her northern frontier from attacks from Canada, Massachusetts built a fort on grounds within the present limits of Brattleboro East village, on grounds now owned and occupied by Simon Brooks, Esq. In honor of Sir William Dummer, who was at that time Lieut.-Governor of Massachusetts, this fort received the name of "Fort Dummer." Sixteen years after the erection of this fort, the command devolved upon Col. Josiah Willard, and, we have been informed, his remains, with those of other early occupants of this fort, were placed in a cemetery upon the eastern bank of the Connecticut river, nearly opposite the site of the old fort.

Some of the monuments in this ancient cemetery are covered with lichens, and the inscriptions so effaced it is not possible to read them. The earliest date legible is

1750, upon a stone erected to the memory of Moses Palmer, of Little Compton.

Several headstones have inscribed thereon the name Willard, and they were probably erected to the memory of the connections of the old commander.

Though from some of these headstones we cannot learn who was placed beneath them, yet the following inscription, copied from one of these monuments, furnishes good presumptive evidence that we have been correctly informed as to the last resting-place of Col. Josiah Willard:

"Here lies the remains of

MADAM HANNAH WILLARD,

Relict of Col. Josiah Willard, of Fort Dummer. She was an affectionate, faithful wife, a tender mother, a cordial friend, and a sincere Christian, and quitted mortality, May 13, 1772, in the 78th year of her age, leaving behind her a numerous progeny and a noble example."

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

Of the "numerous progeny," this moss-covered record of a hundred years informs us, one was well-known to several citizens now living in this village, and we well remember an aged gentleman, known as "Mr. Willard," who lived with his son-in-law, Asa Green, Esq., near the entrance of High from Main street. There was in the possession of Mr. Willard, a musket with a barrel of unusual length. This interesting relic of the olden time had proved a very effective weapon in the hands of his father. Col. Willard, as several Indians, thereby assisted to their happy hunting-grounds, could testify. Mr. Willard several times visited the "Dummer Farm" when it was owned by the father of the present proprietor.

Interesting accounts and descriptions of the fort, from personal recollections, were given by Willard to Mr. Brooks. The size of the buildings and inclosure were given, and the exact location designated by stakes.

As here was the dawning-light, the first foot-print of civilization in this town, if not the first in the State, all interesting details of facts respecting it must ever be precious to the inhabitants of Brattleboro

to all future time. For this reason, we present some particulars from

"HALL'S HISTORY OF EASTERN VERMONT."

"Col. John Stoddard, of Northampton, was ordered to superintend the building of the block-house. The immediate oversight of the work was committed to Lieut. Timothy Dwight, who, with a competent force, consisting of four carpenters, twelve soldiers, with narrow axes, and two teams, commenced operations on the 3d of Feb'y, 1734. Before the summer had begun, the fort was in such a condition as to be habitable. It was built of yellow pine, and was nearly 180 feet square. Within were four province houses, as they were called, two stories in height, comfortable, and, for those days, even convenient; besides which there were smaller houses, containing a room each, which could be occupied when the garrison numbered more than its usual complement of men.

Without, the fort was picketed. Posts, 25 feet in height, placed perpendicularly in the ground, side by side, and sharpened at the upper end, surrounded it on every side. Openings were left in the pickets through which to fire on the enemy, and at opposite angles of the fort, 25 feet from the ground and five feet above the tops of the pickets, square boxes were placed in which sentinels kept guard.

To the patereros, with which the garrison was originally furnished, several swivels were added in 1740, which enabled the inmates of the fort to receive the enemy with an enfilading fire, rendering the place comparatively secure.

There was in the fort a great gun whose report could be heard for many miles. This gun was never fired except as a signal for assistance, or on the reception of some news.

The force of Capt. Dwight, the first commander, numbered in all 55 effective men, of whom 12 were Indians of the Maquas tribe. October 11th the fort was attacked by the enemy, and four or five of its occupants either killed or wounded.

A trading or truck-house was built in 1731, for receiving articles of traffic from the Indians, and they came hither in large numbers to trade, bringing, to exchange for the products of the white man, deer, beaver and moose skins, and tallow. This

traffic was carried on many years under the charge of Joseph Kellogg, who was captain and truck-master.

The Rev. Ebenezer Hinsdill was chaplain 12 or 14 years from 1730.

Capt. Josiah Willard assumed the command in 1740, and its former commander, Joseph Kellogg, was Indian interpreter until 1794.

In 1746, some of the block-houses on the river were burned, and during several months Fort Dummer was the most northern post provided with a garrison.

In 1747, Brig.-Gen. Joseph Wright, by order of the governor, directed Lieut. Dudley Bradstreet to take command of 40 men, and with them garrison Fort Dummer in place of the guard then stationed there. April 5th, Col. Josiah Willard was superseded by Bradstreet, but after five months the fort was again placed in care of its former commander, Col. Josiah Willard.

In the year 1748, the Rev. Andrew Gardner was appointed chaplain, and Col. Willard added two more swivels to the munitions. He also at this time made needed repairs to the fort. Dec. 8, 1750, Col. Josiah Willard died, and ten days thereafter was succeeded by his son, Maj. Josiah Willard, who formerly had charge of a garrison at Ashuelot.

In 1751, there was much alarm for the safety of the fort, but in consequence of vigilant activity in measures of defense, no incursions were made during the summer. In February, 1752, the garrison was reduced to five men. In this condition it remained, under the command of Major Josiah Willard, until January, 1754, when the General Court of Massachusetts voted, 'that from and after February next, no further provision be made for the pay and subsistence of the five men now posted at Fort Dummer, and that the Captain-General be desired to direct Major Josiah Willard to take care that the artillery and other warlike stores be secured for the government.'

In consequence of renewed hostilities on the part of the Indians, late in the summer of 1754, the garrison was increased and continued until 1757, under the command of Nathan Willard.

Records at Concord, N. H., show petitions, about this time, from the grantees

of Brattleboro, asking, in consequence of trouble with Indians, for further time in which to comply with the terms of the charter of 1753.

Gov. Shirley, of Massachusetts, repeatedly requested New Hampshire to assist in the defense of Fort Dummer. Gov. Wentworth, of New Hampshire, was willing and anxious to render requisite aid to Fort Dummer and other forts in the western part of the State, but the Assembly of New Hampshire doggedly and obstinately refused to grant any appropriation for this purpose, or in any manner to second the proper and reasonable request of the governor.

Application was then made to the Massachusetts Legislature by Nathan Willard, and in a memorial by him, presented in August, it was stated that the enemy were continually lurking in the woods near the fort, and that during the past summer, 19 persons, within 2 miles of it, had been either 'killed or captivated.'

Thus, in the dark wilderness, surrounded by dangers, the infant Brattleboro sent forth its imploring cry for help. Her mother heard it, but she heeded not; but Massachusetts, that magnanimous, ever-faithful old nurse, heeded that cry from among the tall pines, and in her powerful arms she folded and guarded the wailing child.

During five or six years, after the last petition of the grantees for farther time in which to fulfill the conditions of the charter, there must have been a rapid increase in the population of Brattleboro, for in 1766, there was in this vicinity an organized regiment under the command of Col. Thomas Chandler.

Major John Arms, grandfather of the late Dr. Willard Arms, who died in 1863, aged, 83 years, received his commission as major of the afore-mentioned regiment in 1766. At the time John Arms received this commission, he kept a tavern, which stood at the foot of the first descent in the road a few rods north of the Vermont Asylum for the Insane. He owned the extensive meadows now in the possession of the Asylum. The occupants of this house, since the death of John Arms, in 1770, we name: Widow Susannah Arms, Josiah Arms, Peleg Kingsley, Joseph

Goodhue, Nelson Crosby, Newman Hall. Mr. Allen sold the house and farm to the Vermont Asylum, and the venerable old house, which was standing at a recent date, was torn away by the present owners of the estate, and a new building erected upon the same ground.

Col. Ethan Allen, it has been said, made this old tavern-house his headquarters when he came here with a detachment of "Green Mountain Boys," to enforce obedience to the authority of Vermont, and we can furnish evidence that military companies in this town were warned to appear at this house "armed and equipped as the law directs."

The following is a copy of the commission received by Major John Arms from Gov. Sir Henry Moore. It was written upon parchment, and we received it from Willard Arms, Esq., who is great grandson of the old major:

COPY OF THE COMMISSION OF MAJ. JOHN ARMES, 1766.

"By his Excellency, Sir Henry Moore, Baronet, Captain-General and General-in-Chief in and over the Province of New York and the Territories depending thereon in America, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same.

To John Armes, Esquire, Greeting:

Reposing special Trust and Confidence as well in the Care, Diligence and Circumspection, as in the Loyalty, Courage and Braveness of you to do his Majesty good and faithful Service, I have nominated, constituted and appointed you, the said John Armes, to be Major of the Regiment Foot in the said Province, Whereof Thos. Chandler, Esquire, is Colonel. You are, therefore, to take the said Regiment into your Charge and Care as Major thereof, and duly to Exercise both the Officers and Soldiers of that Regiment in Arms. And as they are hereby commanded to obey you as their Major, so are you likewise to observe and follow such Orders and Directions from Time to Time as you shall receive from me or any other your Superior Officer, according to the Rules and Discipline of War, in Pursuance of the Trust reposed in you, and for so Doing this shall be your Commission.

Given under my Hand and Seal at arms

in New York, the Twentieth day of Janua'y in the Sixth year of his Majestys Reign, Annoque Domini One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty Six."

H. MOORE.

By his Excellencys Command.

JOHN FRENCH.

From this commission we learn it was well understood that the place now known as Brattleboro was, in 1766, a province of New York, and also so considered 14 years later, when the town was first represented by Col. Samuel Wells to the New York Assembly.

AN ANCIENT DOCUMENT.

Mr. Zenas Frost, of this town, while looking over some old papers left by his grandfather, came upon a warrant of which the following is a literal copy:

"To Corporal Jesse Frost

[L. S.] In his Majestys Name you are hearby commanded to Warn all the Soldiers hearin Named to appear on tuesday ye thurteenth day of November next at Nine of ye Clock Before Noon at the house of the widdow Susanna Arms, Compleat with Arms and Aminition as ye Law Directs in Order for Vewing hearof fail not at ye pearcl of ye Law and make Due Return of your Doings to me.

"Given Under my hand and Seale at Arms in Brattleborough this Eighth Day of October 1770 in ye tenth year of his Majestys Reign.

Benja. Butterfield, Capt.

"Notify ye Sargants

"John Ellis, Nath'l french Jr, Benja. Butterfield Jur, Phillip Paddleford, Oliver Wells, Thomas Sergants, Josiah Armes, Jon't. Wells, Wm. Rile."

The foregoing rare gem of our military history was published in the Vermont *Phoenix* in 1871.

Six years before the War of American Independence commenced, Brattleboro troops, in short breeches and long stockings, were training under the command of Capt. Benjamin Butterfield, who was afterwards one of the first representatives of the town after the establishment of the authority of Vermont.

From a headstone in the cemetery in West River district, we learn that Benjamin Butterfield died Dec. 7, 1804, aged 79 years. According to this account, the

first military captain, whom we can learn of in this place, after the town organization, was born 147 years ago.

In more modern times, as from 1845 to 1847, there was a company here, under the command of Capt. T. C. Lord, known as the "LaFayette Light Infantry." This company had a brief existence, but it was well sustained until the failing health of its popular commander caused his resignation.

The first company organized here was the old "Flood-wood Company." This name was probably given them, after the formation of the "independent" or uniformed companies, in derision for their plain dress and lack of military show. The name of the first captain known, has already been mentioned. Of later times the commanders have been: Capts. Warner, Jerry Frost, D. Mixer, Henry Clark, Benajah Dudley, Nathaniel Bliss, La Fayette Clark, Chas. C. Frost, in 1825; John Leavitt in 1829; Frederick Holbrook, afterwards governor of this State, in 1862; Perrin Smith in 1837; George Salisbury in 1840.

Not only was this company the first one in existence, but it existed the longest, and was, at one period, the largest in town. If they did not burn so much gunpowder at the annual June trainings as did other companies, and their general practice was more in accordance with the dictates of prudence and economy, there was undoubtedly as good, serviceable fighting material in it as in the ranks of birds of brighter plumage. They did, however, occasionally have a little brush with the Light Infantry.

In 1834, their lieutenant, B. A. Warren, was wounded and disabled in a contest with a company, which had a short time before been organized by Captain George Wood, soon after the dissolution of the old "Brattleboro Light Infantry."

As company records have rarely been preserved, we are under the necessity of jumping over long intervals of time, enlivened, no doubt, by interesting military events which would, if recorded, render this department of our subject of far greater value. There has been in existence here three companies of foot soldiers, and part of a cavalry company. The three

first companies were known under the following names: "Brattleboro Light Infantry," "Brattleboro Artillery," and State Militia, without uniform, and often spoken of as "The Old Flood-wood Company."

THE BRATTLEBORO LIGHT INFANTRY

Was organized before the present century. The date of organization is not ascertained, but we have learned that the gentlemen whose names we give, have, at different periods, commanded the company:

Capt. Benjamin Smead, in 1797, when he was publishing "The Federal Galaxy," which was the first newspaper published in this town; Capt. Ebenezer Wells, in 1804. (Capt. Wells came from England with his father, Rev. Wm. Wells, D. D.); Capt. Howard Wells, in 1810, who was also a son of Rev. William Wells; Capt. Ebenezer Sabin, Capt. Daniel Bliss; Capt. Samuel Whitney, 1816 to '21, son of Hon. Lemuel Whitney; Capt. Nathaniel Chandler, 1822; Capt. Eli Sargent, 1823 '24, grandson of Col. John Sargent, who was born at Fort Dummer; Adolphus Stebbins, elected captain in 1824; Capt. Willard Frost, 1825 and '26; Capt. Chester Sargent, 1827, '29; William Brooks, captain in 1830; Capt. John King, in 1831, '32.

From 1816 to 1830, this company maintained full numbers, excellent discipline, and elegant uniforms; but their bright array, on a June morning, oftentimes became dim before night from dust, heat, and powder smoke. When making a bayonet charge upon the artillery, in 1820, a brass field-piece was discharged upon the advancing ranks of the infantry, by which two members of said company were laid prostrate on the ground, and for a time rendered insensible. Their faces were blackened and disfigured, and one of them carried the marks of that day's work to his grave.

The inevitable tubs and pails of whiskey-punch, immoderately used at these annual sham-fights, may have had something to do in making these exercises appear sometimes like real fights. It was needful, as our elders informed us, that Geo. Sargent, Hollan Pettis and Martin Sartwell should keep up an unceasing din with their drum sticks, on these occasions, to drown the groans of the wounded soldiers.

Among the causes which contributed to give a consequence to our citizen-soldiery of 1820 and '26, was a sprinkling in their ranks of veterans, who had seen service in the last war with Britain.

SOLDIERS OF 1812.

There was J. Wilson Landers and J. Freeman, who had stood on the deck with Com. Decatur when he captured the proud Macedonian. In the Brattleboro infantry were John Burnham, from Connecticut, and John Fowler, both soldiers in the war of 1812, and also Ebenezer Howe, grandson of Caleb Howe of Fort Bridgeman; in the artillery was Capt. Lewis Henry, who, in the same war, had served in a company commanded by Capt. James Elliot, and there were probably others, in the several companies, deserving of honorable mention, but their names have passed from our memory. But we can never forget the name, nor the dying words, of Col. Charles Cummings, who, during the late war, went out from among us to his death in the wilderness. With a defiant wave of his sword, came forth his last words, "Boys, save the flag!" By this closing scene of his brief career, we are reminded of Scott's poetic heroes, of whom it has been said, "How grandly they die, when die they must."

"A light on Marston's visage spread,
And fired his glazing eye;
With dying hand above his head,
He shook the fragments of his blade,
And shouted, 'Victory!'"

THE BRATTLEBORO ARTILLERY

came into existence shortly after the organization of the Infantry, and their first commander was Capt. Jacob Stoddard. Capt. Jonathan Hunt in 1811. He was afterward appointed Brig. Gen'l, and died while a member of Congress in 1832. Capt. Atherton, from 1812 to '15, Capt. Samuel Root, afterward last president of the old Brattleboro Bank, Capt. Simpson Goodenough, Capt. Osear Stoddard, Capt. Lewis Henry, in 1827, Capt. Willard Cobleigh, Capt. Roswell Goodenough, Capt. Albert Bennett, Capt. Argillas Streeter, Capt. Arnold J. Hines, afterward colonel of the regiment, Capt. Franklin Cobleigh, Capt. Jonathan Davis, in 1836 and '37.

Gen. Jonathan Hunt, when captain of this company in 1811, gave several hundred dollars for the purchase of arms and

equipments. His promotion was followed by the election of J. Atherton as captain. During his command the National Capitol buildings were laid in ashes, and the air was filled with startling rumors of the defeat of our arms by British troops. Capt. Atherton made the following appeal to his company: "Every man who will do his duty and act as government may require him to act in this war, please to step forward three paces." The whole company moved the required distance, and that was as far as they ever did move in this war; but how much may have been the moral effect of this manifestation upon the common enemy, or how much credit is due the Brattleboro Artillery for taking those three brave steps toward the British lion, we may never know.

This much is certain: rumors of a directly opposite character followed this event. The joyful news from Plattsburg, followed by a blaze of glory from New Orleans, made every Yankee believe he could whip his weight in wildcats, and unitedly clean out the rest of creation. New uniforms were procured, regardless of expense, and "Yankee Doodle" and Fourth of July

"Ruled the camp, the court, the grove."

One of the captains on our list, now past 90 years of age, lately informed us he paid \$57 for his coat and \$9 for 3 dozen buttons, at the time oats would bring but 17 cents per bushel, and all agricultural products were proportionately low.

During some months, or years, after their organization, the artillery company used, in their military exercises, simply indifferent swords. This was too much like playing Hamlet, with the part of Hamlet left out. After they came in possession of two field-pieces, one of them, it has been said, was taken from Burgoyne at Bennington, there was a noisy demonstration, accompanied by the breaking of window-glass in the East village, quite extensively; much powder was burned, and a lively market created for old West India rum and "black-strap." If the actors in this scene were not drunk or sick before the close of the exercises, some of them, at least, appeared as if very much discouraged.

With other juveniles of that day, now past life's meridian, we shared in the fear, awe and reverence inspired by the black artillery. Dressed in long, black, swallow-tail coats—profusely covered with brass buttons of the size and shape of a large musket-ball—tall, bell-shaped, black leather caps, mounted by long, waving, black plumes, gave this company such a solemn, funeral air when on parade, they might be taken as undertakers of the regiment.

Not even the lively rattle of Sartwell's drum, the piercing notes of Greenleaf's fife, nor the cheering strains of Joy's bugle, could divert our melancholy, gloomy forebodings, when the Artillery company seized their drag-ropes to move their mighty, loud-sounding instruments of death to bear upon the gaily-dressed Light Infantry.

At a sham fight in 1821, Lieut. Emerson Goodenough, of the Artillery, was so severely wounded he was compelled to suffer the amputation of his arm at the shoulder. The accident was caused by some neglect of the usual custom in managing the field-piece. This sad event occasioned a sudden stop to the exercises of that day; but on the next appointed time for the display of Brattleboro chivalry, all thoughts of danger seemed forgotten, and the inspiring sounds from Greenleaf, Sartwell, Joy, Pettes, &c., aroused a martial spirit that could be satiated alone by the explosion of gunpowder in the faces of ideal enemies.

In the excitement and hurry of action there has been, we learn, a neglect to withdraw the ramrod from the gun before the charge was fired. This, with many other liabilities of accident, makes it surprising that there were so few casualties, so few really sad occasions to record.

The artillery has ever been considered an indispensable element in celebrations of the Fourth of July. With memories of our youth and joyful anticipations, there come, like remembered music, recollections of the heavy echoes of the guns of this company—mellowed and softened by distance—when fired in the early morning of our national anniversary. These venerable brass pieces, when not in use,

were stored under the old church, on the Common. Under the same building, waiting for sad, needful occasions, was

"The solemn hearse, and waving plume,"

keeping company with these instruments of death, under the house of God. These objects separately had each a deep significance, but in their association they gave additional importance to each other, and brave was that boy who would venture alone into their awful presence.

In 1837, Capt. Jonathan Davis revived the expiring embers of military enthusiasm in this company. A new uniform was procured, and the wood-work of the guns was repaired and newly painted. This proved to be the last revival, before the final dissolution, of the organization. The wheels and other wood-work of the guns rotted away or disappeared, and for years nothing was seen to remind us of the old glory but two heavy, lonesome old brass cannon, lying under Capt. Lord's horse-bed. Unreverenced and unappreciated as they were, they could not die or decay, as had all else with whom they had been associated in the early days of their advent here.

A demagogue or politician would sometimes drag them from obscurity to announce party success; but rarely were they called upon, as in days gone by, to proclaim the glory of the nation, in the dim, misty light of early morning. The sensitive temperament of one of this long-united couple could bear this indignity no longer, and has left us, we have reason to believe, forever. When last heard from, it was nearly 100 miles away, "marching to the sea."

The military gatherings in this town, called musters, in which appeared companies from other towns, and sometimes attended by invited companies from out of the State, excited the universal attention of the public, and crowds of both sexes attended these meetings or reviews. A resident of Augusta, Ga., but a native of Connecticut, gave us the following information:—

"From 1815 to '23, I lived in Brattleboro, and during this period I attended a military muster in that town. Col. Henry Jones Blake was in command, and he well understood his duty. When marching

through Main street, the military bands of the several companies united. I know not how many wind instruments were in operation, but I counted 50 drums, and ten of them were large bass drums. The noise made by this band exceeded anything of the kind I have ever heard since; but the most pleasing impression left upon my mind was the address, action and elegant appearance of Col. Blake." [Son of J. W. Blake, Esq., first postmaster, 1790.]

Col. Blake was, if we are rightly informed, in the war of 1812, and had a military education.

Of other regimental commanders who have made this their place of residence, were: Gen. Mann; Gen. Jonathan Hunt; Col. Paul Chase; Col. Joseph Goodhue; Gen. Jonathan Smith; Col. Lewis Henry; Gen. F. H. Fessenden; Col. Nathan Miller; Col. Albert Bennett; Col. Arnold J. Hines, and there were probably others whose names do not occur to us. They have mostly or all disappeared, and now it is more difficult to find the holiday soldier of the halcyon days of 1825, than it then was to find a living relic of the Revolutionary war.

Before daylight, one muster-day morning, in 1826, the "Guilford Light Infantry," with loud music, awakened the slumbering citizens of this place. Capt. Phillip Martin—the oldest captain in the regiment—then commanded this company, and only about a dozen years had passed since he had marched through this place with 16 Guilford soldiers, on their way to Plattsburgh. These facts, with the commendable virtue of early rising, and being the first company on duty, seemed to entitle this company to such consideration as to offer them position upon the right wing of the regiment.

But the "Brattleboro Light Infantry" had just got a "Royal Kent Bugle," new tents and new uniforms; therefore they made a fine show. "Clothes make the man," had long been an adage; why not clothes make the soldier? Carlyle said, the gown and wig had so much to do in making an English judge, that if he was deprived of them, and a wood-sawer's garb substituted, no one would call him a judge, or respect his authority as such.

The Brattleboro Infantry took the right

wing, and old Guilford, once the independent republic and empire town, was ordered upon the left wing.

Capt. Martin refused to obey the Colonel of the regiment, and did not appear with his company on the field, but marched his soldiers in by ways and all ways about the village, where they kept up a constant firing of muskets, and, by their independent action, attracted much observation. The Guilford troops unitedly sustained their Commander, it was said, on the following ground: "By military law, or precedent, the company having the senior captain could claim position on the right."

After a conflict of arms came a conflict of opinions and some unpleasantness from the action of Capt. Martin in showing disrespect to his superior officer and giving so flagrant an example of insubordination. But the most serious affair of the day was the death, by accident, of an old soldier of the Revolution, known as Grandpa Thompson.

GRANDPA LEMUEL THOMPSON

Was a native of Connecticut and came to Brattleboro in 1816, and lived with his son, Isaac Thompson, the remainder of his days. He never held rank or position, but was a private in the army of Washington, in 1777. He was truthful, honest, and far from being pretentious, vain or boastful of his service in the cause of liberty.

Respecting his career in the army, he related to us the following incident, which we give as nearly as possible in his own language:

"The commanding officer ordered us all into a ditch. Every man was told to keep there until further orders. We stayed there several days and got so dry and hungry life didn't seem worth having. One fellow vowed he wouldn't stand it any longer, and jumped out of the ditch, but he didn't more than get out when he fell down dead, his body completely riddled with bullets. I then thought it was best to stand it a little longer."

After Grandpa Thompson told this story he seated himself with us at our dinner table and partook of his last dinner, and then with hands crossed behind him, he slowly moved towards the muster ground,

where is now Forest Square. On his return, near the close of the day, the highway crowded with people, many of them from other towns in a hurry to get home, there was a test of speed in horses by the efforts of drivers to pass by teams ahead of them. During this rush of wheels, animals and men, poor old Grandpa Thompson was run over on High street. A violent blow upon his head, from the foot of a horse, destroyed all consciousness immediately and forever.

Not a long time elapsed after this eventful day, when a tribunal assembled at the old Stage house, in Main street, before which Capt. Martin appeared on a charge of playing "Grouchly."

"Not a drum was heard," nor a drum stick seen, but the tap, tap, tap, of the toddy stick kept time to the movements of gay uniforms, as they passed in and out of the house. There was a thorough trial of the spirits in the house, however it may have been with the veteran captain. Military laws and precedents were expatiated or commented upon, by opposing advocates, and it was finally decided that Capt. Martin had done nothing worthy of death or any other punishment.

The regiment at this time was under the command of Col. Nathan Miller, of Dummerston, in this county. His commanding appearance when on duty, good taste and decided military proclivities, made his appointment to this office seem to us eminently proper.

With generous, noble impulses, he had great veneration for the old soldiers of the Revolution.

Whenever he served as a marshal, or on a committee of arrangements for any celebration, or public gathering, his first and greatest solicitude was for the honor and comfort of these old men. There was to him a peculiar charm in the number 76. He lived to that age, passing the last 40 years of his life in Brattleboro. When he could find no more living veterans of '76, his work on earth was ended and he followed on after them.

THE LAST MUSTER

In this place, by legal authority, we think occurred in 1837, and was considered by all a feeble affair. It was on grounds now known as Forest Square, on Western Avenue.

A volunteer muster came off in a short time thereafter, attended by invited companies from New Hampshire. The Ashuelot Guards, from Hinsdale, and the Chesterfield Rifles, from Chesterfield, helped greatly to improve the military aspect. The Vernon troops gave a poetical touch to the occasion as they moved past our dwellings before daylight in the morning, keeping step to that grand old tune or march, "The Banks of Ayr." Making some complimentary remarks respecting this company, to a venerable citizen of Vernon: "By zounds," replied uncle Bob, "I marched after that tune 40 years ago."

This military gathering was called Chapin's muster, as that gentleman was the highest officer on parade. How much he had to do in bringing about this event, we are not informed, but he was very active in the movement, and much interested in this military revival, as was evident from the address he delivered near the close of the day, to the assembled troops. He was sorry to see a decline in the military spirit of our people, as was manifested by late events, for the following reasons: "The rapid increase of our population from people unfitted for the duties of freemen. Our institutions and privileges for self-government have been obtained by the bayonet and by the bayonet they must be maintained.

The law is force. The last argument to which kings resort, is the only effectual one we can use, when tyranny or ignorance shall obstinately try to impede or defeat our progress. The time is not far off when there will be needful occasion to use this argument."

In 24 years the events of 1861, proved that the volunteer general was not a false prophet.

The good order, harmonious action, very appropriate speech and a fine day, made this a pleasant affair; but in permanent benefits to this institution, this military revival did but little.

In the summer of 1840, an attempt was made to enforce the military laws. Some 40 or 50 delinquents were summoned to appear before a court martial in the hall of the old Vermont house, which was burned down in February, 1852.

Col. Taft in bright military attire presided at this court. Other regimental officers in official costume appeared upon the scene, and dignified, learned mouth-pieces of the law came to expound ponderous russet-colored volumes of statutes. Shivering culprits stood before this imposing array of Mars and Minerva awaiting impending doom.

After the day was nearly spent in hearing cases and imposing fines, it was ascertained by J. Dorr Bradley, Esq., that all the citations had been served upon the defendants before the 12 days grace had expired, which was by law granted the soldier, in which to make his excuse for non-appearance on military duty. In consequence of this revelation not a fine was collected, but there were loud cheers for J. D. Bradley.

The result was quite unsatisfactory to some military officials who, it was said, had declared it their intention to devote a portion of the cash obtained from defendants, to some festive purpose.

In some towns where the Col. held his court, he met with unpleasant receptions and suffered some personal indignities, while in the discharge of his duty. His clothing was, in some towns, spattered with objectionable matter, and other things were done to show disrespect to military law.

Though the mission of Col. Taft was unwelcome to the delinquents in this place, he suffered no violence or illegal interruption in the discharge of his duty.

People respected military law about the same as they do temperance laws, and very little training, from fear of the law, was done here after this trial in 1840.

The veterans of the old flint lock and log cabin days, had departed, and with them went the inspiration of grand marches, martial music and powder explosions against imaginary enemies.

During 20 years after the war of 1812, the universal cry was, "In peace prepare for war." The cost of uniforms, equipments, gunpowder, rum punch and time spent in these preparations, made an expense or tax upon the people great enough to carry on quite extensive hostilities. There was, however, this difference, blank charges exploded from their guns, and the

deadly charges came from their canteens. Finally it was generally believed we were preparing for what would never come again, and the work of heroism, at least on the battle-field, was considered done forever.

The people of this community, as over all sections of the North, were "gazing on the armour suits of buried giants as if no brave acts could now be done," until aroused to action by the guns of the rebellion, in 1861.

ANCIENT ROLL OF HONOR.

Soldiers of 1776, who have lived in Brattleboro:

Oliver Chapin, Reuben Church, Obadiah Gill, Wm. Harris, James Dennis, Dan'l Harris, Isaac Pratt, Oliver Jones, Ichabod King, Dan'l Stearns, David Wells, Thomas Akely, Sam'l Bennet, Joel Bolster, Wm. Butterfield, John Bemis, Jabez Clark, Benjamin Chamberlain, Benajah Dudley, Warren Esterbrooks, Salathiel Harris, Elihue Hotchkiss, Income Jones, Bromer Jenks, Joseph Joy, Elias Jones, Israel Jones, Thaddeus Miller, John Kelsey, Hezekiah Salisbury, Levi Shumway, Sylvanus Sartwell, Reuben Stearns, Thomas Simpson, Nathaniel Sampson, Sam'l Willington, Lemuel Thompson, Wm. King, Cushing King, Royall Tyler, John Alexander.

National gratitude to the old soldiers of the Revolution very much increased about 1826, or soon after the last visit of Lafayette to this country. Previous to that time, pensions were paid only to the poor dependent soldiers; but after 1832, no discrimination was made as to pecuniary circumstances, and the widow of a soldier received the same pension as was paid her husband.

Our list of their names is probably far from complete, as some of the soldiers never received a pension, therefore their names are not on the list.

All of the adventures or personal reminiscences of those who have died in this town, would, if recorded, be without doubt, entertaining and instructive.

We can give but few events of this character,

"For sealed is now the lips that could have told."

During the life of these old heroes among us, the most popular gatherings of

the people were of a military character, and the most joyful day of the year, the 4th of July.

From 1816 to 1845, there was rarely, if any newspapers issued not containing obituary notices of soldiers of the Revolution. Since 1850, or very near that time, the occasion for such notices ceased, and the military spirit of the people almost entirely passed away, or slumbered, until awakened by the guns of Sumpter.

At the beginning of the Revolutionary war, Mr. King and his twin sons, William and Cushing King, were living on what has long been known as the Rufus Clark place. On the 19th of June, two days after the battle of Bunker Hill, they learned of that event as they were hoeing corn. They immediately stopped work and prepared for war, first placing their hoes against a stump in the woods. Mr. Chandler, then a store keeper in this town, furnished the three men with guns and ammunition. The next morning, three days after the battle, they were on their way to Boston, where they enlisted. They participated in the important actions of the war, they passed the long dark night of liberty, with Washington at Valley Forge, and not until the morning came, when their services were no longer needed, did they return to their home, in Brattleboro, where they found their hoes beside the stump, exactly where they placed them seven years before. In all this long service not one of them was wounded or received, as we were told, "one single scratch."

Oliver Chapin was a member of Washington's body guard. The most interesting event to him during the service was when his bridle was rendered of no use in managing his horse, by a musket ball from the enemy. He came from Orange, Mass., to make his home in Brattleboro, near the beginning of the present century. He became one of our county judges and held other offices with credit to himself and honor to his constituents. Eminently capable, enterprising and persevering, he proved the right man for the time and place.

Not only did he erect several buildings in Main street, destroyed by fire in 1869, but he was chiefly instrumental in building the first bridge connecting this village

with New Hampshire. Application for the charter was made in 1801, and the bridge and Hinsdale turnpike was completed in 1806. As he died in 1811, at the age of 51 years, he must have been active and energetic to accomplish so much in so short a time. His venerable widow died in 1849, at the age of 84 years, universally respected.

SOLDIERS, 1861, '65.

BY K. HASKINS, ESQ.

The town of Brattleboro furnished officers and soldiers in the late civil war, as follows:

OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen'l Jno. W. Phelps, U. S. Vols.
Col. John S. Tyler, 2d Vt. Vols.
Col. Wm. C. Holbrook, 7th Vt. Vols.
Lt. Col. Addison Brown, jr., 5th Vt. Vols.
Lt. Col. Chas. Cummings, 16th & 17th do.
Lt. Col. Geo. B. Kellogg, 1st Vt. Cavalry.
Bt. Lt. Col. N. C. Sawyer, Ad'l P. M., U. S. Vol.
Maj. J. C. Tyler, 4th Vt. Vols.
Maj. Rob't Schofield, 1st Vt. Cavalry.
Bt. Maj. Elijah Wales, 2d Vt. Vols.
Bt. Maj. R. W. Clarke, A. Q. M., U. S. V.
Surg. Geo. F. Gale, 8th Vt. Vols.
Surg. Henry Spohn, 17th Vt. Vols.
Chap. Francis C. Williams, 8th Vt. Vols.
Adj't. Chas. F. Leonard, 5th Vt. Vols.
Adj't. Geo. W. Gould, 9th Vt. Vols.
Lient. M. H. Wooster, R. C., 1st Vt. Cav.
Lient. Samuel H. Price, R. Q. M., out of State.
Lient. J. Warren Hyde, out of State.
Capt. Charles F. Rockwell, U. S. A.
Capt. Henry H. Prouty, 2d Vt. Vols.
Capt. Edward A. Todd, 2d Vt. Vols.
Capt. Dennie W. Farr, 4th Vt. Vols.
Capt. Edward W. Carter, 4th Vt. Vols.
Capt. David W. Lewis, 9th Vt. Vols.
Capt. A. E. Leavenworth, 9th Vt. Vols.
Capt. Rob't B. Arms, 16th Vt. Vols.
Capt. Charles D. Merriam, Vt. S. Shooters.
Capt. Clark P. Stone, 1st Vt. Cavalry.
Lient. Jas. G. Howard, 2d Vt. Vols.
Lient. H. L. Franklin, 2d Vt. Vols.
Lient. F. A. Gleason, 2d Vt. Vols.
Lient. Rufus Emerson, 2d Vt. Vols.
Lient. Geo. E. Selleck, 8th Vt. Vols.
Lient. Henry H. Rice, 9th Vt. Vols.
Lient. John F. Vinton, 16th Vt. Vols.
Lient. Chas. A. Norcross, 16th Vt. Vols.
Lient. Chas. F. Simonds, 16th Vt. Vols.
Lient. Fred Spaulding, Vt. S. Shooters.
Lient. N. E. Haywood, 1st Vt. Cavalry.

SOLDIERS FOR THE SECOND REGT. VT. VOLS.

Adams, Edgar E.	Holman, Fred'k B.
Baldwin, Eri G.	Hopkins, Henry W.
Barclay, Walter S.	Keables, Elisha L.
Barrett, John W.	Kendall, Albert D.
Bennett, James W.	Knight, Levi E.
Benjamin, Russell H.	Ladd, Frank V.
Bradley, Robert	Lamphere, John M.
Briggs, Charles R.	Lord, Robert P.
Brown, Charles W.	Paddleford, F. G.
Butterfield, Geo. P.	Pierce, Geo. W.
Butterfield, Joel P.	Prouty, Geo. B.
Clark, William W.	Rand, Kirk L.
Cole, Nelson S.	Rice, Chas. B.
Colt, Geo. M.	Richardson, H. A.
Cook, Madison	Ripley, John P.
Cooley, Henry L.	Ripley, James C.
Donavan, Timothy	Russell, Waldo D.
Emerson, Elbridge	Simonds, Fred W.
Foster, William	Simonds, L. W.
Franklin, Daniel S.	Smith, Timothy J.
Franklin, Geo. A.	Stearns, Edward A.
Griffin, James	Stockwell, Chas. J.
Gilson, Edward P.	Thomas, Wm. B.
Gore, William	Tyler, Rufus C.
Gould, Charles S.	Webber, Joshua C.
Hescock, Rinaldo N.	Wheeler, Joseph R.
Hill, George	Wood, William
Holbrook, James E.	

FOR THE THIRD REGT. VT. VOLS.

Alexander, Caleb H.	Herney, John
Barry, Geo. W.	Manning, John
Britton, Geo. F.	Mason, Almond
Brockway, John R.	Newall, Lucien D.
Carter, Wright C.	Ober, Henry
Carpenter, Fred. A.	Ober, Joseph R.
Davis, Noyes J.	Peabody, Ariel
Elmer, Edward S.	Putnam, William E.
Fairfield, Alvin D.	Smith, Charles
Ferriter, Luke	Witt, Lucien A.

FOR THE FOURTH REGT. VT. VOLS.

Alden, James E.	Harris, Charles H.
Allen, Isaac K.	Hosley, Wayland N.
Arms, Edwin H.	Houghton, James S.
Bradley, Samuel, jr.	Kendall, Luke W.
Blake, John	Klinger, Ferdinand
Cassey, Daniel	Keplinger, Edward
Carter, Albert A.	Mahoney, Dennis
Chamberlin, C. H.	Mills, Daniel B.
Cummings, C. W.	Powers, Oscar N.
Fisher, Roscoe	Parker, Alvin J.
Fisher, Ezra F.	Rodgers, Geo. M.
Gibbs, Elijah G.	Russell, Will. R.
Gould, Chas. L.	Ryther, D. Jewett

Graves, Albert A.	Slate, Charles S.
Graves, Henry D.	Stearns, Geo. A.
Graves Willard R.	Turner, Theodore J.
Haley, Charles O.	Weatherbee, A. R.
Haley, John H.	Wheeler, John
Hall, Charles E.	

FOR THE FIFTH REGT. VT. VOLS.

Collins, Eli	Huntley, Henry H.
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FOR THE SIXTH REGT. VT. VOLS.

Elmer, Lorenzo	Wilder, Solomon W.
Simonds, Erastus	

FOR THE SEVENTH REGT. VT. VOLS.

Emerson, Frank H.	Matto, Frank
Jenkins, John	

FOR THE EIGHTH REGT. VT. VOLS.

Akley, Clark B.	Moynehein, Humph.
Akley, Willard H.	Prouty, Emerson F.
Bartlett, C. A.	Plummer, Geo. F.
Bingham, Albert H.	Richardson, O. W.
Connelly, Michael	Ward, Austin H.
Davis, Benjamin F.	Wheeler, Edward L.
Haynes, Edw. D.	Wheeler, Allen M.
Howard, Ariel	Wood, Chester N.
Howard, James W.	Wood, Lewis A.
Howard, Wm. E.	Woodman, John P.
Howe, John C.	Fletcher, Joseph W.
Martin, Daniel	

FOR THE NINTH REGT. VT. VOLS.

Baker, Chas. E.	Powers, Martin K.
Burt, Geo. E.	Potter, John C.
Butler, Chas. P.	Randall, Jas. P. B.
Butler, Wm. P.	Sears, Michael
Butterfield, Wm. H.	Smith, George
Hardie, Robt. G.	Stygles, Minard
Jones, Robt. G.	Wandell, Nelson
Marcy, Thos. E.	Ward, Gilbert M.
Martin, Wm. H.	Wright, Edwin S.

FOR THE TENTH REGT. VT. VOLS.

Morse, Thomas B.	
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FOR THE ELEVENTH REGT. VT. VOLS.

Chamberlin, D. J.	Holding, Frank H.
Colburn, Warren	Kelley, Michael
Crandall, John J.	Kellogg, Aaron
Eels, Henry	Nichols, Geo. W.
Ferry, Chas. N.	Pellett, John C.
Herney, James M.	

FOR THE TWELFTH REGT. VT. VOLS.

Ladd, Edward N.	Reynolds, Henry A.
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FOR THE SIXTEENTH REGT. VT. VOLS.

Allen, Alexander G.	Newman, John L.
Baker, Chandler A.	Pratt, Barney F.
Clark, Chas. A.	Putnam, Edwin H.

Clark, Eugene	Ranney, Peter
Cole, Harrison A.	Remington, Chas. H.
Covey, Clark S.	Rice, Wm. K.
Davis, John	Richardson, L. S.
Edwards, Horace B.	Rood, Nathan G.
Elliot, Wm. H.	Root, Frederick E.
Ellis, Wm. T.	Sargent, Rodney B.
Fisher, Ezra E.	Stedman, D. Bissell
Fisher, Oscar A.	Stockwell, Geo. S.
Fisher, Stanford M.	Stockwell, Fred.
Gray, James F.	Stowe, Alonzo T.
Gray, John H.	Thomas, Chester W.
Gray, Fred S.	Walker, Geo. A.
Hescock, Warren A.	Weatherhead, Drury
Howard, Albert M.	Wheeler, Geo. B.
Joy, John M.	White, Albert S.
Lawrence, Richard	White, Abner G.
Miller, Henry H.	Yeaw, Fred J.
Miller, Thomas J.	

FOR THE SEVENTEENTH REGT. VT. VOLS.

CConnell, Jerry	Kelley, John
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FOR THE VT. SHARP SHOOTERS.

Cooper, Abraham C.	Sprague, Watson N.
Hammond, N. B.	Streeter, Fred. F.
Knowlton, F. N.	Walton, David S.
Priest, Milo C.	Worden, Elisha A.

FOR THE FIRST REGT. VT. CAVALRY.

Aldrich, James D.	Howe, Nathan B.
Bartlett, Thos. E.	Keyes, Lorenzo D.
Church, Benj. O.	Prouty, Forester A.
Crosby, Geo. R.	Remington, F. E.
Dinsmore, Chas. A.	Saunders, James
Ellis, James W.	Smith, Hervey
Farr, Chas. R.	Strong, Calvin D.
Fisher, Wm. H.	Whipple, John E.
Forbush, Chas. W.	Wallen, Harrison
Forbush, Geo. H.	Wellman, Samuel F.
Gevaris, Henry	Cune, Dexter
Gibbs, Almond B.	Gale, Chas.
Hildreth, Austin O.	

FOR THE U. S. COLORED VOLS.

Green, Daniel S.	Matthews, H.
Loney, Benjamin	

FOR THE TWELFTH REGT. U. S. INFANTRY.

Smith, Charles	Stone Levi
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FOR THE U. S. NAVY.

Brineck, Chas.	McGrath, James
Buckley, Addison	Meyers, John
Connor, Harvey	Richardson, William
Duncan, Adam	Simonds, Chas. H.
Flynn, Patrick	Sullivan, John

FOR OTHER STATE ORGANIZATIONS.

Clark, John	Moore, Patrick
Estey, James R.	Robinson, Daniel S.
Long, Job	Warner, Henry
Manning, Michael	

Substitutes furnished not named above. 55
 Citizens paying commutation \$300, each. 22

RECAPITULATION OF MEN ACTUALLY FURNISHED.

Officers,	40	Sixteenth Vt. Regt.	43
Second Vt. Reg.	55	Seventeenth "	2
Third "	20	Vt. S. Shooters,	8
Fourth "	37	First Vt. Cavalry.	25
Fifth "	2	U. S. Col'd Vols	3
Sixth "	3	Twelfth U. S.	
Seventh "	3	Infantry,	2
Eighth "	23	U. S. Navy,	10
Ninth "	18	Other State Or-	
Tenth "	1	ganizations,	7
Eleventh "	11	Substitutes furn'd.	55
Twelfth "	2		
Total,			370

CASUALTIES.

Col. John S. Tyler, died May 23, 1864, from wounds received in battle of the Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

Lt. Col. Addison Brown, jr., died March 3, 1865, from disease contracted in service.

Lt. Col. Charles Cummings, killed in battle before Petersburg, Va., Sept. 30, 1864.

Capt. Dennie W. Farr, killed in battle of the Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

Lieut. Francis A. Gleason, died May 30, 1863, from wounds received in battle of Salem Heights, May 4, 1863.

Lieut. Samuel H. Price, jr., died April 8, 1863, from disease contracted in service.

Lieut. J. Warren Hyde, died July 25, 1863, from disease contracted in service.

Capt. Charles F. Rockwell, died Nov. 13, 1863.

Benjamin, Russell H., killed at Bull Run, July 21, 1861.

Clark, Wm. W., killed at Savage Station, June 29, 1862.

Cook, Madison, killed at Bank's Ford, May 4, 1863.

Cooley, Henry L., died in service, from disease, Jan. 11, 1863.

Gilson, Edward P., died at Richmond, Va., Aug. 6, 1861.

Keables, Elisha L., died at Richmond, Va., Sept. 6, 1861.

Lamphere, John M., killed at Bank's Ford, May 4, 1863.

Lord, Robert P., killed at Fredericksburg, May 3, 1863.

Paddleford, Frank G., died Jan. 1, 1867, of disease contracted in service.

Kendall, Luke W., killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

Ryther, D. Jewett, died — of disease contracted in service.

Slate, Charles S., died Nov. 5, 1862, of disease, while in service.

Howard, James W., died June 24, 1863, of wounds received in battle.

Wood, Lewis A. died Aug. 17, 1863, of disease, while in service.

Colburn, Warren, died at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 4, 1864.

Kelley, Michael, died March 29, 1863, of disease, while in service.

Covey, Clark S., died Oct. 8, 1864, of disease contracted in service.

Cooper, Abraham C., killed at Gettysburgh, Pa., July 2, 1863.

Bartleff, Thomas E., died of wounds received in battle, June 1, 1864.

Forbush, Geo. H., died at Richmond, Va., Oct. 11, 1863.

Manning, John, died Dec. 11, 1862, while in service.

Estey, Jas. R., died Jan. 1, 1863, at Newbern, N. C.

Clark, John, died Sept. 15, 1864, while in service.

Sullivan, John, died March 14, 1866, while in service.

Franklin, Geo. A., died Dec. 2, 1862, while in service.

BRATTLEBORO REPRESENTATIVES, 1780 to 1878.

Samuel Wells, 1780; Samuel Knight and John Sargent,* 1781; Benjamin Butterfield and Sam'l Knight, 1782 '83; Sam'l Knight, 1784 '85; Israel Smith, 1786 '87; Sam'l Knight, 1789; Gardner Chandler, 1790 '91; Josiah Arms, 1792 '94; Sam'l Warner, 1795; Josiah Arms, 1796; Sam'l Knight, 1797; John W. Blake, 1798 '99; Joseph Clark, 1800 '01; John W. Blake, 1802; Lemuel Whitney, 1803 '07; John Noyes, 1808; Jonas Mann, 1809; John Noyes, 1810 '12; Sam'l Elliot, 1813 '15; Jonathan Hunt, Jr., 1816 '17; James Elliot, 1818 '19; Sam'l Clark, 1820 '21; Sam'l

Elliot, 1822 '23; Jonathan Hunt, Jr., 1824; Sam'l Clark, 1825 '26; Lemuel Whitney, 1827; Sam'l Elliot, 1828 '30; Lemuel Whitney, 1831 '32; Chas. Chapin, 1833; Lemuel Whitney, 1834; Asa Keyes, 1835; Lemuel Whitney, 1836; Calvin Townsley, 1837 '38; Ebenezer Wells, 1839 '40; Cyril Martin, 1841; Lafayette Clark, 1842 '43; John R. Blake, 1844; Gardner C. Hall, 1845; Royall Tyler, 1846; John R. Blake, 1847; George Newman, 1848 '49; Sam'l Earl, Jr., 1850 '51; Roswell Hunt, 1852 '53; Edward Kirkland, 1854; Joseph Clark, 1855; Jonathan D. Bradley, 1856 '57; Geo. B. Kellogg, 1858 '59; Darwin H. Ranney, 1860 '61; David Goodell, 1862 '63; Silas M. Waite, 1864 '65; Seth N. Herrick, 1866 '67; Jacob Estey, 1868 '69; Edward Crosby, 1870; Kittridge Haskins, 1872; John S. Cutting, 1874; Julius J. Estey, 1876; Dr. Wm. H. Rockwell, 1878.

Samuel Root was, we have heard, a representative from this town, but we do not find the date or year he served the town in that capacity.

In 1781, 1782 and 1783, it will be seen in the above list, there were two Representatives chosen, one for the spring and the other for the fall session.

TOWN CLERKS.

Dr. Henry Wells, 1768 '73; Samuel Knight, 1773 '74; Elisha Pierce, 1774 '76; Stephen Greenleaf (the first merchant in Vermont), 1776 '83; Samuel Knight (first Justice of Windham county), 1783 '87; Simpson Ellas, 1787 '99; Stephen Greenleaf, Jr., (son of the first merchant) 1799 to 1844; Lafayette Clark, 1844 '62; H. A. Wilson, 1862 '63; Wm. S. Newton, present clerk, 1863 '79.

Micah Townshend was, we have been informed, at one time town clerk, but we find no positive evidence when.

FROM RECORDS OF MAJ. STEPHEN GREEN-LEAF.

Names of persons over 90 years of age residing in Brattleboro, November 26, 1826:

Dea. Joshua Wilder, aged 92 years; Widow Anna Sargent, 93; Wm. Parks, 90; Mrs. Frost, 90; Widow Brooks, 94; Widow Sartwell, 90; Matthew Martin, 90; Johnson Lynde, 90; James Carpenter, 90; Jno. Alexander, 90.

Names of persons over 80 years of age, residing in Brattleboro, November 26, 1826:

*First Anglo-Saxon child born in the State.

Widow Crosby, Mr. Stone, Mrs. Sarah Ellis, Mr. Platt and wife, Abel Wilder, Mr. Capen, Widow Warriner, Benj. Baker, Oliver Carpenter and wife, Sam'l Newton and wife, Wm. Robertson and wife, Widow Peabody, Widow Atchinson, Widow Cook, Jona. Herrick and wife, Noah Bennett and wife, Ebenezer Fisher and wife, John Pettis and wife.

COLLEGIATES FROM BRATTLEBORO.

Alonzo Church, President Georgia College, Edmund Frost, missionary, Sam'l Bennett, clergyman, Chas. Chapin, M. D., Wm. R. Hayes, attorney, Royall Tyler, Jr., attorney, Edward Tyler, clergyman, Joseph Tyler, clergyman, Geo. P. Tyler, clergyman, Thos. P. Tyler, clergyman, Charles Tyler, attorney, Roswell Harris, Roswell Harris, Jr., William J. Harris, Charles C. Harris, Lewis Grout, Admantha Grout, Henry M. Grout, Stanford R. Clark, Sam'l H. Elliot, Henry Elliot, Wm. Elliot, Chas. Elliot, Hiram W. Farnsworth, Lyman Wilcox, Theodore Barber, Edward Frost, Thomas K. Fessenden, John N. Mead, Wm. R. Mead, Wm. C. Bradley, Arthur Bradley, John C. Tyler, John C. Holbrook, Lemuel Whitney, Wells Goodhue, Rodney Church, Philip Kingsley, Pliny Kingsley, Micajah Townsend, Dr. John L. Dickerman, Simon Salisbury, Hancock Wells, Henry Blake, Charles Stewart, Walter Blakesley, Wm. Knight, Wm. Samson, Lewis Sikes, A. Blodget, C. Alexander, Henry Spaulding, Geo. A. Hines, E. Spaulding, John B. Blake, Warren Marsh, Henry K. Field, Otis B. Atwater, R. H. Bigelow, W. H. Bigelow, Smith, son of Gilbert Smith, W. M. Hunt, R. Hunt, L. Hunt, C. H. Davenport.

LONGEVITY.

Those having monuments, who have died in Brattleboro, 80 years old and upward:

Susannah Jones, died Mar. 3, 1840, age 92; John Carpenter, Feb. 1, 1843, 88; Asuba Carpenter, Aug. 20, 1842, 89; Abner Adams, Aug. 10, 1856, 81; Salmon Steadman, Mar. 21, 1861, 82; Mrs. Polly Baldwin, Dec. 23, 1862, 84; Mrs. Thankfull Burt, Nov. 17, 1780, 85; Mrs. Elizabeth Palmer, Jan. 8, 1838, 80; Mrs. Capt. Amos Thomas, Dec. 11, 1847, 82; Mrs. Mary Thomas, June 19, 1847, 88; Mrs. Elihue Hotchkiss, Jan. 11, 1840, 84; Mrs. Sally

Hotchkiss, Feb. 17, 1843, 83; Widow Elizabeth Hotchkiss, Feb. 21, 1819, 85; Abigail Hale, July 14, 1813, 80; Benjamin Fessenden, May 6, 1863, 88; Widow Elizabeth Fessenden, Mar. 27, 1864, 91; Cynthia Greenleaf, Sep. 7, 1859, 91; Ruthford Hayes, Sep. 25, 1836, 80; Widow Chloe Hayes, Feb. 1847, 84; Sam'l Clark, Apr. 9, 1861, 84; Widow Susan Clark, Aug. 12, 1863, 85; Derastus Barrett, Mar. 10, 1859, 88; Luther Sargent, Oct. 22, 1850, 83; Widow Elizabeth Sargent, Apr. 26, 1859, 85; Andrew Miner, May, 24, 1849, 82; Widow Lavina Miner, Sep. 11, 1855, 88; Wm. Harris, Mar. 12, 1845, 88; Widow Abiah Harris, Mar. 6, 1847, 82; Maj. James Esterbrook, Mar. 5, 1856, 81; Eunice Wood, Oct. 13, 1846, 84; Philip Wood, July 16, 1845, 89; Hon. L. Whitney, Apr. 4, 1847, 82; Susannah Dickinson, Sept. 24, 1843, 81; Abigail Bemis, Oct. 7, 1782, —; Widow Molly Sargent, Dec. 18, 1850, 94; Widow Anna Sargent, Dec. 4, 1827, 93; Mary, widow of Col. John S. Sargent, June 10, 1823, 88; Widow Elizabeth Sargent, Mar. 17, 1837, 95; Jacob Spaulding, June, 1808, 81; Eunice Amsden, July 15, 1818, 93; Mrs. Mary Salsbury, Aug. 28, 1821, 82; Capt. Jonathan Salsbury, Mar. 27, 1717, 81; Jonathan Stoddard, Jan. 21, 1812, 80; James Carpenter, Nov. 4, 1829, 92; Lydia Carpenter, Oct. 20, 1826, 94; Lydia Carpenter, May 13, 1839, 82; Dea. Wm. Bigelow, Jan. 13, 1815, 88; Margaret Bigelow, Feb. 15, 1812, 90; Mrs. Esther Richardson, Nov. 28, 1851, 94; Warren Esterbrooks, June 29, 1838, 90; Mrs. Rhoda Eaton, Jan. 24, 1842, 86; Mrs. Elizabeth Orris, Oct., 1806, 89; Isaac McCune, Nov. 6, 1833, 82; John Pullen, Feb. 13, 1861, 90; Jabez Wood, Oct. 23, 1843, 94; Benajah Dudley, June 20, 1850, 87; Elizabeth Dudley, Aug. 29, 1846, 80; Rebecca Crosby, Nov. 8, 1836, 93; Levi Goodenough, Sept. 9, 1848, 83; Watson Crosby, Sept. 24, 1859, 83; Reuben Stearns, Jan. 29, 1845, 86; Martha Warriner, Feb. 22, 1855, 82; Dea. Daniel Warriner, Apr. 21, 1866, 80; Chloe Warriner, July 4, 183—, 84; Mrs. Lydia Pratt, Nov. 7, 1825, 93; Income Jones, Jan. 19, 1845, 88; Ebenezer Fisher, Jan., 1831, 89; Eunice Sprague, Aug. 15, 1816, 80; Damaris Sampson, Feb. 21, 1838, 84; Solomon Dunklee, Jan. 6, 1865, 82; Widow Mary Rice, Oct. 7, 1850, 83; Jonas Rice, May 1, 1849, 84; Stephen Bennett,

Dec. 18, 1845, 83; Mrs. Ruth Bennett, Feb. 8, 1851, 88; John Gardner, June 15, 1854, 83; Dr. Lem'l Dickerman, Oct. 8, 1832, 81; Elisha Prouty, Oct. 22, 1852, 80; Mrs. Martha Dunklee, Feb. 8, 1805, 84; Benj. Hadley, Mar. 24, 1776, 92; Jonathan Wells, Jan. 7, —, —; Widow Rhoda Reeve, Aug. 23, 1847, 83; Dr. Willard Arms, Sep. 25, 1863, 83; Widow Susan Arms, Feb. 25, 1865, 86; Nathaniel Sampson, Mar. 25, 1849, 95; Martha Sampson, Jan. 7, 1819, 92; Wm. Parks, Jan. 28, 1830, 93; Rev. Jesse Bennett, Oct. 6, 1868, 85; Widow Tryphena Bennett, Jan. 10, 1868, 83; Col. Timothy Church, Nov. 13, 1833, 86; Noah Bennett, Nov. 25, 1833, 90; Wm. Whipple, Oct. 30, 1848, 85; Stephen Bennett, Dec. 18, 1845, 83; Dea. Nathaniel Horton, Mar. 15, 1806, 81; Jonathan Herrick, Sept. 28, 1828, 85; Lois Herrick, Aug. 26, 1812, 90; Capt. Nathaniel Bliss, Mar., 1866, 84; Lydia, widow of Capt. Nathaniel Bliss, Nov., 1869, 82; Joseph Rodgers, Sep. 24, 1838, 84; Salathiel Harris, Oct. 29, 1846, 87; Lieut. Simon Stone, Apr. 1, 1827, 81; Arad Stockwell, Feb. 1, 1856, 83; Mrs. Lydia Stockwell, Apr. 29, 1864, 85; Ezra Harris, Oct. 13, 1857, 88; Daniel Mixer, Apr. 30, 1847, 83; John Ellis, Apr. 13, 1837, 82; Sarah Ellis, Jan. 7, 1827, 82; Solomon Harvey, Sep. 9, 1862, 81; Noah Fuller, Jan. 13, 1846, 82; Olive Fuller, Apr. 11, 1850, 84; Widow Sarah Holbrook, Mar. 22, 1851, 84; Obadiah Gill, May 25, 1838, 80; Widow Anna Gill, Mar. 23, 1861, 93; Elizabeth Burnap, Mar. 23, 1867, 94; John Bemis, June 22, 1835, 83; Nathaniel French, June 8, 1801, 81; Marcy French, Jan. 20, 1847, 86; Eleanor Thomas, Oct. 29, 1850, 89; Sam'l Frost, Nov. 18, 1866, 82; Widow Lucy Pratt, Sept. 1, 1863, 83; Widow Abigail Sargent, Mar. 9, 1849, 80; Benjamin Gorton, Jan. 22, 1825, 88; Wm. Frost, 93.

CEMETERIES.

PROSPECT HILL CEMETERY IN 1872.

N. B. Williston, President; George Newman, Secretary of the company; Timothy Vinton, Julius J. Estey, S. M. Waite, Dr. Wm. Rockwell, Trustees.

The land first used for this cemetery was given, for the use of the East Village of Brattleboro. in 1797, by Joseph Clark, Esq., and his wife, the first occupant, was buried there the same year.

Additions to this land, upon the east and south, have been made by purchase, as required by an increasing population.

In the care of cemeteries in small villages, eighty years ago, neglect was the rule, yet even in early times some persons made the burial-places of their families attractive by neatly-arranged grounds, flowers and costly monuments. Sufficient labor was bestowed every year by individuals, upon their own family lots, as to render more noticeable the surrounding general neglect. Neatness and well arranged grounds, in Prospect Hill cemetery, is now the rule, rather than the exception. The solemn looking, round-top, black headstone, with wings of cherubim shielding *memento mori*, is a thing of the past. Mullen, red sorrel,

"Weeds of dark luxuriance, tares of waste,"

have disappeared, giving place to more choice and fitting decorations. Some rare works of art, in memory of the dead, can now be seen in this cemetery.

The monument of the late Col. James Fisk—designed by Larkin G. Mead—has attracted many visitors from afar and near. The shaft is of Italian marble, with four nude female figures, made of the same material, in a sitting posture, with their backs toward the shaft—two of them facing east and the other two facing west—representing the principal departments of human effort wherein Col. Fisk engaged during his brief career in New York. No language we can use will do this work justice in description, but we can say it is perfectly beautiful, and is as fitting a memorial of the artist who designed it as of him who now lies beneath it. It is to us a constant reminder of that young genius of our village, who, over 20 years ago, made for himself a national reputation by his monument of snow.*

The memorials of Hall, Francis, A. H. Bull, Rockwell, and of several others we might name, are very elegant, chaste, and fitting the purpose designed.

Located upon a high elevation, overlooking a large portion of the village—depot grounds, Connecticut river, and the mountainous country on the north—this place is a frequent resort of many persons

*See sketch of L. G. Mead, Esq.

in summer time, who seem to never tire in their admiration of the lovely prospect spread out before them.

Although this place of the dead is the largest of the five cemeteries of the town—and contains the remains of all, or very nearly all, the business proprietors and real-estate owners of this place, fifty years ago—yet, it is not the most ancient place of the kind in this town. To find where

“The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep,”

we must go to a much higher elevation, over two miles distant.

By ascending a long hill, nearly north from Centerville, and about a mile distant from that place, we find the ancient burial place of the town. It is but a few rods north of the home of Micah Townshend, which, in the year 1800, he sold to Hon. Royall Tyler. The place is now (1878) owned and occupied by Gilbert Smith, Esq.

For an interesting description of the same see letter of Hon. R. Tyler, in Tyler papers.

In this cemetery is the grave of our first representative—Col. Sam'l Wells—and also of the first minister settled in this town—Rev. Abner Reeve. Maj. John Arms, one of the early settlers, and grandfather of the late Dr. Willard Arms, was buried here six years before the beginning of the war of the Revolution. Three generations of this early family, and our early physician, Dr. Lem'l Dickerman, lie buried here.

Over West river—that charming place of our earliest recollections—is another ancient place of the dead, where can now be seen the headstone which marks the grave of Col. John Sargent, the first English child born in the State of Vermont. In addition to the foregoing information, engraved upon the stone is the following:

“He gave good counsel while he had his breath,
Advising them to prepare for death.”

The first military captain we can learn of, outside of Fort Dummer, in this town, is Capt. Benjamin Butterfield, and in this burial ground is his memorial stone. His daughter taught the district school in Brattleboro, East village, nearly 60 years ago, and the writer of this article received from her his first lessons in the spelling book, and also received from her a severe whipping because he forgot the small letter—a.

EARLY PHYSICIANS OF BRATTLEBORO, FROM 1786.

Drs. Henry Wells, Lemuel Dickerman, Geo. Holmes Hall, Russell Fitch, Willard Arms, Artemas Robbins, Jonathan A. Allen, John L. Dickerman, Phillip Hall, Daniel Gilbert Bruce, John Wilson, Dana Hyde, Reuben Spaulding, F. J. Higginson, Kitteredge, Robert Wesselheft, William Grau, Loewenthal, Carley, Blackall, Murphy, Cross, Ayres, E. Chapin, Geo. P. Wesselheft, Bowles, Morrill. From 1838 to 1845, three Thompsonian, or botanic, physicians were in practice here, viz.: Joseph and Oliver Wright and Page.

Of the given list, 19 are not living, and none of them now live in this town.

DR. LEMUEL DICKERMAN.

Born Oct. 18, 1751, married in Brattleboro to Lucinda Arms, Mar. 17, 1779, died Oct., 1732. It has been said that he was the first established physician in this town, but, according to later information, he was the second, and the longest in practice. With but one exception, no physician in Brattleboro has lived so many years, and few, if any, have had a more successful career.

He was a good manager. He attended faithfully to a wide practice, and, at the same time, successfully carried on a large farm, situated about 3 miles northwest from Brattleboro, East village.

The old house he occupied is yet (1869) standing, without change, save that effected by time and neglect. One of the few relics left of the first village of the town, where is the greatest evidence of a former population, is the old cemetery wherein the Doctor sleeps.

There is character expressed in a well-preserved painting of him, in possession of his grandson. Blending with good humor and penetration, something tells of conscious power in reserve for occasion. The accuracy and quickness of perception, for which he was noted, as also a proclivity for the healing art, seems to have been hereditary in his posterity to the third generation. His son, Dr. John L. Dickerman, was an established physician in this town about 40 years, and his two sons, William and Lemuel, are members of the same profession, in Eastern Massachusetts.

DR. WILLARD ARMS.

Born in Brattleboro, Dec. 2, 1880, the 3d generation from Maj. John Arms. (See military history preceding) studied with Dr. Wm. S. Williams, of Deerfield, Mass., Feb. 8, 1803, married Susan Arms, of Deerfield, went immediately to Stukely, Canada.

After about a year, he was called back to settle the estate of his father, Josiah Arms, who died in possession of the meadow farm (now of the Vermont asylum, which had belonged to the Major, his father).

Dr. Arms remained in practice in his profession in this place about 14 years. He built the house at the East village now owned and occupied by N. B. Williston, Esq. In 1818, he sold his house and practice to Dr. Artemas Robbins, conditioned that he should not practice in this town for 10 years, and followed his profession, the most of this time, in Northfield, Mass.

In 1833, he returned and settled in the West village, where he remained 30 years, and died, Sep. 25, 1863, aged almost 83 years.

He practiced 60 years, 44 in this town, where, in many branches of his profession, his counsel was often sought. He was considered the leading authority in obstetrics, small-pox, &c.

"When I am sick," said he, "I don't want medicine; but I live on corn-meal hasty-pudding until the disease gets disgusted and leaves me."

His long life and good health was owing, in no small degree, undoubtedly, to excellent care, good habits, and a large share of good common sense.

DR. GEORGE HOLMES HALL.

First resident physician at the East village, commenced practice here about 1790. He added to his professional labors the mercantile.

From a report of expenses for building the first meeting-house at the West village, presented us by Hon. Fayette Clark, we quote:

"Report of Accompts. by Meeting-House committee." "Dr. George H. Hall, £46.10.2=§155.26-100, for rum, sugar, glass, white lead, &c." The foregoing is

one of 56 accounts, reported by this committee, amounting in all to £696.12.1.=§2988.6-100.

Dr. Hall's store for the sale of drugs, medicines and New England goods, stood, in 1797, at the southeast corner of the front grounds of the brick house, in Main street, of Geo. Howe, Esq.

In 1797, a clerk in the employ of Dr. Hall, caused the complete destruction of his store and goods by contact of a lighted lamp, in his hand, with an open cask of alcohol. The cask of spirits exploded and scattered the flames with such rapidity there was no time to save anything. There was no insurance. It was a blow to Dr. Hall, it has been said, from which he never recovered. He lived about 10 years after this, and died in 1807, aged 44.

In January, 1798, Rev. Dr. Wells, in remarks from the pulpit upon the past year, said: "I allude to two very calamitous events in our midst during the year that has just closed—the death by drowning of two promising young men, Taylor and Palmer, and the destruction by fire of the property of our friend and neighbor, Dr. Hall."

Two sons of Dr. Hall, George W. and Gardner C., became successful traders in this place.

George married Sarah Holbrook, a daughter of Dea. John Holbrook, in Sept., 1818, but his life came to an early close. He died in 1825, leaving a widow and three children.

Gardner C., slender built and, to appearance, physically feeble, became, at one period, the most extensive merchant in this county.

While doing a large wholesale and retail business in dry goods, hardware and West India products, he engaged in the manufacture of linseed oil, cotton, iron, &c., and not the least among the benefits he conferred upon this community was the encouragement he gave to home industry by finding a market for its products.

Not the least interesting event in our old times was the arrival of one of Hall's flat-bottom ships, laden with 20 or 25 tons of merchandise from the port of Hartford, Ct. The large white sails, swelling up the rapids on their important mission, along the shore of tall trees and banks of summer verdure, were assisted by hard-handed,

swift watermen, who, on arrival at the landing, were sure to gratify their weakness for the contents of the old back store of their patron.

He was a prominent member of the Unitarian society. We believe, no one contributed more material aid in erecting the second meeting-house in the East village, in 1831.

To public improvements he gave his right hand and purse together. To all shams he presented a quiet, uncompromising front. From the administration of Jackson to that of Pierce, he was opposed to the Democratic party, and, as a devoted Whig, was chosen to represent his native town in the State Legislature.

DR. JONATHAN A. ALLEN

and his family lived on Main street, in the East village, as early as 1816, but how long before we are not able to state.

The house he owned and occupied was, in 1828, in the possession of Willard Pomroy, who, by enlargements, converted it into a hotel, called the Vermont House, opened to the public in 1829 or '30. In 1849, it was removed, and a new brick hotel of three stories was erected in place by Capt. Thomas C. Lord. In Feb., 1851, this hotel was destroyed by fire, and the ground is now occupied by the Episcopal church and Town hall.

Dr. Allen is spoken of in high terms of commendation by the few aged citizens in our village who remember him. The recollection of his proficiency in chemistry is yet fresh in the mind of the oldest native citizen of this village, who was one of a class, under instructions from Dr. Allen in this science, and listened to his lectures upon this subject in 1820 '21. He was an honor to the profession; gentlemanly, prudent and considerate in his intercourse and dealings with his fellow-men.

He left this place, at some period from 1822 to '24, for a wider field, and satisfactorily did he prove his capability for the same in the way he long and faithfully fulfilled the duties he accepted, as professor of chemistry in Middlebury college.

DR. ARTEMAS ROBBINS

bought the house and practice of Dr. Willard Arms, in the East village. At first sight no one could mistake his calling.

He had that dignity of person and general appearance requisite to meet our ideal, as to the externals, of a first-class doctor. A faithful painting of him would be recognized at once as that of an M. D.

The Dr. sleeps more than 20 miles from this place, but of the good he did, during his short mission of 8 years in this place, we every day experience.

He was one of the nine originators and owners of the Northern Aqueduct company, which first went into practical operation about 60 years ago, and now continues to supply several families with water.

Efficient as he generally was in the discharge of missions thrust upon him, there was a chronic difficulty in that huge old machinery, called the town clock, he failed to remedy.

As the old thing was irregularly ticking, and pounding out uncertain sounds, up in that old church tower on the Common, the troubled countenance and anxious eye of Dr. Robbins could be seen moving about the village in pursuit of ability such as he could trust to make the needed repairs. The desire of his heart would be gratified if he could only find that universal genius, Tom Stores, with his head level. The doctor knew that Tom could make nice tempered and beautiful surgical instruments, such as, in 1821, severed the arm of Lieut. Goodenough at the shoulder. In short, there was scarcely anything that could be done with the fingers, Tom could not do when he was not on a bender, but when the rum came in his wits went out, and he would do nothing but pound a bass drum until the heads broke in.

After the doctor moved from this place to Bellows Falls, in 1826, to the old clock

"There came an hour of peaceful rest."

It became so accustomed to resting and rusting it would not do anything else. In 1832, it was taken down, to make room for a new successor.

Dr. Robbins became a partner with Dr. Wells in establishing a drug store at Bellows Falls, Vt. In consequence of investing nearly all his property in railroad stocks, that became comparatively worthless, he came to the close of a long life, in 1860, in destitute circumstances.

DR. DANIEL GILBERT

came, and was in practice here, from 1828 or '29 until 1841, when he removed to officiate in the Massachusetts General Hospital at Boston, where he died, some years since, of Asiatic cholera.

He studied surgery, under instructions from the noted Dr. Twichell, of Keene, N. H., and was a good surgeon. If deficient in knowledge respecting subjects coming under his consideration, he had the courage to acknowledge it, or at least was not so careful to conceal it as he was diligent to seek the remedy. Said Hon. J. Dorr Bradley: "I had confidence in Dr. Gilbert from the moment I discovered this feature in his character."

There was a bluntness in his manner not always pleasing to his patients. A stout-built, vigorous young man was under his treatment for fever. The fever left him, as did also the doctor, but it became necessary to recall the doctor, for the patient had a relapse, from indulgence of appetite too soon.

"Sick again?" said the doctor. "Well, good constitution; you can stand this thing, I reckon, once or twice more, if you choose; therefore, as soon as you get over this difficulty, eat too much again, before you are able to exercise enough to digest it."

Willing to accept truth from any source, yet not confined to rules of others, but original, progressive and courageous, he was the man for emergencies. His prescriptions were often simple, while effectual. In a case of obstinate, continued hiccup, which he traveled 7 or 8 miles to visit, the remedy he ordered was simply popped corn, which gave to the patient immediate relief.

DR. JOHN WILSON,

of Scotland, educated at Edinburgh, came to this place in 1836. He had previously passed some years in Dunmeston and Newfane.

In some way he was connected with Thomas Arnold in building a steam saw-mill at the southeast part of the East village, on the site now occupied by the Vermont and Massachusetts R. R. Co., for their depot and other buildings. The old-fashioned cylinder boilers required so much

fuel, to create the needful power, the mill proved an unprofitable investment. Arnold disappeared, and the mill was for several years useless property on the hands of the Doctor.

The Doctor married a daughter of Selah Chamberlain. His wife returned to her father, after becoming the mother of one child, and he lived a solitary, secluded life until 1847, in a small house, standing near the silent mill.

In a rather inferior carriage, accompanied by his little boy, he visited, in rural districts, those persons who required his professional services, which, in some instances, were highly appreciated.

Though gifted with rare powers of conversation, which gave evidence of extensive information, he rarely, if ever, sought the society of those who could best appreciate him, or the company we should suppose would have been most congenial to a man of his high cultivation.

The visits necessity compelled him to make to the grocery and stores, were improved by some people to draw forth ideas, or get opinions from this mysterious oracle, and when well started in conversation, we have noticed a charmed circle of attentive listeners gather around him, and all seemed willing to adhere to the maxims of Zeno.

Upon one occasion I heard him remark: "I have never witnessed such extravagances in the use of language as I have noticed in New England. For instance, Mr. H. said to me, 'Doctor, there is some grand, almighty, elegant, magnificent, splendid, nice, fresh fish.' My first impression was that Mr. H. had just returned from St. Peter's at Rome, or from the grand Cathedral at Milan, and had commenced to enlighten me upon his discoveries; but judge of my surprise, after he had used up superlatives enough to do justice to the architecture of the middle ages, my attention was directed to a few small, dead fishes."

After the death of Dr. Wilson, in 1847, a book was published presenting circumstantial evidence to show we had been entertaining "Thunderbolt" unawares, and our quiet, obscure, peaceable Dr. Wilson was the accomplice of the notorious

Lightfoot, an English highwayman, who suffered the death penalty, many years ago, for his crimes.

Many persons thought the evidence of sufficient weight to make the idea interesting, but how extensively it was believed we are not able to state. If the most the advocates of this theory claimed was true, death had closed the door against all action and passed the case onward beyond all human jurisdiction.

As if to more fully complete the work of forgetfulness, the Irishman's shovel has been employed, until not less than 14 feet in depth of solid earth now covers all that surface of ground once encumbered by the piles of lumber, steam mill and humble abode of the mysterious doctor. In less than a year after his death, every tangible object that could remind us of him vanished.

All this happened about 35 years ago, yet more than one person can say there is now impressed upon their memories the records of many moments less pleasantly and profitably spent than have been passed by them in the presence of Dr. John Wilson.

The 11 closing years of his life in this place has left with us an unsolved problem more interesting from the dim, misty light of uncertainty in which it is enveloped. From this cause Brattleboro is richer in her past, and with the mind's eye we see a picture in her silent halls, left there by this event, we could not if we would remove.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

SAMUEL WELLS.

Col. Sam'l Wells, the first representative from this town, then in Cumberland county, was born at Deerfield, Mass., Sept. 9, 1730. He married Hannah Sheldon and in July 1762, settled in Brattleboro, on lands now owned by the Vermont Asylum, situated about a mile north of the East village.

We have found where his log cabin stood 100 years ago, but the spot is now a wild, with no road or indications that there ever was a road leading to the place. At the time he came to Brattleboro, many of the pioneers considered it a great success to secure a roof, however humble, and food to sustain life.

Here was born his family of thirteen children, two of whom died in infancy. His daughters were married to Samuel Gale, Ephraim Nash, Micah Townshend, Jonathan Gorton, Nathaniel Church and Ephraim Stimpson.

Like most of the prominent men of the time, in this part of the State, Col. Wells sustained the claims of New York.

Between the years 1798 and 1802, all the family of Col. Wells removed to Canada, where each of his children received from the crown 1200 acres of land as a compensation for the losses Col. Wells had suffered during the Revolution on account of his adherence to the King. He died in this town and a marble head-stone in the old burying-ground gives the following information:

In Memory of

COL. SAMUEL WELLS,

of this town, a Judge of Cumberland County Court, and a Member of the Assembly of the Province of New York, who departed this life

Aug. 6, 1786, in his 55th year.

His friends, the stranger and the poor have lost
A kind companion and a generous host:

When he fell, the Statesman fell

And left the world his worth to tell.

[Extract from papers of F. Hawks, of Greenfield.]

HENRY WELLS, M. D.,

Was the first town clerk of Brattleboro elected to office in 1768. He was born in Essex Co., N. J., June 14, 1742, but from 1746, for about 20 years, his home was in New York, when the population of that city was less than 10 thousand. When 11 years old he began his college course at "Nassau Hall" in Princeton. Here he took his first degree at the age of 15. Immediately after his graduation he began the study of medicine at New Haven, with the celebrated Dr. Hull, under whose instruction he remained four years. In 1760, Yale College conferred on him the degree of A. M., and in the following year he returned to New York, where he continued his studies until 1764. He studied divinity for a short time after this and added the business of an apothecary to his early medical practice in New York. He was married in the old Dutch church on Nassau street, to Hannah Stout, May 28, 1764. They lived together within a few months of half a century.

Dr. Wells was hardly more than 25 and his wife 20 and the mother of two young children, when they started for their new home in the wilds of what is now Vermont. The town of Brattleboro, of which he and his wife were 2 of the patentees, had been partly settled from New Hampshire as early as 1752. They came by a small sloop to Hartford, Ct., and from thence followed the Connecticut river to Brattleboro. Their new home was a farm of not far from 1000 acres, some 2 miles west of the present beautiful East village of Brattleboro. Here on the brow of a lofty hill Dr. Wells erected a substantial *frame house of considerable size, which stood almost unaltered for a century, and was finally taken down (by Gilbert Smith,) in 1875.* In 1801 it was purchased from Micah Townshend (its second owner,) by Chief Justice Tyler, who occupied it about 14 or 15 years. From 1768 to the time of his removal in 1781, he constantly held some public office. His name, for the last time, appears upon the records as moderator of the meeting of March, 1781. His name is attached to two memorials to the King in behalf of the legal government, the only civil government, in fact, under the Province of New York. Seven more children were born to Dr. Wells during his 13 years residence in Brattleboro. In 1781 he relinquished the magnificent estate, (in acres,) which cost him so much toil and suffering, and removed to Montague, Mass. He settled in the house which for 80 years continued to be the home of his children. This house is still standing though not in possession of the family. In the associations of his new home and the better opportunities for the practice of his profession, Dr. Wells no doubt found compensation for the visionary fortune, as landed proprietor, for which he and his father had left New York. He soon acquired a reputation as a physician, especially in consultations, which made long journeys from home often necessary. Such occasional calls for him extended from Boston to Albany, New Hampshire and Connecticut, as well as to and beyond his old home in Vermont.

In 1785 he was elected a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society with which he was connected most of the time as

counsellor until his death. In 1802 a formidable epidemic made its appearance in Greenfield and its vicinity. "Eminent physicians," says Willard in his history, "did what they could to stop the plague. That excellent physician and estimable man, Dr. John Stone of Greenfield, the late Dr. Williams of Deerfield, and that *Nobleman of Nature*, Dr. Henry Wells of Montague, were employed, the last and the first named, mostly.

The sick seemed to have the impression, generally, that they certainly should recover if Dr. Wells attended upon them, so great was their reverence for that philanthropist." As a recognition of his services in this pestilence, Dartmouth College conferred on him the honorary degree of M. D. Professor Nathan Smith was accustomed to quote him in his lectures and to speak of him in terms of the highest respect.

"Dr. Wells," adds Dr. Alden, "in his profession attained the most distinguished rank. His natural powers were good, his medical reading extensive and judicious, his application methodical and patient.

His eminent skill, however, in the management of disease was derived chiefly from his own observation and experience. Possessing a clear and discriminating mind and an accurate judgment, his practical deductions were remarkably just. In difficult cases his advice was much sought and highly appreciated. Courteous in his manners, modest and unassuming in his intercourse with his professional brethren, he was highly respected by the profession and the public."

Dr. Williams remarks "Dr. Wells had the confidence of all his professional brethren throughout the country, and many of his patients almost worshiped him."

Very little need be added in regard to Dr. Wells' character and principles. His whole life, family, social and professional, was permeated with a deep sense of religious duty. He died Aug. 24, 1814, aged 72, and was buried in Montague. His funeral was attended by a large concourse of people and a great number of physicians from the neighboring towns paid him the last token of respect.

DR. SAMUEL STEARNS, LL. D.,

Was born in Bolton, Mass., in 1747, and died in Brattleboro, Aug. 8, 1810. This gentleman, previous to becoming a resident of this town, suffered greatly in mind, body and estate, from the persistent attacks of "The Sons of Liberty," in Worcester, Mass. For his supposed loyalty to King George III, he was confined in a filthy prison nearly 3 years, in Worcester, Mass. In that prison he suffered for the want of the common necessities of life. A large share of this imprisonment was after the close of the Revolutionary war with Great Britain. By the conditions of the Jay treaty, he was legally entitled to his freedom; but his enemies by legal technicalities, various pretexts and false swearing, continued his confinement and declared he should rot in jail.

Though he was a man of fine presence and great personal beauty, as we learn from a well preserved painting of him, and of rare mental cultivation for the times in which he lived, misfortune was so constantly his attendant he had but little from this world, for which to be thankful.

"Life had no more to bring to him
Than mockery of the past alone."

From his monument at the East village cemetery, we copy the following words:

"Nature was his preceptor, philosophy
His mistress, and astronomy his prompter,
Disappointment ever succeeded his best
Endeavors; he deserved better—
Ingratitude was the reward of
His labors,

Peace to his ashes."

Dr. Samuel Stearns, while in the practice of medicine in New York, calculated and published the first "Nautical Almanac" published in America. He was the author of "The American Herbal, or Materia Medica," published in 1801. The work was printed at Walpole, N. H., for Thomas & Thomas and the author.

Upon the list of subscribers are 47 names, comprising the most prominent citizens of that time in Brattleboro. He obtained many subscribers for a "Medical Dispensatory," upon which he labored 28 years. To obtain information for this work, of two volumes containing 600 pages each, he traveled 9 years in Europe and in this country, at an expense of several thousand

dollars. He died before completing the enterprise. Upon the list of subscribers for this work we find the names of Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia, Gen. George Washington, and other names of the most noted men of the age in this country.

MAJ. STEPHEN GREENLEAF

Who held the office of town clerk from 1799 to 1844 was by trade a carpenter. We who have only seen him late in the afternoon of life, a tottering, feeble old man, find it hard to realize how athletic and fearless he was in the prime of life. We have been told by an eye witness of the feat, Mr. Greenleaf, after raising a large building, stood upon his head on the ridgepole of the building.

Whatever he attempted was well performed and as a workman and a citizen no fairer name is on the list of Brattleboro mechanics. His penmanship in the old town books, for its uniformity and perfection, is the admiration of everyone who has examined it. Each letter and word is made in full, giving so perfect exactness no one can mistake it.

The example he has left us is a monumental rebuke—45 years in building—to men of learning, to legal gentlemen who use their pens, as Talleryand said some men did their tongues, "to conceal rather than to express their meaning." In 1834 he wrote several long, highly interesting letters to his friends, that were published in the *Phoenix*, not long since, respecting the past and present of Brattleboro, and he also furnished that brief though able sketch of this town in "Thompson's Historical Gazetteer of Vermont," published in 1846.

Mr. Greenleaf enjoyed the study of mathematics and often assisted others in that department of knowledge.

Only 13 years of age when he came here with his father in 1771, with no educational advantages and few books worth mentioning, what superior native resources must have been concealed under that modest, unassuming exterior, so faithfully shown in a painting of him, which, to the honor of Brattleboro, now hangs in the town hall.

From Mrs. Ellis, now (1869) 80 years of age, and the only child of Maj. Greenleaf

now living, we learn that her father educated himself, long winter evenings, by light from the kitchen fire-place. To get full advantage of the light, he extended himself horizontally upon the floor where he worked upon mathematical problems, practised penmanship, read the few books he could obtain, and thus laid the foundation of such a character for ability and virtue as won the well-deserved respect, love and confidence of three generations, then calmly and peacefully died in 1850, aged 92 years.

From our earliest recollections, we have heard much said in commendation of Maj Greenleaf, but feel incompetent to do justice to his memory, or find language to express our admiration of his long, faithful, beautiful life. One who knew him well, has said of him: "Surely, one such man in Sodom would have been sufficient to have saved that wicked city."

Among our ancient worthies of the buried past, there were those of his contemporaries who surpassed him in mental attainments, brilliancy of the imagination, business faculties or abilities to grasp the prizes in this intense never-ceasing life struggle going on about us, but as the Creator's masterpiece, "an honest man," no one was his superior.

HAYES FAMILY.

BY W. H. BIGELOW, OF CHICAGO.

In February, 1778, there came to Brattleboro. from New Haven, Ct., a young man, just of age, a blacksmith by trade. The few settlers, wishing such a workman to locate among them, made a bee, shoveled away the deep snow, helped to build a shop, and in less than a month he was at work with his tools. Great results flowed from this hasty settlement of the young man—Rutherford Hayes.

We trace his ancestors back to George Hayes, who came from Scotland and was living in Windsor, Ct., in 1682, and subsequently in Granby, Ct. His grandfather, Daniel Hayes, was, in 1702, taken captive by the Indians, carried to Canada, and was kept a prisoner about 5 years. His mother was Rebecca Russel, great granddaughter of Rev. John Russell, who lived in Hadley, Mass., where he concealed the Regicides for many years.

Rutherford Hayes was born in Brand-

ford, Ct., July 29, 1756, removed to New Haven with his father, Ezekiel Hayes, in 1778. In his new home, now the West village, he for many years worked at his trade, which he called a "dirty, black business, but it brought *white money*."

For some time he kept a tavern, joining farming with it, and during his passing old age he was a farmer in easy circumstances. As to his characteristics, he is described as a "round, corpulent, old gentleman, with an elastic, square step, medium height, with florid complexion, sandy hair, a cheerful temper, and friendly, courteous manners." Capt. Dudley, now living, in his 82d year, an intelligent old gentleman of many interesting memories, recalls his hale, hearty laugh, accompanied usually with a noted rubbing of his hands, in the enjoyment of jokes and stories. Of him, one who remembers him well, says: "He was an honest, kindly, religious man, and may well be regarded by his descendants as a *model*." After he was seventy he became a total abstinence man, "fearing," he said, "that his example would be quoted against the cause of temperance." He died Sept. 25, 1836.

His wife, Chloe Smith, born Nov. 10, 1762, in Hadley, Mass., moved with her parents to Brattleboro when young, and was married (1789) in her seventeenth year. She matured into a noble, Christian lady. She was noted as a wonderful worker, and of great force of will. On a certain occasion she waited upon guests at a country ball, in their tavern. All night, and started in the morning on horseback for a visit to Bainbridge, N. Y. She made the journey with her husband, 200 miles or more, and back in health and strength. She is remembered by her descendants with affectionate admiration. She died Feb. 17, 1847. They had three sons and six daughters, whom they lived to see in positions of honor and usefulness.

DEA. RUSSELL HAYES,

The oldest of the sons, born May 31, 1784, passed a life of valuable usefulness on the old homestead in West Brattleboro, devoting his energies and his love to the academy and the church, and smoothing tenderly the declining years of his aged parents. He was a Christian of equable temper, a man of excellent judgment, and a neighbor highly esteemed. He died July 28, 1856.

RUTHERFORD HAYES, JR.,

Born Jan. 4, 1787, early entered the mercantile business and accumulated, for those times, a competent fortune. He was a man of honor and commanded universal respect. He was a Presbyterian. In 1817, he removed with his family to Delaware, O., a journey of 40 days, but only lived about 5 years, dying in 1822. After his death was born his son,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,

Who, now in middle life, bears well-earned military and political honors. He graduated with the class of 1842, from Kenyon College, Ohio, studied law and practiced it successfully in Cincinnati, O., up to the opening of the War of the Rebellion. when, in 1861, he entered the army; was promoted repeatedly, and in 1864, was promoted from colonel to brigadier-general for "gallantry in the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek," and at the close of the war to that of brevet major general. He was elected to Congress in 1864, from Cincinnati, and re-elected in 1866; was elected governor of Ohio in 1867, and re-elected in 1869. He declined to receive a nomination for a third term, and retired to private life, returning to the practice of law. He received the degree of LL. D., in 1868, from Kenyon College.

[Written in 1870, previous to his election to the presidency.—Ed.]

WILLIAM R. HAYES,

The third son of Rutherford Hayes, Sen., was born Dec. 6, 1804, prepared for college under the instruction of Rev. Mr. Hallock, and graduated at Yale in the year 1825. He took a high stand in his class. Closing the three years of his legal preparatory studies at the law school in New Haven, under the care of Judge Dagget, he was admitted to the bar, and opened an office in East Brattleboro, Vt., in 1828; was married to Miss Trowbridge, of New Haven, in October, 1830. He is said to have had a fine voice, and to have been a successful pleader. In his will he left \$1,000 for the academy at West Brattleboro.

He, with two other professional men, his daily associates, Mr. Elliot, of his own profession, and Dr. Dickerman, were among the subjects of the revival of 1832. He became thereafter an earnest, active

Christian, and was restrained from preparing himself for the gospel ministry by failing health. Skillful physicians advised him to seek a milder climate. In 1836, he relinquished the practice of law, and moved to Barbadoes in the West Indies. His health was gradually restored, and he then spent the rest of his life engaged in prosperous mercantile pursuits, and in discharging the duties of U. S. Consul for the Island of Barbadoes. He engaged himself heartily in the support of temperance and in the abolition of slavery. He organized societies in his new home, and wrote and labored successfully for the promotion of these reforms.

Quoting from Dr. Bacon, of New Haven, "He was known and honored there and at home as a business man of eminent skill, courtesy and probity, and a Christian gentleman, ready for every good word and work."

His life was suddenly terminated by a malignant erysipelas July 13, 1852.

Of the daughters of Rutherford Hayes, Sen., the oldest one, Polly, married Mr. John Noyes, who became a man of note. He graduated at Yale College in the class of 1779, taught in Chesterfield Academy, N. H., preached the gospel, became a merchant, and represented the southern district of Vermont in Congress. They were the grand-parents of Larkin G. Mead, the sculptor.

Belinda married the Hon. Samuel Elliot, of Brattleboro. Clarissa married Ayer Moody, a graduate of Dartmouth College, a man of influence. She is one of the only two members of the family now living, being in her 80th year, ripening into a gentle and beautiful old age in Delaware, Ohio.

Sarah, now (1870,) living in Chesterfield, Mass., married Dyer Bancroft, a graduate of Williams College. He practiced law many years in Chesterfield, Mass.

HON. LEMUEL WHITNEY,

One of the leading men of his time, in this town, was by trade a silversmith. He was born in Petersham, Mass., in 1764, and came to Vermont in 1785. The first years of his residence in this State were passed at Newfane, where he held the office of sheriff.

It was the duty of that officer to execute

the law which made it discretionary with the Judge of the County Court how many lashes should be applied to the naked skin of the convicted transgressor of Vermont laws. Another barbarous act required of the sheriff, was to brand some culprits with a hot iron, sometimes the letter R upon the hand or forehead, to signify rogue. Once during his term of office, as he informed us, he was ordered by the court to whip a woman, at the public whipping-post, for passing counterfeit money. The shoulders and upper part of her person was completely stripped of clothing, that the naked skin might be exposed to the lash. Under this severe trial of his gallantry the lashes, especially two out of three, fell so lightly, she could be hardly conscious of receiving any, but the third lash, that being a gentle reminder that women were, by law, entitled to "their thirds."

He removed from Newfane Hill to Brattleboro East village in 1790, occupying, at first, a low, unfinished house, which stood where now (1869) stands the Revere House on Main street. The next year he bought about an acre of land in the north part of Main street, and built a small house containing but two rooms, where now stands the elegant mansion of Chas. F. Thompson, Esq. Alterations and additions upon his house were made at times, until his place was at one time considered the most desirable one in this village. Here he lived nearly 60 years, and died April 4, 1847.

He was town representative 10 years; from 1801 to '24, clerk of the supreme court; 1801 to '20, clerk of the county; 1817 to '28, judge of probate; 1790 to 1847, justice of the peace.

From personal observation, during the last 18 years of his life, we noticed as a utilitarian or economist he was a worthy disciple of Benjamin Franklin; retentive in memory, frank, free and fearless in the expression of his sentiments, of promptness and fidelity to his engagements, patriotic, but decidedly opposed to wasting powder in firing guns on the Fourth of July. In theology a Unitarian; in politics, a whig to the back-bone, and a warm admirer of Henry Clay.

He was, as compared with most men,

of gigantic stature, and his dignified presence, with a good understanding of parliamentary rules, well qualified him to preside at public meetings.

It is with pleasure we recall that sunny day of his long life among us, in the summer of 1840, when the oak grove in the rear of Col. Joseph Goodhue's residence was honored by the presence of Daniel Webster, who there gave a short address to the people of this place. The long cavalcade of citizens for escort duty, the expression upon each face, the elastic step of youth and age, with other indications, told us Brattleboro was proud that day.

Hope for a season bade the whigs farewell, for, since the election of John Q. Adams, in 1824, they had, up to this time, been unsuccessful in every presidential contest.

The great political revival of this year was of such a character as heralded success. The political prospect not only gave great pleasure to our venerable friend, but also to a large majority of the people in this town. All seemed to appreciate the privilege of seeing this oracle of the party, whose fame had gone around the globe,—that great Daniel, who, on the floor of Congress, had shut the lion's mouth as it was about to close upon the blood-bought constitution of 1787.

Of all the men that we saw standing there to greet the nation's orator, none did so impress us as the venerable judge with silvered hair. The companions of his early life, with two generations, he had seen pass on to the silent land, leaving him to experience

"The worst of woes that wait on age,
To view each loved one blotted from life's page."

But youth or early manhood could show no greater interest in the events of the day.

When Mr. Webster was seated upon the platform erected in the grove, Judge Whitney instantly threw off his hat, and renewed vigor came to that time-worn frame and face, as, with clear, untrembling voice, he loudly exclaimed: "*Ladies and Gentlemen: The Defender of the Constitution.*"

It was enough. Surely nothing could be said more fitting the occasion. As

died away the cheers of the multitude, the sound of cannon and strains of music, we felt, though all these demonstrations might be proper from our citizens in deference to this distinguished visitor, Judge Whitney, in the use of those last five words, had paid Mr. Webster the highest compliment of them all.

REV. ALONZO CHURCH, D. D.,

was born in the town of West Brattleboro, April 9, 1793. He was son of one and grandson of another, who, in the war of the Revolution, had done the State service. His boyhood and youth were spent upon a small farm, which his father had settled at the close of the war, and where he learned those lessons of self denial and acquired that stern integrity which served in after life to render him eminently useful. His active mind could not long brook the monotony of a farmer's life; at an early age he entered Middlebury college, supporting himself during his college course by teaching in the winter. He graduated in the class of — and soon after receiving his degree his health failing, he emigrated to Georgia.

A stranger in a distant state, the singular purity of his life and his earnest devotion to his chosen profession, soon gained for him the esteem and affection of those among whom he had cast his lot.

The classical school which, as early as 1818, he established in Putnam, soon became famous, and pupils were attached to it from all the adjoining counties of the State. His fame as a teacher was established on a firm basis before he had reached mature manhood. In a country which at the time was the outpost of civilization, unaided and alone, he built up and maintained a school of which older states might have been proud; began that labor in the cause of education, which ended only with his long life.

Married at an early age to a fair pupil—both sexes were under his tuition—he identified himself at once with the people of his adopted State.

Sincerely pious from his boyhood, he allied himself with the Presbyterian church, and soon after his arrival in Georgia was ordained a minister of that denomination. Deriving from his profession an income sufficient for his modest

wants, he devoted himself to the ministry without salary, supplying the pulpit of those poor churches whose members were unable to provide themselves with a pastor. His labors as a preacher were not less earnest than as a teacher, and his success was best attested by the devotion shown him by his humble congregation.

He did not, however, remain long in a subordinate position. His talents and zeal and the skill and prudence he manifested in teaching and in the control and management of youth, soon made him widely known, and in the year 1819, he was elected professor of mathematics and astronomy in Franklin college, an institution which had been endowed by the State of Georgia as early as 1789. This necessitated a change of residence—the last he ever made. For more than forty years he lived in the town of Athens, among the foothills of the Alleghanies, and there beside the Oconee sleeps his last sleep.

For ten years the young professor filled his post so acceptably that at the expiration of that time, upon the resignation of Dr. Waddell, the president of the college, he was unanimously chosen his successor, which position he filled for thirty years, and finally, when broken by the long labor of life, he resigned to other hands his post of honor and of toil.

The regret and affection of all went with the faithful teacher to the modest home which he had prepared for his old age, near the town which had so long known him as its ablest, purest and most influential citizen, and his best eulogy is to be found in the devotion which even now his former pupils show for the memory of their teacher.

Among those who received at his hands instruction are many of Georgia's most distinguished sons. Two of his pupils are now United States Senators. A. H. Stevens was among his scholars, and during his collegiate career was an inmate of his family. Numbers of Georgia's best and oldest men have acknowledged their indebtedness to the wise and good man who directed their education. He was the friend and associate of Crawford and Bowen, of Calhoun and Preston and Mc Duffie, and, although his pursuits were different, he was a peer among them.

The fitness of the man for an instructor

of the young was acknowledged by all who knew him. While courteous and kind to such a degree as justly to entitle him to the appellation given him, "the Chesterfield of Georgia," upon occasion he could be firm and decided.

His sense of justice was so strong that he was never accused of partial or prejudiced action.

In his intercourse with others he was ever kind, while his charity covered the follies of youth with its mantle; and, best of all, he was imbued with the spirit of a pure, earnest and consistent Christian. With an intuitive knowledge of his peculiar fitness for the work, he adopted teaching as his profession, and for more than forty years he devoted his life and energies to that pursuit.

He loved with the attachments and strength of his manhood the home and state of his adoption, but never ceased to remember the land of his nativity. In the sunny clime which he chose for his life-long home, his heart turned often to the green hills among which his boyhood was spent, and the friends of his youth were never forgotten.

His Alma Mater conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and, though there may on its alumni be names more widely known to fame, there is not one whose life has reflected more honor upon her teaching.

To him Georgia owes a debt of gratitude. To him more than to any other is due the intellectual developement of her citizens and the silent influence of his teaching.

Dr. Church died May 18, 1862, aged 69.

Vermont may proudly claim him as one of her purest and noblest sons.

[Furnished by a Descendant, Wm. Henry Wells, of N. Y.]

THE REV. WILLIAM WELLS, D. D.

The Rev. Wm. Wells, D. D., first minister of the church of the East Village of Brattleboro, was born at Biggleswade in Bedfordshire, England, in 1744. He was the only son of Richard Wells, who was also the only son of Richard Wells. His father and mother both dying in his childhood, he was brought up by his uncle, Ebenezer Casterson, as his own son.

His thoughts were early turned to the ministry, for which he was prepared in the

Dissenting college at Daventry, and he was encouraged and assisted in his purpose by John Howard, the celebrated philanthropist, an intimate acquaintance of his uncle Ebenezer, after whom he named one of his sons, long a resident of this town. Another son was named after Howard.

In the year 1770, he was invited to preach at Bromsgrove, where he was afterward settled as a minister of a Dissenting congregation, a ministry in which he continued to officiate during his residence in England.

In January, 1771, he married Jane Hancox, daughter of the Rev. James Hancox of the neighboring town of Dudley, who possessed what was considered at that time a handsome fortune. Mr. Hancox had been destined to be a clergyman of the Established church, and to hold the living of Kildermminster, which was in the gift of his grandfather. Even as a boy, however, he had formed opinions in favor of non-conformity, and finally declined to accept the living (of £800 a year), although his grandfather declared his intention of disinheriting him in such a case, of his claims as eldest son, a threat which he carried out for a time, but relented in his last illness. Mr. Hancox was admired for his power of pathos in the pulpit, but was in the habit of saying he should do injustice to his people if, while he attempted to move their passions, he neglected to inform their minds. He appears to have been, as one might expect, a champion of freedom, whom anything like the appearance of oppression roused to a noble wrath.

A letter is extant from a friend of the lady, a clergyman, from which we take an example of letter writing a century ago:

"I acknowledge I was not quite ignorant of Mr. Wells's attachment before I received your favor, and I am confident it is as strong as it is reasonable. I do not wonder that a man of his taste should soon be convinced that the half had not been told him. Kindred minds soon attract each other, and we who know both have often thought and said that if any two minds were cast in the same mold they were yours and his. And really, my dear Miss Jane, as to Mr. Wells, mere justice obliges me to say that I never knew a man better formed by nature and

grace for being happy and making others so who are most nearly connected with him. His natural temper is excellent, sedate and even, always easy and cheerful, inclined to think well of and be pleased with everybody and everything that is tolerable, obliging, tender and affectionate, yet active, manly and prudent, remarkably free from caprice and affectation and every turbulent passion.

And to these human attributes, valuable as they are, divine grace has added, what you still more highly prize, a rational and warm piety. This, you will think, is saying a great deal; but really, Miss Jane, I cannot in conscience say less. This is the light in which his character appears to me. This is the character his tutor and his most intimate friends universally give him."

* * *

In the summer or fall of 1782, as we learn from a memoir written by his son Hancox, a companion of his voyage, Mr. Wells determined to remove with his family to the United States; before leaving England, he made up his mind that he would not take his family to a slave state, and would not establish himself in the wilderness. For many years he had taken a warm interest in the country, and during the Revolutionary war he was decidedly on the side of the colonies. The state of the political world in 1792 was gloomy. The French Revolution caused fear and great excitement in England. The Birmingham riots took place in the summer of 1791. Several dissenting meeting-houses and a number of houses belonging to opulent dissenters were destroyed and openly plundered by a brutal mob, and all this was done with the almost open approval of the High Church party. The watch-word of the mob was "Church and King," and the dissenters felt that they were frowned on by the government, and not protected as they ought to have been by the civil authorities, against a mob who were too ready to suppose that their excesses were, to a certain extent, at least, agreeable to their superiors.

Birmingham was only thirteen miles from my father's house at Bowenheath, his meeting-house was at Bromsgrove, two miles off. The destruction of the meeting-house was openly threatened. He feared at one time that his house was in danger,

and he removed some of his most valuable goods. All sorts of absurd reports were circulated respecting the dissenters. Men of the most blameless and benevolent characters were suspected of forming secretly the most wicked and despicable conspiracies. These were some of the circumstances that determined my father to quit his native country and remove to the United States.

In addition to what is said above of Dr. Wells's attitude during the Revolutionary war and his life as an English dissenting minister, we quote from a sketch of his life written by his son, William Wells, Esq., for Dr. Sprague's *Annals of the American Pulpit*, Vol. viii, p. 257.

"At the commencement of the movements which preceded the American Revolution, he took a strong interest in favor of the colonies. He exerted himself, with Dr. Price, Dr. Wren of Portsmouth, &c., in collecting subscriptions for the relief of the American prisoners. When Mr. Laurens, upon his liberation from the Tower, passed through Bromsgrove, on his way to Bristol, he inquired for Mr. Wells, stating that he wished to return his own and his country's thanks to him for this service.

My father's health had been affected by his residence in the town, and he removed to a hamlet distant about two miles, where he cultivated a small farm. This was an occupation which he well understood, and in which he much delighted. He had in his house several boys from respectable dissenting families, some of whom became attached friends.

Notwithstanding these laborious avocations, no one thought his people or study neglected. He commonly rose at 4 o'clock, and in the tardy mornings of an English winter his candle might be seen three hours before daylight. At the academy and in early life, he was a hard student, and, though he never claimed the reputation of a learned man, he had read much and carefully. I cannot be mistaken when I state that at that time the education of dissenting ministers, under Dr. Doddridge and others, his contemporaries and successors, was far superior to that commonly acquired at the universities.

My father was always a student. He had in England a very good library, and

to the latest period of his life his study was his resort when leisure allowed.

His memory was tenacious. He was well acquainted with ecclesiastical history, that of the Reformation, and especially of the Puritans and Dissenters. He had in his library many of the best writers belonging to the established church. Burnet, Tillotson and Clarke were his favorites. No man was less of a bigot, but the idea of submission to articles of faith he never could endure."

During the ravages of the small-pox, contrary to the prevailing popular prejudice, he inoculated his children. The operation succeeding, he was beset with requests to inoculate others, which he complied with as respects some of his poor neighbors, who could not afford to pay doctors' bills. He carried through the disease 1300 persons, a work which occupied much of his time during two years. An eminent physician at Worcester, with whom he was intimate, used to call him in jest "Brother Doctor."

At the time of the Birmingham riots, and the destruction of Dr. Priestley's church and residence, Mr. Wells's house and church were also threatened, and this persecution decided him to emigrate to America.

In January, 1793, he wrote to his son:

"We design to land at or near Boston, and where we shall pitch our tent it is hard to say. * * * I have, as may be supposed, a good opinion of America, but yet my expectations are not raised unreasonably high. I know, like every other land in this world, it must be subject to affliction, disappointment, pain and death. But let it be remembered, also, that there is the same kind Providence to attend us there as here, and as to government, liberty and the prospect of getting a comfortable livelihood. I think the advantage lies on the other side of the Atlantic."

Dr. Wells set sail from Bristol May 8, 1793,—the ship in which he sailed being towed down the Avon by several boats to get it through at high water,—and after a passage of 32 days cast anchor in Boston harbor.

Eight children came over with their parents, William and Jane Wells, among whom may be mentioned William, his eldest son, who spent two years at Har-

vard college, where he was afterward tutor, and subsequently the head of the publishing house of Wells & Lilly, in Boston,—among the publications of which house may be mentioned Griesbach's New Testament in Greek, at the time an extraordinary enterprise for America, and which was revised and carried through the press by Mr. Wells's own supervision; James Hancox, long a successful merchant in Hartford; and Ebenezer Casterson, who married Mary Chester of Wethersfield, continued to reside in Brattleboro from his coming over with the family in 1793, at the age of sixteen, until his death in 1850. He was universally esteemed as a man of modest, straight-forward and generous character, and was twice the representative of the town in the State Legislature.

It is remarkable that these eight children were all living in 1834, 41 years after the voyage (the first death was that of his youngest son, John Howard, in 1844, aged 60), and met to welcome their oldest sister, Mrs. Martha Freme, when, after marriage and widowhood in England, she returned, shortly after the death of her father, to settle in Brattleboro. The remarkable character of this lady, the generous hospitality which her means enabled her to exercise, and her tragic end, when the mansion house in which she lived, and which had been her father's before her, was destroyed by fire in May, 1849, are still well remembered in the town.

Dr. Wells had for a long time taken great interest in the history of New England, and had corresponded on that subject with the Rev. Dr. Morse of Charlestown, historian and geographer, and father of the inventor of the telegraph. After visiting Dr. Morse for a few days, he went to a house which the former had taken for him in Medford. With his eldest son, William, he made a carriage tour through Connecticut to the Hudson and Mohawk valleys, to inspect his adopted country, and went as far as the Whitestown country, now called Clinton, where he made a stay with Rev. Samuel Kirkland, missionary to the Indians, and father of John Thornton Kirkland, afterward President of Harvard college.

The next year he purchased a farm of 400 acres in Brattleboro, to which he re-

moved his family by sleighing. He wished to settle where he could occupy a farm and be useful in preaching. In Brattleboro he found both.

For some time the family felt severely the difficulties and discouragements of their situation. He was invited to become the pastor of the society, but declined, feeling that he would be more independent as a preacher than if he were formally settled. He, however, acted as minister, and accepted the remuneration voted him by the town, by which he was annually chosen for about 20 years.

At that time the character of the population was extremely mixed, and the tone of manners rough (notwithstanding the presence of some educated and elegant families), and the moral and religious character of the people as a whole much below that which he had left in England.

When he first preached, the young men of the village were accustomed to pass the hour of service in amusing themselves under the trees, while the young women would wander from pew to pew during the exercises. Dr. Wells made no comment whatever on these liberties, but went on in his duties with the courtesy that was characteristic of him. In three years time the congregation had become remarkable for order and attention. The misrepresentation and prejudice which he encountered he overcame by quiet wisdom and by the influence of a pure life. His salary, which was never regularly paid, was £80 (about \$260) of continental currency.

After this time, he sent in his resignation, and the East village people, who had always been his best parishioners, built for him the first meeting-house in that village, where he preached for some years. He went to England on a visit in 1818, and while abroad received very unexpectedly the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Harvard university.

Dr. Wells, although the least controversial of men, was affected by the Unitarian controversy, which began with an article in the "Panoplist" in 1815,—a popular periodical of the Calvinistic sect,—which article was answered by Dr. Channing.

Suspensions of his theological soundness were entertained by the neighboring clergy. He thought proper to deliver an

address to his people, on the Sabbath of the first communion, in the new meeting-house at the East village, in which he declared his sentiments and opinions in regard to doctrines. His address was highly satisfactory to his people.

During his absence in England, however, in consequence of intrigues arising from these doctrinal disputes, Dr. Wells having left his parish free to choose another minister, a young man was settled in his stead by the agency of some managing persons. Dr. Wells, by the exercise of great prudence and Christian charity, checked those who were disposed to be indignant on his account, and filled the pulpit without remuneration during the illness of his successor, continuing to the end of his life in peace and friendship with his people. His own religious opinions were what are called Arian, but he considered all doctrinal differences of trifling consequence in comparison with purity of life.

An admirable anecdote is told of this indifference to theological speculations in "Sprague's Annals":

"In those days, when every minister's house was regarded as an inn or refectory by every other minister, whether known or unknown, who wanted rest or refreshment, a young man called upon him and, soon after the introduction, a dialogue ensued much like the following:

Stranger—"Are there any heresies among you?"

Dr. W.—"I know not whether I understand the drift of your question."

Stranger—"I wish to inquire, Sir, whether there be any Armenians, Socinians, or Universalists among you?"

Dr. W.—"Oh, Sir, there are worse heretics than any of these."

Stranger—"My dear Sir, what can be worse?"

Dr. W.—"Why, there are some who get drunk, and some who quarrel with their families, or their neighbors, and some who will not pay their debts when they might do it, and some who are very profane. Such men I think far worse heretics than those for whom you inquire."

Dr. Wells is described by all who have seen him as of a very noble person, unit-

ing dignity and sweetness in a remarkable degree. He was 6 feet in height, well made and very erect. He is the subject of one of Stewart's finest portraits,—presenting a countenance of such benevolent radiance as not to be easily forgotten. He commonly wore a black velvet cap over his flowing white locks, which gave him a priestly and patriarchal appearance.

While he was visiting England, it was currently reported among the populace, anxious in respect to Catholic aggressions, that the Pope of Rome was making a journey through Great Britain. Children who saw him for the first time, even babies, would manifest a desire to sit on his knee, and the elder ones would sit to look at and listen to him. This regard of children he valued highly.

Even at the age of 80 years he would read for two hours in the evening, holding his lamp. His temper, though ardent by nature, was chastened by gravity and seriousness; and he is described as abounding in the thoughts which might serve to mitigate trouble, and as having an especial faculty in prayer. He died in peace of mind, Dec. 9, 1827.

[From the Obituary Notice, written by Hon. James Elliot, in the Brattleboro Messenger, Dec. 14, 1827.]

"Although his mind was stored with those rich treasures of theological information which are the products of a long and studious life, he had none of the pride or pomp of education: and, although he was blessed with ample powers of argument, he did not feel it his duty to expatiate in the thorny tracts of controversy, believing that he could better serve the great cause of truth and piety by preaching Christ and Him crucified, by plain and practical illustrations of the pure morality and perfect purity of the Christian system. Sustaining through life the reputation of liberal principles and comprehensive views, he was not understood to adopt, in all their amplitude, the peculiar doctrines of any of the contending sects that occupy the extreme points of the vast field of religious contemplation. While his capacious mind embraced in its benevolent wishes, and in its fervent aspirations, the whole family of man, he acknowledged no human master of the human mind, and still less did he presume to mark out the limits of either the power, the justice, or the mercy

of the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ.

The daily beauty and moral elevation of his character were of course more peculiarly obvious to his family, his intimate friends, and the circle of his neighborhood. But he had a name and a praise in many of the congregations on both sides of the Atlantic. To the church he was a shining light, and to the world a bright example. It is known that many able and candid men of different denominations regarded him as combining, with a degree very unusual in this late age of the world, the primitive simplicity of the patriarchal, with the paternal simplicity of the apostolic character."

DEDICATION.

TO JOSEPH STEEN, ESQ.,

THE ELDEST NATIVE CITIZEN (1878) OF THE MOST IMPORTANT AND POPULOUS LOCALITY IN THE TOWN OF BRATTLEBORO—THE EAST VILLAGE—WHERE, 154 YEARS AGO, WAS MADE THE FIRST FOOT-PRINT OF ANGLO SAXON CIVILIZATION IN THE STATE OF VERMONT.

Not only are we grateful for his long, useful life in this village—reaching beyond the beginning of its business enterprise, and nearly covering the whole period of its growth to the present time—but for the aid of his retentive memory, whereby we have been able to revive, restore and preserve some rapidly vanishing pictures of the past, for the present generation and the future historian

JOSEPH STEEN, ESQ.,

though a native of Brattleboro, is of English parentage. His great-great-grandfather emigrated from Holland to the North of England, where he settled about the year 1700.

James Steen, father of Joseph, was born in Malpas, Cheshire county, six miles from the city of Chester, Eng., May 19, 1761. He was a landholder, and by trade a house-builder. In Dec., 1785, he married Elizabeth Wood, who was a native of the city of Chester, and came to this country in 1795, for the following reasons: In 1793, political troubles caused the taxes to be so much upon real estate, rents were not enough to pay them: the "press gang" also went about the country, enlisting men

peacefully if they could, but otherwise forcibly, for the army and navy.

James Steen sold his property, receiving therefor but little more than enough to pay the expenses of his removal to this country. On recommendation from a Mr. Nelson, of London, to Kirk Booth, Esq., of Boston,—whom he luckily found aboard of the ship *Galen* on the passage—he obtained from Mr. Booth—who was ever after his friend—a letter of introduction to Rev. Wm. Wells, D. D., then but a short time settled in Brattleboro, Vt., as their only pastor.

James Steen settled in this village in 1795, living at first in the old Dickerman house, where now is the house erected by Chas. Crosby, and now (1878) belonging to the estate of F. Harris.

James Steen built the house now owned and occupied by his son Joseph, who was born in this village, March 2, 1797. Joseph worked at house-building with his father until 1814, when he commenced work at the printers' trade, under Wm. Fessenden. After 9 years' employment at this trade as journeyman, he worked on contract for Messrs. Holbrook & Fessenden until 1828. This year he bought of Messrs. Thomas & Woodcock the right to their pulp dresser for the State of New York, and engaged two years in the sale of them and putting them in operation in the paper-mills of that State.

The familiar form of this gentleman, and his present quiet operations in the book and stationery business,—continued since 1830—gives no idea to the present generation—aside from the business aforesaid—what he has been, or what he has done in the long period of 82 years since his birth in this place. The generation now passing off the stage of life have ever considered him an important acquisition—a tower of strength—to any cause his honest convictions led him to advocate, and it is fortunate for this community that his power and influence has been so generally, if not invariably, in the right direction. He has really been a strong man, physically and mentally, often generously exercising these attributes, in times of adversity, advantageously to the condition of those less fortunate than himself. From his aid and counsel the latter

have received courage and inspiration to face the ills of life.

In the month of June, 1830, he bought of George H. Peck one half of the book-store and bindery business, but the next year dissolved partnership with Peck, and took simply the book-store and stationary business into his hands. This business he has ever since continued up to the present time.

Though 82 years of age, Mr. Steen has no partner in his business, but he stands daily behind his counter, selling goods as he has for nearly half a century. If there is another instance of this kind we know not where to look for it; the annals of this place cannot furnish a parallel case.

During his mercantile operations, he published 11,000 Royal octavo Bibles, 1,500 pages each, 11,000 Eac. of Religious Knowledge, 1,500 pages each, 2,000 school Bibles and 1,000 pocket Testaments. In the young or early days of Mr. Steen, the publications in this place were of a very different character. His employer published Webster's spelling-book and several of the old novels, now seldom seen. Among them were the works of Jane Porter, "Rasselas," by Johnson, &c.

Printing was hard work in those days, being done by hand power stimulated by alcohol, in the form of whiskey black-strap, rum, or rye gin. For being a solitary exception in a total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors, Mr. Steen was ridiculed by his fellow-workmen; but he has lived to see nearly all of them in a drunkard's grave. Near the printing office was a whiskey distillery, constantly sending into the atmosphere a delightful aroma, while the old presses were as constantly sending forth into the same atmosphere, "The Mysteries of Udolpho," "Scottish Chiefs," "Alonzo and Melissa," "Democracy Unveiled," "Paul and Virginia," "Romance of the Forest," &c.

Though fastened with ribs of oak and bands of iron,

Vain were the efforts of Osgood and Gill
To confine the spirits in that old still.

Out they would come at all times and seasons to haunt our houses and mingle with other spirits the ghosts of old warriors, hobgoblins and youthful dreams of ethereal beauty, as they fell like snow-flakes from the press.

Thereby was an air of rum and romance through which our old-time friend passed from youth to manhood, when we heard him, in a public lyceum, declaim against novel reading; and in 1830, he was foremost in organizing a temperance society in this village. The self-reliant, independent character of the man is apparent from the foregoing, and it is also so in every period of his life where decisive action was required.

Mr. Steen has evidently made some approach to obeying the scriptural command: "Prove all things; hold fast to that which is good."

He read Paine's "Age of Reason," but could not become an infidel. Over 60 years ago he joined the Congregational church and Sunday-school. He yet remains the eldest member of those institutions, attending regularly upon the exercises of the same to this time (1878).

In 1838, he tried democracy, under Van Buren's administration, and for a short time was editor and proprietor of "The Windham County Democrat," years afterward conducted by Geo. W. Nichols. This experiment worked upon him as harmlessly as did "Paine's Age of Reason."

In 1840, he was editor of "The Flail," a whig campaign paper, which had a circulation of 5000 copies per week. This paper was published by Wm. E. Ryther, now of Bernardston, Mass.

Mr. Steen has seen and had personal acquaintance with the editors and proprietors of all the old newspapers published here, commencing with the first one, *The Federal Galaxy*, by Benjamin Smead, first published 1797; *Brattleboro Reporter*, by Wm. and Thomas G. Fessenden, 1806; *Brattleboro Messenger*, by Alexander C. Putnam, succeeded by Geo. W. Nichols; *The Yeoman*, Simon Ide; *Independent Inquirer*, Wm. E. Ryther, 1833; *Vermont Statesman*, O. H. Platt; *Windham County Democrat*, Geo. W. Nichols.

Mr. Steen was the last agent appointed here for paying pensions to soldiers of the Revolution of 1776, having continued that duty until the last one died.

He was appointed assignee in bankruptcy for Windham county in 1844; justice of the peace in 1848, and now holds the office; selectman, 1854 '55; school committee, first chosen to put in operation

the graded school system in 1841. He was prominent in advocating the school reform by effective remarks to the assembled voters of the district. He was severely censured by a wealthy man in this place for his action respecting the schools; but neither wealth or position could ever shut his mouth. He has always been ready to sell books, but never his principles.

His early struggles with poverty, his prudence, economy and self culture under difficulties—never having attended school over 12 months—and being by trade a printer, reminds us, in these respects, of Benjamin Franklin. "Seest thou a man diligent in business, he shall stand before kings."

In 1840, Mr. Steen advocated the election of Harrison to the presidency, and remained true to the whig party to the last. When the old flag was assailed by foes without and foes within, he threw his vote and influence for the party which defended it, and is unwilling to trust that flag in the hands of those who sought to destroy it. With him—our eldest, last living relic of a stormy past—the fight is over. When he shall finally lie down on the well fought field, to pleasant dreams, what drapery more fitting to wrap about him than that same old flag?

In compliance with the request of Miss Hemenway of Burlington, and for reasons given in the dedication of this work, we have made this brief sketch of our old friend of over half a century, whose example we deem a fitting one for the mechanics of Brattleboro.

[HENRY BURNHAM.]

HON. RICHARD WHITNEY.

[Brother of Hon. Lem'1 Whitney.]

In the cemetery at Hinsdale, N. H., where Rev. Bunker Gay was buried, we found a monument having thereon the following inscription:

"Here lies the mortal remains of Richard Whitney, counsellor at law, of Brattleboro, Vermont, who departed this life Sept. 9, 1815, aged 39 years. Those who knew him not, may learn from this monumental stone that his virtues have rendered his memory precious to his bereaved friends. The sight of it will excite a ten-

der recollection of his worth in the bosoms of those who knew him, and a tear of sincere regret at his early and untimely departure. Let us humbly hope he has gone where his virtues will be justly appreciated."

Hon. Richard Whitney was born in Petersham, Mass., in 1776, practiced law in Brattleboro in 1808, and was secretary of State in 1806. His character and attainments made him well deserving of the favorable testimonials inscribed upon his monument at Hinsdale.

Near the time of his death he became mentally deranged, and was committed to the care of Mr. Hooker, in Hinsdale, N. H. He was confined in the house—yet standing—built by Rev. Bunker Gay, and then occupied by his son-in-law, Mr. Hooker.

At that time but little, if anything, was known in regard to the proper treatment of insane persons. The faculty were vainly groping in the dark for a potent weapon with which they could meet this mysterious enemy of human happiness called insanity. Many, especially the devoutly religious classes, attributed this malady to supernatural causes. Therefore they considered all remedial efforts vain, and nothing could be done but to confine the unfortunate victim and wait for death.

A council of physicians—Dr. Marsh of Hinsdale has been mentioned as one of the said council—decided upon trying, for the recovery of Mr. Whitney, a temporary suspension of his consciousness by keeping him completely immersed in water three or four minutes, or until he became insensible, and then resuscitate or awaken him to a new life. Passing through this desperate ordeal, it was hoped, would divert his mind, break the chain of unhappy associations, and thus remove the cause of his disease. Upon trial, this system of regeneration proved of no avail, for, with the returning consciousness of the patient, came the knell of departed hopes, as he exclaimed, "You can't drown love."

According to a former version of the story, there was a second application of the drowning process that terminated the

life of Mr. Whitney. But Mr. Hooker, grandson of Rev. Bunker Gay, lately informed us that Mr. Whitney did not pass through a second ordeal by water; the physicians, upon mature deliberation, concluded they were on the right track, but had not used the proper agent for the stupefaction of the life forces. The next and last resort was opium, and Mr. Whitney died under the treatment.

The result of the aforementioned experiments for the cure of insanity may have suggested to the widow of Dr. Marsh, the importance of an asylum for the treatment of that class of persons so afflicted, and thereby her will of \$10,000, whence originated the Vermont asylum at Brattleboro.

HON. JAMES ELLIOT

was the first elected of the three members of Congress who were citizens of Brattleboro at the time of their election.

His name, with that of Judge Chapin and others, is recorded as one of the incorporators of the first joint stock company that originated in this place. This company built the first bridge connecting the East village with New Hampshire in 1804, when it is evident Mr. Elliot was a resident of Brattleboro. He was but about 26 years of age at this time, and this, with other circumstances or events, with which he was connected, compels us to believe he was the most conspicuous in early life, and attended to the serious duties of manhood while other young men of his age were "sowing their wild oats."

His intimate acquaintance with Gen. William H. Harrison, and high appreciation of his character, caused Mr. Elliot to say, "I wish Gen. Harrison could occupy the highest office in this nation; if every man in this country knew the General as I know him, he would go to the presidential chair with an overwhelming vote." These remarks were made several years before Harrison was before the public, or thought of, as a candidate for president. To our surprise, not four months had elapsed, after the death of Mr. Elliot, when Harrison received the nomination, and following soon came the "overwhelming vote," which swept the venerable sage of North Bend from his quiet home to earthly greatness.

In politics, Mr. Elliot was a Jeffersonian Democrat and, to some extent, a party man; but he estimated character and ability far above party lines.

After remaining in this town over 25 years, he moved to Newfane. In a Brattleboro paper appeared the following obituary:

"Died at Newfane, Vt., Nov. 10, 1839. Hon. James Elliot, aged 64. He was a native of Gloucester, Mass. He came to reside in Guilford in early life, and enlisted under Gen. Wayne at 18 years of age, and served in the Indian wars three years, quartered most of the time in the west part of Ohio, then a wilderness. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in Windham county, Vt. In the war of 1812, he held a captain's commission. Before he was 30 years of age, he was elected one of the representatives to Congress from this State, and ably discharged that trust for three successive elections.

"His after life was variegated with different scenes and services. Besides his attention to the practice of law, he served several years as register of probate and clerk of the courts, and the past two years had the office of state's attorney for the county of Windham.

"He sustained through life the character of an honest man, with talents and intellectual acquirements of the first order."

His remains were brought here and deposited in Prospect Hill cemetery, where, since 1797, we have placed other of our honored dust and choicest treasures. His widow—a daughter of Gen. Dow—survived him 30 years, and died in New York city. Her remains were brought here and placed beside those of her husband. Their daughter, Mrs. D. Pomroy of New York, is now (1872) the only surviving member of the family.

HON. SAMUEL ELLIOT

was born in Gloucester, Mass., Aug. 16, 1777, and died at West Brattleboro, Dec. 10, 1845.

With the exception of Hon. John W. Blake, we believe he and his brother, James Elliot, were the first ones established in law practice in this town, and he spent the largest share of the last 40

years of his life in Brattleboro, East village.

Elliot street is so named because he formerly owned the land and erected the first house thereon, a brick building of two stories, now standing, near the south end of Crosby's block. His one-story, wood law office stood, as late as 1830, on the site of the Revere house. In or near 1835, he sold the site to Ashbell Dickenson. A large share of, if not all, the land upon the south side of Green street was once in his possession.

He was the successor of Hon. John W. Blake as postmaster, but, becoming a federalist, and prominently advocating the principles of that party during the presidency of Jefferson, he was succeeded in 1810 by Asa Green, Esq., who uninterruptedly held the office until after the inauguration of Harrison in 1841.

He was judge of probate for this district, and repeatedly represented the town in the State Legislature, was candidate for Congress, and also associate judge of this county, where he was widely known as a man of marked ability, unquestioned integrity, and not surpassed in his devotion to charity and mercy.

In the summer of 1826, his mind was greatly exercised by the destitution and sufferings of the inhabitants of Greece, caused by the barbarism of the Turks, with whom they were at war at that time. A ship was at this time in Boston harbor waiting for contributions of clothing and other necessities from New England, to carry to that suffering, unhappy people. At a public meeting, Mr. Elliot described the pressing necessities of the case with such eloquence few could listen to his appeal unmoved. One of the wealthiest citizens in this place became so interested it was said he offered to give as many dollars as his wealthy neighbor would give cents for this object.

The Grecian costume, loose fitting, and so simple one garment would suit persons of various sizes, garments were so easily made, quite a large quantity was soon furnished by the organized ladies of this village, and sent to the ship aforementioned.

"Ought the reading of fiction to be encouraged?" was the question before our

village lyceum a long time ago. A speaker said, "I know from experience novel-reading is an unhealthy exercise. My lamp has been burning and my tears falling, long after the midnight hour, over accounts of human suffering that existed simply in the mind of the author of the book."

Mr. Elliot replied: "Mr. Chairman—I would not advise the reading of fiction indiscriminately; but no work of this character coming under my observation has, in descriptions of human suffering, ever exceeded the reality. Sentiment must ever precede action, therefore we have reason to hope that the gentleman who has just made so commendable an expose of his emotions will, when occasion shall require action, prove by praiseworthy deeds how valuable are the sources from whence came his inspirations. As I see how needful is the exercise of ideality upon occasions like this, and realize that the most sublime and beautiful sentiments and sentences can be found in works of fiction, I regret that so little of my time has been devoted to this matter, and am therefore unable to give so good an account of my experiences as my friend G. has given of his. I am glad to learn that my neighbor is a man of fine sensibilities, tender emotions, and has a heart that can be moved by the woes and sufferings of his fellow-men."

Mr. Elliot was not destitute of humor, though there was at times a thoughtful, serious expression upon his countenance.

Born at that dark period in our history, soon after the commencement of that almost hopeless struggle against the greatest power, at that time, in Europe, he was old enough to remember that contest and the return from the war of his poor, sick father to a home of poverty, where he soon died from disease, contracted in the service of his country.

Few men were better fitted by past associations, patriotic fervor and oratorical power, to cause the generations growing up around him to properly appreciate their dear bought, priceless liberties. Therefore his services as orator at Fourth of July celebrations were exceedingly interesting, and eminently and universally acceptable.

During the absence of Rev. Wm. Wells,

at that time the only pastor of this place, death had come to one of his parishioners, and not a minister could be found in town to attend the funeral. Application was made to Rev. Mr. Beckley, then of Dummerston, sickness preventing his attendance; and Mr. Elliot was called upon to address the funeral assembly, which he did in a manner highly creditable to his mind and heart.

He well knew how to sympathize with his sorrowing neighbors. The beloved partner of his early years went in her blooming beauty to the grave, leaving a child too young to realize the magnitude of his loss; but in after years he wrote the following lines, addressed to his mother:*

[Copied from the Brattleboro Messenger of December, 1824.]

"In childhood's gay and sportive hours,
I reckless play'd upon thy grave;
Well pleased to pluck the sweet wild flowers,
Which o'er thy grassy bed did wave.

I loved to view thy marble stone,
To read the sculptur'd letters try;
But when my father wept thereon,
I could not think what made him cry.

Remembrance cannot bring to light
Thy form, or make thy face appear;
But fancy paints thee fair and bright
As holy, beauteous angels are.

And now I love to think of thee—
Of all thy virtues, all thy worth—
And hope my soul with thee will be
When I am pillow'd deep in earth."

Mr. Elliot married, second, a daughter of Rutherford Hayes, by whom he had seven children. Three sons were collegiates at Yale and Trinity colleges (Conn.). The eldest, Sam'l H. Elliot, became a Congregationalist minister and principal of an educational institution near New Haven, Ct., and was the author of some interesting publications. J. H. Elliot finished his course in 1836† at Trinity college, died in December, 1838, at Savannah, Ga.

*My grandfather copied these verses from the Brattleboro Messenger, Dec. 24, 1824, and from his authority alone do we relate the circumstances, authorship, &c. H. B.

†He was at that time chosen to deliver the valedictory; ill-health prevented.

He was noted as a young man of great modesty and superior attainments.

The death of William C. Elliot, the youngest son, failed after about two years at Trinity college in Hartford, Ct., and he died in Brattleboro, October, 1839. As could be as truthfully said of the other members of this family who have died, he never caused sadness or affliction to his relatives or friends but when he sickened and died. Nothing we could say of our loved schoolmate and intimate friend would give so faithful a picture of him as the following tribute from his sister, Miss Betinda Elliot, who, some years since, married Mr. McClellan and left her native home.

"He was our youngest brother, fondly loved—
Companion, friend, and cherished counsellor.

Sweetly in him did blend
A childlike, simple spirit, with a mind
Matured, refined, with knowledge and with
grace.

To God he consecrated all he had:
Yes, on His altar freely laid himself.
His worth I cannot speak, for even now
The wound bleeds freshly that his loss has
made;

And time, that antidote for grief like this,
Has not yet sealed the fountain of my tears.
Oh, in our hearts, as long as being lasts,
We'll treasure up the memory of his deeds,
And love him still."

The arrival to our shores of Gen. La Fayette, Aug. 15, 1824, gave Mr. Elliot so much pleasure he wrote some papers upon this subject.

In these papers we find an account of the progress of LaFayette through the country, and of his departure. We also learn his views respecting agriculture, the education of the masses, and on legal and moral questions. His writings give evidence of strong patriotism and love of the right. The last time we took the hand of this venerable man, he gave us the productions to which we have alluded in the foregoing.

Reluctantly have we released our grasp upon even the rudest links connecting us with the early times—the morning hours of freedom; but painfully as well as reluctantly have we let go forever of a link like this. Contact with such opens to our vision a pathway through the past, and as

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by an electric wire, passing through the long dead years, there comes to us the pulsations of brave hearts, beating time to the march of liberty, well nigh one hundred years ago.

The eloquence of words rarely fall upon the ear in public places. "In America," it is said, "the orator is dying; in England he is dead." Whatever may be predominating influences, never, we trust, will the fashion of the day, or the influences of others, lessen our veneration and admiration for this old orator of Brattleboro.

SALMON BENNET.

Salmon Bennet, son of Noah Bennet, was born in Brattleboro, Vt., Jan. 6, 1790. He studied theology with Rev. Ephraim H. Newton, of Marlboro, and was ordained pastor of the Congregational church in Winchester, N. H., Sept. 10, 1817. Rev. Caleb Burge of Brattleboro (West) preached the sermon. He was dismissed Dec. 25, 1823, preached a year in Roxbury, and was installed in Marlboro Sept. 27, 1825. Rev. Isaac Robinson of Alstead preached the sermon. He was dismissed April 5, 1831, and was installed in East Boscawen as colleague with Rev. Samuel Wood, D. D., Dec. 5, 1832. Rev. J. S. Barstow, D. D., of Keene, preached the sermon. He was dismissed Oct. 25, 1836, and then preached a year at Irvingsville, Mass. He was installed at Wendell May 2, 1838. Rev. Francis Danforth of Winchester, N. H., preached the sermon. He was dismissed Sept. 26, 1844. He then preached a short time in Heath, first to the Congregational, and then to the Baptist church; and afterwards lived in Halifax, Vt., preaching to one or the other of the Congregational churches there for about three years, ending in 1852, when he removed to Chataugue county, N. Y.

P. H. W.

HON. JOHN R. BLAKE.

Another of the early residents of Brattleboro, the Hon. John R. Blake, died in Boston, Mass., June 6, 1873, aged 79 years and 4 months. Funeral services were held in the church of the Rev. Rufus Ellis, June 8th; and on the day following the body was brought to Brattleboro by the only son of the deceased, Dr. John Ellis Blake of New York, and deposited in our village cemetery, where prayers were said by the Rev. Mr. Jenkins.

The deceased was born in Brattleboro, Feb. 8, 1793. He was a son of J. W. Blake, a lawyer of distinction and a gentleman of wealth, education and polished manners, who moved to this part of Vermont at an early period of its settlement, from Worcester, Mass. He at one time resided in Guilford; was the owner of a large tract of land in and near this village, which then consisted of a few straggling houses, and he took an active part in the political affairs of the State, being one of its earliest representatives. His name occurs in the early records of southern Vermont, as one of its most prominent citizens. But at the closing period of his life, becoming reduced in circumstances, his son, John R. Blake, was taken from school and compelled to go into business, and commence the battle with the world as a poor boy at a very early age. His first experience as a trader was with the Indians at Onondaga, N. Y., now Syracuse, which was then considered far West, being taken from school at Deerfield, Mass., and sent there to begin life.

Returning to Vermont, he soon entered upon an extensive business as merchant. In company with Francis Goodhue, and also with Grindal R. Ellis, whose daughter he married. He carried on an extensive trade with Hartford, Ct., shipping horses, cattle and other produce by the river, and receiving back West India and other goods. Among his traits of character was a great fondness for fine stock, for horses and cattle. A picture of one of his favorite horses, done by Fisher, the distinguished New England painter, is still in possession of his family. In the days of staging he took an interest in stage lines, and especially in seeing them supplied with fine horses; and he exercised a leading influence in promoting the construction of the Vt. and Mass. R. R., which connected the village with Boston by steam communication. He also took an active interest in establishing the old Brattleboro bank, of which he was for a long time one of the directors. His financial abilities were solid and comprehensive.

During the times when the militia was maintained on a respectable footing, he served as aid-de-camp to Gen. Mann; and in subsequent years he sat for several

terms in the legislature, both as representative of his town and as senator. His career as legislator was marked for his usual business-like practical ability, and may be said to have been distinguished by his frank and decided opposition to the Maine liquor law, so-called, which he believed impolitic, and for an eulogy pronounced on the death of Daniel Webster.

J. W. P.

The following letter, received by the pastor of the Unitarian Society in this place from the pastor of the First Church in Boston, with which Mr. Blake was associated, will be read with interest by personal friends of the deceased:

106 MARLBOROUGH ST.,
June 14, 1873. }

Dear Mr. Jenkins:—I performed the funeral service in my church on Sunday morning last over the remains of a most worthy gentleman, the Hon. John R. Blake; and as the burial was to be in Brattleboro, there may have been a burial service there also. I hope that there was, for Mr. Blake was born in the town, and long and honorably identified with it; and it was exceedingly pleasant to think last Monday of the beautiful graveyard under the clear afternoon sky, and that they were making his grave in that hill country which was so familiar and so dear to him from boyhood. I have seen much of Mr. Blake, and especially of late, during a long and painful illness. He was a very true and a very thoughtful man, with far more in his heart than ever found expression in word; a Christian of a broad and practical type, with a good leaven of the old Puritanism, to which this country owes so much; a man downright, upright, and forthright, not untouched by the questionings of the day, and yet holding fast the essentials of faith and all "the weightier matters of the law." He was much respected in Boston as a man of his word; but the larger part of his life was passed in Brattleboro, and so I am moved to send to you these few words concerning one whom we greatly miss, although we ought to be thankful that days which had become labor and sorrow are no more. I love to think of him as gathered to his fathers in your beautiful town, where, if anywhere, the body may rest in peace, whilst the spirit

is refreshed with the light of the Divine Face.

Faithfully yours,

RUFUS ELLIS.

HON. JOHN NOYES.

(By Geo. W. Noyes, of Wallingford, Ct.)

Prominent among the citizens of Windham county in the early part of the present century, was Hon. John Noyes of Brattleboro. Born at Atkinson, N. H., April 2, 1764, he was fifth in the line of descent from Nicholas Noyes, one of the early settlers of Massachusetts, and inherited the aptitude for learning which belonged to his ancestry. After graduating at Dartmouth, became a tutor in the college, was instructor of the class of Daniel Webster;* his attention turned to theological study, prepared himself for the ministry; finding it unsuited to his health, returned to teaching; had charge for some years of Chesterfield (N. H.) Academy; in 1800, removed to Brattleboro, and engaged in mercantile business with Gen. Mann.

Their store was in West Brattleboro. In those days the country merchant made two trips a year to Boston, by stage, or on horseback, spending three or four days on the road, and carrying a change of clothes, money for his purchases, and perhaps a pistol for his defence, in a pair of ample saddlebags. As the business of the firm increased it drew in other partners, and extended its operations to other towns,—branch establishments, under the name of "Noyes & Mann," or "Noyes, Mann & Hayes,"† were commenced in Wilmington and Whitingham. A principal article of produce in these new towns was potash, exchanged for goods at the store—tea, coffee, tobacco, calico, and plain stuffs,

*Mr. Webster, in the time of his fame, visited Dartmouth College, and held a "reception." Among the students presented to him was John H. Noyes, who was introduced as a son of his former tutor. "I wish," said Mr. Webster, taking the student's hand, "that I could do you as much good as your father did to me."

†General Mann afterwards removed to Syracuse, N. Y. His daughter married Gen. R. B. Marcy, U. S. A., and his granddaughter is the wife of Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, late candidate for the presidency. Hon. Austin Birchard of Fayetteville, Vt., and Mr. Adin Thayer of Hoosick, N. Y., commenced business as clerks in this concern.

together with the "mag of flip," the common attendant of every bargain. Nearly all classes then drank liquor, from the ministers and magistrates down.

At forty years of age, Mr. Noyes married Miss Polly Hayes, by whom he had nine children. After serving two or three terms in the State legislature, he was, in 1815, elected to Congress from the southern district of Vermont, and entered the House of Representatives as fellow-member with Clay, Randolph, and other celebrities, of whom he was fond of telling anecdotes in after life.

In 1817, Mr. Noyes removed to Dummerston, where he continued to reside till 1821, when, having acquired what he deemed a competency, retired from active business to a farm in Putney, and occupied himself mainly thereafter in superintending the education of his children. His eldest daughter, Mrs. L. G. Mead, still lives in Brattleboro. (1869.) The eldest son, John H. Noyes, is the founder of the Oneida Community. Mr. Noyes, the elder, died Oct. 26, 1841.

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS.

Chief Justice Royall Tyler, the author, delivered at an exhibition at the close of Miss Rebecca Peck's select school, in the East village of Brattleboro, in 1823. A son of the author—Rev. Thomas P. Tyler, D. D., then a lad of about 8 years,—was the orator on this happy occasion. This poetical effusion, so characteristic of the fine literary taste of the Judge, after years of search and inquiry we received a copy taken from a scrap-book in the city of Washington, by Miss Amelia Tyler, a granddaughter of the author. According to the best information within our own observation, the Judge gave compliments well deserved, for the little Misses of that school were generally remarkable for their personal beauty and good conduct. The delivery of the address took the school, as well as the audience, by surprise, and furnished a theme of pleasant allusion and reference for a long time in this village. The young orator was quite personal in the application of his theme, causing the whitest of roses to become blushing ones when he pointed his little magic finger toward them. Some of these roses, very well preserved, yet remain in this place,

now known as grandmothers; but others, and doubtless much the largest portion of this constellation of the beautiful, are—

"Where are now the birds that sang a hundred years ago."

The orator became a distinguished clergyman of the Episcopal church, and officiated many years in Western New York; but now, advanced to over three-score years, and suffering from infirmities, he is back to his native place, retired from service, to the scene of his first oratorical efforts 55 years ago.

"I dare to say you all do wonder
How our good ma'am, who is so wise,
With taste so pure and judgment nice,
Shall thus commit so sad a blunder,
As 'gainst all reason, rhyme and rule,
To make me mouthpiece of the school.
Perhaps the thought that I might show
How well her very worst might do;
At any rate, shine or not shine,
The praise, or blame, be hers, not mine.
As for myself, in some snug corner,
I'd rather sit, like brave Jack Horner,
And with my thumb, like Jack so sly,
Pluck out the plums from Christmas pie;
For in my mouth plums are much sweeter
Than finest words of prose or meter;—
But ma'am commands, and I obey,
For she holds here a sovereign sway.
Shall I a little rebel prove,
When govern'd by her law of love?
Now, if your patience will prevail,
Indulge me, and I'll tell a tale.
'Oh, dear mamma, pray let me see
What have you in your hands for me—
Some almonds, raisins, nuts, or figs,
Or peppermints, or sugar pigs?'

Thus William to his mother said,
As she her opening palm displayed,
And show'd to his disgusted eyes,
Some shrivel'd things of dwarfish size,
Dark as the sweepings of some room,
Which long had mourned the absent broom.

'I don't want them,' said pouting Will,
'They're neither fit for food nor play;
They look as bad as doctor's pills,
Do throw the dingy things away.'
'Poor simple child,' mamma replied,
'Know you despise the garden's pride?
For from these shrivel'd dwarfish things,
The glory of the garden springs;
True, cast them in the highway,
And they no glory will display:

But plant them in the garden fair,
Beneath the gardener's fostering care,
Nurtur'd and cultur'd each will bloom,
And shed its richest, best perfume;
Not he, so fam'd in Scripture story,
Great Solomon, in all his glory,
Was e'er so deck'd the eye to please,
Or e'er array'd like one of these,
And education is defined
The horticulture of the mind;
The mental buds, by its kind care,
Unfold their petals to the air,
Prepar'd by bland instruction given,
To shine on Earth or bloom in Heaven.'
Thus ends my tale, and now I pray
Let me apply it my own way:
Kind patrons, who here condescend
Our exhibition to attend,
Think not these benches now sustain
Of girls and boys a simple train:
But that within our classic bowers,
You see a rich parterre of flowers,
Of buds and blossoms, tendrils, shoots,
Springing from intellectual roots;
Your fancies, sure, you need not strain
To change to flowers our female train:
See Ellen, there, her bloom disclose;
Say, is she not a blushing rose?
In sweet Sophia, you may ken,
A sister rose of the same stem;
While in Miss Fanny's form we trace
The aspiring tulip's airy grace;
Her little namesake, sure, will tally
With the sweet lily of the valley.
The china aster's varied dye
Bright Sarah's mental powers imply;
And in Elizabeth we view
The snowy lily's virgin hue.
The golden pansy, may I fancy,
Portray our modest, pensive Nancy.
In fair Calista's beauteous face
You may the bright carnation trace;
In graceful Helen's air you see,
The very pink of courtesy.
Do you the rose of Sharon prize,
On our Lucretia cast your eyes;
Would you the pale syringa seek,
Mark gentle Anna's snowy cheek;
The amaranthus well may be
Sweet little Gertrude, named for thee.
And sure the gay, sweet-scented pea,
May typify fair Emily.
Our Marys too, as bright a knot
As ever deck'd a maiden's bower;
One is a jonquil, a snowdrop one,
And one a lovely, sweet wild flower.

Elizabeth, her sister Jane,
Are buds that one day will expand;
Soon as their spring is on the wane,
They'll bloom the glory of the land.

Sweet Lucy is a bright moss pink
As ever flash'd its tints before ye;
And Henrietta is, I think,
You'll all allow, a morning glory.

Our bright Eliza, I'll not name,
But rather wish you'd tax your powers,
Provided you with care select
Her emblem from the fairest flowers.

In our cold, bleak and Northern air,
We have few flowers that may compare
With sweet Belinda's speaking face,
Or Harriet's form, or Julia's grace.

There is a fine, attractive flower,
By botanists called *mignonnette*,
Which I pronounce, by fancy's power,
Shall give the name to Mariette.

Come, Maia, from thy sylvan bowers,
Queen of gay tints and frolic fancies,
Come, bring thy best bouquet of flowers,
The finest type for brilliant Frances.*

Yet there's one favorite, pretty Miss,
Whose given name I've most forgot;
But you may find her out by this:
Her Linnæan name—forget me not.

Perhaps, within our flowery set,
You'll ask, if we have not some Nett—
No, no, not nettles; that's not right,
We have no plants so impolite.
Perchance we have, if you require,
Some pretty sprigs of sweet sweetbriar.

But what are then your boys, you'll cry,
Have you no flowers to name them by?
Why, boys, as boys, are well enough,
And you may call us garden stuff;
For if with our associates fair,
You should for once us boys compare,
Beside the jonquil, pink and rose,
We dwindle to *potatwe blows*!

Now, if within our garden fair,
You find aught lovely, good or rare,
To our instructress give the praise:
Our dear instructress crown with bays,
For to her kind, judicious care
We gratefully owe all we are.

*This golden age of female beauty in Brattleboro demanded a tribute—the orator, the singer, comes with the occasion.

Nor would we now forget what's due
Most honored patroness to you:*

To nurse these buds to opening flowers,
Needs genial suns and fostering showers.
All these your favor has supplied,
To you we owe our garden's pride,
You have the seeds of science sown,
And when in life our buds are blown,
Then—then we'll own the generous deeds,
And bless the hand which sow'd the seeds.

And now, kind friends, I pray excuse
My falterings and my stammers—
Respectfully, I take my leave,
And so I make my manners.

Names of the little misses to whom the orator pointed when giving the floral name:

Helen Ellis, daughter G. R. Ellis, Esq.;
married John R. Blake.

Janette Ellis, daughter G. R. Ellis, Esq.,
married Geo. Clark, of Hartford.

Elizabeth Sikes, daughter Uriel Sikes,
married Chas. Cune.

Ellen Fessenden, daughter Wm. Fessenden, Esq.; married J. Blake of Boston.

Fanny Gough, with Mrs. Joseph Goodhue,
and neice of the same.

Fanny Elliot, daughter Hon. Sam'l Elliot.

Sophia Fessenden, daughter Wm. Fessenden, editor of "The Reporter."

Elizabeth Smith, daughter Henry Smith.

Nancy Wood, daughter David Wood.

Calista Ainsworth, from Bethel, Vt., and neice of Joseph Fessenden, became Mrs. Pearce.

Lucretia Leonard, adopted daughter Dr. Artemas Robbins, removed to Bellows Falls, Vt.

Emily Houghton, daughter Abel Houghton, removed to St. Albans, became Mrs. Stubbs.

Mary Fessenden, daughter Joseph Fessenden.

Sarah Fessenden, daughter Wm. Fessenden; married Elisha Allen, who was member of Congress from Maine.

Mary Nichols, daughter George Nichols; married Herrick.

*Honored Patroness—Mrs. Boott, an opulent English lady, who at that time owned the grounds of the "Vermont Asylum," and whose house was removed when the buildings of the Asylum were erected upon the west side of the main road leading to "New Fane." She proved a devoted friend of Miss Rebecca Peck, the instructress, and in various ways assisted in support of her school.

Mary Elliot, daughter James Elliot; married Pomroy, N. Y.

Elizabeth Fessenden, daughter Joseph Fessenden; died at 19.

Jane Fessenden, daughter Joseph Fessenden; married Dr. Clark.

Mary Fessenden, daughter Joseph Fessenden.

Lucy Chase, daughter Paul Chase; married Deming.

Henriette Smith, daughter Henry Smith; married Gen'l F. H. Fessenden.

Ann Smith, daughter Henry Smith, married Dr. H. Craig, of Kentucky.

Anna Amsden, daughter Lewis Amsden.

Gertrude Blake, daughter Col. Henry Jones Blake.

Belinda Elliot, daughter Sam'l Elliot; married McClellan.

Julia Nichols, daughter George Nichols.

Frances Ellis, daughter G. R. Ellis; married Russell.

Harriet Goodhue, daughter Col. Joseph Goodhue; married Gov. F. Holbrook.

Eliza Nichols, daughter George Nichols.

Fanny Frost, daughter James Frost; married A. E. Dwinell.

Mary Ann Goodhue, daughter Joseph Goodhue; married Wm. P. Cune.

Hon. Royall Tyler—elected Chief Justice of Vermont in 1807, and Professor of Jurisprudence of the U. Vt., in 1811, at Burlington, was widely known and had an extensive correspondence with the most noted men of his time in the forming period of our institutions, and the most exciting times in our history, from the Revolution of 1776 to the last war with England, commencing in 1812. Therefore his unpublished memoirs possess a national interest which would, we believe, demand their publication if the public were conscious of their worth. As one of the fathers of American literature, as the date and character of his writings for the drama and periodicals of the time sufficiently prove, we cannot afford to let the waves of oblivion close over the records of his mental efforts as the turf now covers his mortal remains in the cemetery of the East village of Brattleboro. The tragedy, poetry, and romance of his life and family have the charm of fiction. When, with his college friend, on the staff of Gen. Sullivan, their force of 5000 men became scattered by the enemy, Tyler and his friend,

Daggett, lodged over night in a barn, where they discussed the question of where, if they must be hit with a bullet, would be the place of choice. The next day duty called them to the post of danger, and poor Daggett was shot through the lungs. "Ah, Rial," said he, "you see I did not have my choice."

Tyler, when a gay gallant of 20, in scarlet coat and short clothes, entered the house of his friend, Mrs. Joseph Pearce Palmer, of Boston, and took from her arms her infant child (Mary Palmer) and said: "This child will become my wife." Time verified his prophecy, and her children, now venerable in years, and those who have gone, with honorable record, to their final sleep, have blessed her memory. In the varied—in the elevated departments of human effort—in the pulpit, at the bar, mercantile and teachers' desk, her children have proved the character of their maternal parentage. That mother who was little Mary Palmer, when seated in her mother's arms at the dining-table of Gen. Joseph Warren, when he partook of his last dinner, and received the parting hand from his most intimate friends for the last time, before marching to his death on Bunker Hill. This interesting event we learn, not for the first time, from the memoirs. We heard, near 1830, the aged Mrs. Palmer relate the story. She said: "My husband was an early associate and intimate friend of Joseph Warren, therefore we, with other of his friends, were invited to dine with him, as he said, 'for the last time.' Beautiful in her old age, seemingly, as 'Madame Recamier,' with swimming eyes and trembling lips, she continued: 'Joseph Warren was an ardent patriot, an accomplished scholar, elegant in manners, universally beloved, and was the idol of Boston. After dinner, we all and each begged and prayed that he would not go to the battle-field; but vainly did we try to move him; he firmly believed the cause demanded the sacrifice of his life, and he must obey that demand. Amidst the flames, constant roar of artillery, and panic-stricken inhabitants, I fled from the city with my little Mary crying and clinging to my bosom.'"

When a girl of fourteen, Mary Palmer accompanied the family of Elbridge Gerry

to New York, where she witnessed the inauguration of Washington, April 30, 1789

The memoirs of Judge Tyler, to which we have alluded, is a work of over 300 pages, legal cap, commenced by his son, Rev. Thomas Pickman Tyler, D. D., but not yet completed. As this was Judge Tyler's last place of abode, and where he lived one-fourth of a century, we extract sufficient matter from said memoirs, as will give an account of his origin, when and why he came to Vermont, college days, etc. :

"Hon. Royall Tyler was born in Boston, Mass., July 18, 1757. His family was wealthy and influential, giving him favorable opportunities for intellectual culture. His father, Royall Tyler, Sen., was a man of marked ability, and a graduate of Harvard College at 19 years, and soon after engaged in mercantile business in company with his brother-in-law, Samuel Phillips Savage. He was a member of the King's council from 1765 until his death in 1771. As such the name of Royall Tyler, Sen., appears upon the most important committees, during the long contest between the General Court and Governors Bernard and Hutchinson, occasioned by the stamp act, the quartering of the troops in Boston, and the removal of the General Court sessions to Cambridge. As the spokesman of the committee, he demanded of the Governor the removal of the troops from Boston. "The people," said he, to the Governor, "have formed their plan for removing the troops from the town, and it is impossible that they remain in it. The people will come in from the neighboring towns; there will be ten thousand men to effect the removal of the troops, let the consequences be what they may."

Amid the excitement, agitation and tumults of this period, his son Royall was growing to boyhood. The fireworks, processions, pealing of bells, and salvos of artillery, which marked the brief intoxication of loyalty, on the repeal of the stamp act, was to him a childish, though vivid memory, and he was a lad already fitting for college at the grammar school, when the same bells sounded the tocsin of alarm on the fearful night of the "Boston massacre." Notwithstanding the political agitation of the times, and heavy taxation,

amounting often to more than one-third of their income, the family enjoyed twelve years of prosperity and domestic quiet. The next year, Mary, the eldest daughter, died, aged 18, and in May, 1771, the father, Royall Tyler, Sen., closed his honorable career at 48 years. He was buried in the tomb built by his father in the churchyard of King's chapel. It is situated on the westerly side of the ground adjoining the sidewalk of Tremont street, and is covered with a slab, sculptured with the coat of arms of the family.

At commencement July 15, 1772, Royall Tyler entered the freshman class of Harvard College, being then within three days of his 15th year. Of Mr. Tyler's college days little can be known, after the century since elapsed. His class seems to have been an able one, numbering among others, who afterwards distinguished themselves, Chief Justices Sewall and Thatcher, and Christopher Gore, Governor and U. S. Senator of Massachusetts. The latter was his room-mate, and many years after, Judge Tyler, while driving with his son down into Maine, pointed out a house where he and Gore spent some weeks, having been rusticated by the faculty for an unlucky contretemps in which they had involved themselves. Their room was over the front door of one of the college halls, and from the window they had thrown down a line with a hook properly baited, endeavoring thereon to catch one of a litter of pigs in the yard below. Intently watching the issue of this experiment, they failed to notice the approach of the Reverend and austere President Langdon, until he had ascended the steps, removed his cocked-hat, and was wiping his forehead. The line was pulled up with a sudden jerk, in hopes that he might not see from whose window it came; but alas, swinging across the doorway in its quick ascent, the hook caught the wig of the venerable doctor, and brought it up with a run. Aside from the unlucky result of his fishing for pigs, the only punishment recorded during his whole course was a fine of sixpence for abusing a library book.

Royall Tyler graduated in July, 1776, completing his collegiate course and his 19th year, while the country was in a delirium of hope and fear of its first month of independent existence. No record is

known to exist of his comparative standing in his class. His reputation, however, for wit, genius and elegant scholarship had already extended beyond the walls of Harvard. He was recognized in the cultivated circles of Boston as the brilliant scion of a prominent family; and Yale, as a compliment, perhaps unprecedented, this same year, almost simultaneously with his alma mater, bestowed on him the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He commenced at once the study of law with the Hon. Francis Dana of Cambridge. For the three years succeeding he pursued his professional studies, mingled with more congenial literary occupations and the pleasures of social intercourse. A remarkably brilliant set of young men, cotemporaries and intimates in college, formed a club, which met steadily at the rooms of Col. John Trumbull, the young soldier and painter. Among those of this coterie who became distinguished in after life, beside Christopher Gore and himself, were Rufus King, subsequently delegate to the American Congress, U. S. Senator, and Ambassador to England; William Eustis, Governor of Massachusetts, member of Congress and Secretary of War; Aaron Dexter, Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica at Harvard, and Thomas Dawes, Justice of the Supreme Court of Mass. Such a youthful company must have been an efficient mutual stimulus to intellectual exertion, and we do not wonder that Colonel Trumbull recalls, with pleasure, the evenings when in his studio, they "regaled themselves with a cup of tea, instead of wine, and discussed subjects of literature, politics and war." (Reminiscences, p. 50.) He also mentions (page 62) his having painted, at this time, a portrait 2-3d length, of Royall Tyler. This picture, which would now be so invaluable, both for the sake of the artist and the subject, was unfortunately lost some thirty years afterwards, destroyed by fire. Particulars, Memoirs, page 17. Particulars of Tyler in active service in the Revolution, Memoirs, p. 18.

Mr. Tyler was admitted to the bar in 1779, at the most gloomy period of the war of Independence. The business of Boston had been nearly ruined by the British occupation and the siege; while the presence of hostile fleets on the coast still

prevented its revival. Such commerce as was possible had been driven to the more distant parts of Maine, where the building of vessels for the privateering service also contributed to the activities of trade. This seems to have induced him, in the first instance, to establish himself at Falmouth (now Portland) a town which having been burned by the enemy three years before, was rapidly rising from its ashes. His residence there was brief, and would not have been known the writer, but for a notice of him in Willis's "History of the Law, the Courts, and the Lawyers of Maine," which states that "Royall Tyler came to Falmouth in 1779. He was a fine scholar and an accomplished man. He continued but about two years in our State." The author gives a short sketch of his life, and adds the following anecdote:

"An incident occurred during his practice in Cumberland, which was not a little annoying to him. He commenced an action against an officer of a privateer, then lying in the harbor, and went aboard with the sheriff to have the writ served. But the privateer's-man, not liking the process, took up his anchor, and sailed out of the precinct, carrying the attorney and his officer with him, whom he landed on Booth Bay, and kept on his cruise,—acting upon the classical dictum: "*Inter arma silent leges.*"

The improving prospect of peace, and the revival of business, soon made it expedient for Mr. Tyler to return to the vicinity of Boston. (Intimacy with the families of John Adams, Palmers, Quincy, and Richard Cranch, in Memoirs, page 20.)

Mr. Tyler removed to Quincy, then called Braintree, with the intention of identifying himself permanently with the interests of the place. He purchased landed property there, and is mentioned by its local historian as one of the first who endeavored to supply the pressing want of water-power by erecting a windmill on an original plan of his own. Popular as a lawyer, and admired as a wit, his neighbors seem nevertheless to have lacked confidence in his skill as a millwright. They made his undertaking a butt of their ridicule. Meeting one day the minister of the village, from whom he hoped for a more favorable

judgment, he asked what he thought of his mill. "Very ingenious," replied the parson, "and in theory undoubtedly correct. When I was young, I built one just like it, and the only fault it had, was that it would not go." Such proved to be the case with Mr. Tyler's also.

(Letters from John Adams and also from Mrs. Adams, and other interesting matters on pages 25, 26, 27, 28, of *Memoirs*. 1786, courts silenced by armed mobs in the days of the "Shay Rebellion," so called, in *Memoirs*, page 32. Sad disappointments commencing, *Memoirs*, page 29).

The measures taken to suppress the Shay rebellion, engaged Mr. Tyler once more in military service. Jan. 19, 1787, Maj. Gen. Benjamin Lincoln took command of the forces of the State of Massachusetts. He appointed Royall Tyler his aid-de-camp, with the title of Major, and in the heart of one of the coldest of New England winters took the field, pressing on with all speed, to save the arsenal at Springfield, and to defeat the insurgents. The result is a matter of history. The fortnight following the defeat of the rebels was spent in vigorous pursuit of them through the blustering storms of winter over the hills of Berkshire, covered with two feet of snow, into New York and "the territory called Vermont." Major Tyler, with a troop of cavalry, was actively employed in this service. He used to relate how, on one occasion, he entrapped a company of the fugitives in a meeting-house, on Sunday. Thinking themselves far out of the reach of pursuit, they had stacked their arms outside, leaving but a single sentinel, who was soon enticed into the shelter of the porch from the biting wind that swept over the common. Their leader, like a Yankee Cromwell, was holding forth from the pulpit to the descendants of his Ironsides, on the oppression and tyranny of the government and its bloodthirsty resolution to hunt down and bring to the gallows every patriot who had taken up arms in defence of the people's rights. Meanwhile Major—as he was usually called, when in command of detached parties, Colonel—Tyler, by a rapid march through cross-roads, had intercepted their route, quietly surrounded the house, seized their muskets and frightened their sentinel into silence. Waiting until the orator had

concluded, he then walked up into the pulpit and informed them that they were his prisoners. He then went on with a long and earnest speech in refutation of the misrepresentations and calumnies against the government, by which the rank and file had been led astray; showed them that the evils under which the government suffered were the inevitable results of the exhaustion of the war; that the Legislature had done, and were ready to do every thing possible to relieve the popular distress; and that instead of prosecuting offenders mercilessly, as alleged, only required of the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers among them to surrender their arms, and a renewal of their oath of allegiance. The result was the instant conversion of the whole band into good citizens, their leaders only being committed to trial for treason. By the middle of February the rebellion was suppressed in Massachusetts; but the most prominent of the rebels had escaped into the neighboring States, and still deluded their followers that they would soon return with such assistance as would make them successfully take the field. These promises received some support from the fact that the political party views of Gov. Bowdoin, and his administration, were opposed, as aristocratic and tyrannical, to those in power in the rest of New England. To arrest these ringleaders was very important; and to do this within the jurisdiction of other sovereign States, obtaining the consent and assistance of the local authorities, was a service of peculiar delicacy and difficulty, especially as it was known that the people very generally sympathized with the insurgents. By the act of the Legislature, the Governor of Massachusetts was requested to issue a proclamation offering a reward for apprehending such of the ringleaders, or principals, in the present rebellion, as he shall judge proper, not exceeding £150, for any one of them.

The Governor issued a proclamation, offering rewards for the arrest of Daniel Shay, Elijah Day and John Wiley, as being "principals, aiders and abettors of this horrid and wicked rebellion." When Gen'l Lincoln received this, at Pittsfield, he had information that these persons were in Bennington county, Vermont, making

their way through New York to Canada. Whoever should be sent in pursuit of them would be obliged to apply to the Executives of New York and Vermont for authority and aid,—a duty exceedingly delicate, for New York claimed Vermont as a province of her own, while the latter had proclaimed itself an independent State, had elected Thomas Chittenden its Governor, and had chosen a Legislative Council and House of Representatives, then in session at Bennington. It had applied for admission to the confederacy; but Congress had not yet acknowledged its independence by receiving it as a State. He determined to send Major Tyler on this service, furnishing him with this letter of credence:

“PITTSFIELD, Feb. 14, 1787.

SIR:—I have received from the Governor a proclamation for apprehending certain characters therein named, which proclamation you will receive herewith, as also the doings of the General Court, on which it has been founded; and a warrant against a number of persons, all of whom have been active in the present rebellion, and have taken shelter in the neighboring States. I have, therefore, to solicit, Sir, that you would pursue and apprehend these delinquents, and all such powers as you may need in executing this commission, you will please to apply to the Governors of the neighboring States for them, to whose countenance you are particularly recommended as a gentleman to whom the most perfect respect and confidence is due.

I have the honor of being, sir,
with great esteem,

Your obedient servant,
B. LINCOLN.

ROYALL TYLER, ESQ'R.

Major Tyler started on his mission early in the morning of Feb. 15, 1787. On his way he overtook Col. Fay, commander of the frontier post at Williamstown, in the northwestern corner of Massachusetts. The forces at this place, and those at Adams, five or six miles distant, were placed at his disposal, as far as he might need them, for the arrest of the fugitives. They were, in the aggregate, about 500 men. He delivered Gen'l Lincoln's orders to Col. Fay, and dispatched the following by express:

To the Commanding Officer of the Governmental Forces at Adams:

SIR:—I send you the enclosed order from Gen'l Lincoln. You will please to quarter your troops in Adams, as compact as is consistent with the nature of your instructions from the commander of the forces. I could wish that you would, for a few days to come, issue your provisions in such a manner that the troops under your command may have two days' cooked provisions; and that you would engage as many sleighs as will be needed to transport all your troops at a minute's warning. Mr. Jones, a respectable character, will assist you in this, and give you advice in other matters, as may be convenient. If you should be absent, at any time, from your quarters, please to leave a copy of this with the commanding officer on the spot, that no delay may be occasioned if I should call for any number of your troops.

Sir, I am your humble servant,

R. TYLER, V. A. D. C.

Williamstown, Feb. 14, 1787.

That which prompted these stringent orders—to be in constant readiness for instant start and rapid conveyance, was information that was hourly reaching him from scouts, of the whereabouts of the rebels; making it probable that by a sudden dash into the territory of the neighboring States, he might surprise and capture their most prominent leaders, as well as many of the rank and file. To this end, an early move was essential, but accurate and reliable information was equally so. He therefore resolved, with a small guard of picked horsemen, to push on to Bennington, where he expected to receive further reports from his emissaries, and hoped to receive aid from the Governor and Legislature there in session. From a lengthy and interesting report of his proceedings, to Gen. Lincoln, we give the following:

“Upon my arrival at Bennington, I was introduced to Mr. Tichenor—the Governor not being in town, or expected until the next day—to the principal characters in the administration of the government of Vermont; to the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court; the Secretary, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, &c. We were in private at Col. Brush's house, I there communicated such part of my papers as I judged necessary. They entered

fully into our design, but seemed to feel mortified that his Excellency, our Governor, had not wrote to Gov. Chittenden. I mentioned the act of our Legislature requesting the Governor to write to the authority of adjoining governments, and we amicably resolved that his Excellency's dispatches must have been intercepted by the rebels. They said that the "Shays" and "Days"—the two latter only being in company, had passed through the town a few days since—Shays under a feigned name, the two Days publicly with their side-arms. The people here will not, except a few very trusty exceptions, ever serve a warrant, unless the Legislature shall pass an act directing it. I have had a perplexing instance of this: Luke Day was, yesterday, half an hour in this town, and I could not, with the assistance of the first characters here, prevail upon the sheriff or constable to apprehend him. I offered to take a deputation myself, but was no inhabitant. Whilst we disputed he moved off. I know where he lodges, and shall apprehend him this evening.

Gen'l Ethan Allen, in my presence, said that those who held the reins of government in Massachusetts were a 'pack of damned rascals;' and that 'there was no virtue among them, and he did not think it worth while to try to prevent them that had fled into this State for shelter, from cutting down our maple trees,' and the common people flocked around him as though he had a sight to show. The common sentiment was, that they will shelter anybody that applies to any of their houses for shelter; and that our quarrel will be £10,000 advantage to this State."

The opposition of the Governor to any action of the Legislature, and the almost universal popular sentiment against the arrest of the fugitives, effectually defeated the object of Major Tyler's mission. He reports to Lincoln his having arrested Abram Wheeler, but he was soon rescued by forty-odd subjects of New York, who carried him in triumph to a large mob of rebels. 'I have many things to communicate not fit to be trusted on paper. I only say, that there is a certain embryo government, who are as weak as water; and that, in a short time, unless they act decidedly, will be like water spilt upon the ground—not to be gathered.'

Neither Shays, nor any other of the more noted of the fugitives were ever captured. Still, Major Tyler's mission can by no means be regarded as a failure. He had made so deep an impression on the authorities of Vermont, in favor of the cause of order and the government of Massachusetts, that although, as we have seen, they hesitated for the time, yet in a few days after he left Bennington, all the requests he had made were granted, the proclamation against harboring, aiding or abetting the rebels was issued, and effort made to arrest or disperse them, putting an efficient stop to their predatory incursions into Massachusetts. The last of these, indeed, the last effort of the rebellion—the attack upon the village of Stockbridge took place on the 27th of February, the day after Major Tyler left Bennington to report himself to Gen. Lincoln at Pittsfield. Immediately on his arrival there, he was sent to Stockbridge to obtain full particulars of occurrences there; and from thence to Boston, to report to the Governor the state of affairs on the western frontier, and the result of his mission to Vermont. He reached the capital the 5th of March. His first act was to send the following note to Judge Theodore Sedgewick.

"BOSTON, Monday Morning.

DEAR SIR:—I have the pleasure to enclose you several letters from your friends in Berkshire. They contain, doubtlessly, an account of the daring attack and inhuman conduct of the rebels at Stockbridge, and the happy and complete success of the troops of the government. I may have some little particulars, which your friends have omitted to communicate. If your curiosity is excited, pray come and see me at Mr. Palmer's, head of the ropewalk. The fatigues of last night—as I passed the whole of it in an open sleigh—and a variety of avocations, will excuse my waiting upon you.

Sir, I am yours, &c.

R. TYLER.

He also despatched the following note to the Governor:

Boston, March 5, 1787.

SIR:—I arrived here about half-past 4 this morning. Mr. Palmer will hand you the despatches from the Gens. Lincoln and Shepherd. Maj.-Gen. Lincoln's letter refers your Excellency to me for a statement

of facts. Whenever you shall please to direct my attendance, I will wait upon you with punctuality. The nature of my communications are such, that I could wish to converse with you previous to your meeting your council.

I am, with the greatest respect,

Your Excellency's most ob't,

R. TYLER.

Governor's reply:

The Governor's compliments to Major Tyler. He would be glad to see him, on the subject of his billet, half an hour previous to the dining hour, which is 2 o'clock, or when it shall be convenient to Mr. Tyler. If his brother, the Colonel, is in town, the Governor would be glad to have his company at dinner to-day.

Tuesday morning, 6th March.

The result of his interview with the Governor and Council, was the resolution on their part to send him on a mission to the authorities of the State of New York. He accordingly started next morning on the long and tedious stage-journey to New York. He addressed a letter to Gov. Bowdoin. Extracts as follows:

"A report prevails here that Shays with several of his officers have been arrested in Canada. I have reason to doubt this. I shall meet with Major Beckwith, aide-de-camp to Lord Dorchester, at New York, and will endeavor, if it can be done with delicacy, to sound him as to the disposition of the British government, as it relates to harboring our rebels."

Major Tyler spent some time in New York, accomplishing the object of his mission. The energetic co-operation of the authorities of the bordering States entirely paralyzed the action of the fugitives. They meekly acknowledged their error and sued for pardon of their crimes. Special terms of court were held for trial of those in custody. Fourteen were condemned to death for high treason, and many more to imprisonment, fines, whipping and the pillory. The submission of the rebels was, however, so complete that the government felt itself strong enough to be merciful. None of the sentences were executed, and before the summer was over, an act of universal amnesty was passed. Even Shays himself was permitted to return home unmolested. He soon removed to Sparta, N. Y., where he died in 1825.

After this stirring episode in his life, Mr. Tyler returned to his law office in Boston. He evidently kept up his acquaintance and correspondence with those gentlemen whom he met at Bennington. The following letter, from one of the most distinguished men of Vermont, we copy:

"BENNINGTON, 28 Aug., 1787.

SIR:—You find, by this time, I dare say, that the government of this State has been very friendly to yours. Such persons as have been criminals, and have acted against law and society in general, and have come from your State to this, we send back to you; and others, who have only took part with Shays, we govern by our laws, so that they do not and dare not make any inroads or devastations in Massachusetts. As to the appendix to the Oracles of Reason, should you procure £18 or £20 by subscription, in ready money, it shall be published next spring.

I am, sir, with respect,

Your humble servant,

TO MAJ. TYLER.

ETHAN ALLEN.

"During the year 1788, our father remained in Boston, engaged in the practice of law, and no doubt in literary pursuits, although no productions of this date can be found. The care of the family property had been left to him, and must have occupied much of his time. An incident connected with this is among the few that can be recalled. Tyler lane or alley had, in a former generation, been opened from Ann street, through the family estate to the town dock, to be held and used by the public for that purpose only. The town authorities, having determined to close the lane, proceeded, against Mr. Tyler's protest, to move a small wooden building upon the ground. Nearly 40 years afterwards, his son, Gen'l John S. Tyler, brought a successful suit for the recovery of this land. An old man was found who remembered distinctly, that when a long line of men and boys were moving the building, by a rope attached to it, Royall Tyler stood on the boundary of this land, forbidding them moving it across the line; that he had an axe in his hand, and, as they did not stop, with one blow he cut the rope, letting those who were pulling at it go headlong, with shouts and laughter, to the ground.

At this period, the wonderful acting of

Garrick and Siddons, and the success of Dr. Goldsmith and others as writers of comedy, had revived in England a taste for the drama. In our larger cities the stage was well supported; even Boston having so far overcome the prejudices of Puritanism as to fill the old Federal street Theatre, with its wit and fashion. Mr. Tyler was intimate with the managers and principal actors of this establishment, and became much interested in dramatic literature and art.

No American play had yet been produced on the regular stage, and urged by these friends, he resolved to attempt a comedy which should have the elements of success as an acting drama, and also be strictly national in plot and characters. The field was in good measure clear before him. The typical Yankee, especially now so familiar, had not yet appeared on the stage or in print.

The general plan which he adopted and which led to distinguished success, was to contrast the homely, honest plainness of our native character and breeding with the polished, tinselled hypocrisy and villany of foreign fashionable society. His dramatis personæ naturally disposed themselves in pairs: the two gentlemen and their two men-servants, the two mistresses and their two maids, etc., and each pair being in marked contrast one with the other suggested "The Contrast," as an apt title to the play.

In the preface it is said to have been undertaken and finished in three weeks. This must have been during the winter of 1788-9. The next spring, at the Park Theatre, New York, it was brought out. It took at once, with the public, and had an unprecedented run of several weeks.

That spring of '89 was a stirring one in our country's history, and New York the centre point of its greatest action.

"The Contrast; a comedy in five acts, written by a citizen of the United States, performed with applause at the theatres in New York, Philadelphia and Maryland, and published, (under an assignment of copyright,) by Thos. Wignell. *Primas ego in Patriam, aonio deduxi vertice musas.*"

Such is the title page as printed the following year at Philadelphia. The copy before the writer is the only one he knows

to be extant. It belonged to one of the original subscribers, manager of the Boston Theatre, by him given to Joseph T. Buckingham, the editor, and by him given to Gen. John S. Tyler, the present owner.

Wignell, to whom the author gave the copyright, was a comic actor of some celebrity. He sustained the character of Jonathan, both in New York and Maryland.

It has, as was then customary, a list of the subscribers. This is headed by the honored name of George Washington, President of the United States, followed by the names of most of the marked men of that epoch: Aaron Burr, H. Knox, Carroll, of Carrollton, Mifflin, President of the State of Pennsylvania, Chief Justice McKean, Att'y Edmund Randolph, Baron Steuben and others.

The prologue, said to be written by a young gentleman of New York, opens:

"Exult each patriot heart! this night is shown
A piece which we may fairly call our own!
Where the proud titles of "My Lord," "Your
Grace,"

To humble "Mr" and plain "Sir," give place,
Our author pictures not from foreign climes,
The fashions, or the follies of the times;
But has confined the subject of his work
To the gay scenes, the circles of New York.

* * * * *

Should rigid critics reprobate our play,
At least the patriot heart will say:
Glorious our fall, since in a noble cause,
The bold attempt alone deserves applause."

[Following the prologue is a full report of the play from page 70 of memoir.]

Mr. Tyler also wrote a farce under the title of "May Day in Town," which was brought out, at the same time, as an after-piece with unusual success. He was petted, caressed, feasted and toasted, and no doubt lived too freely. After his return he rusticated with his mother again, a widow living at Jamaica Plain, and after a few visits of condolence, we learn no more of him for four or five years. Why it was we could not discover, but his spirits seemed greatly depressed. In the spring of 1790, Mr. Palmer removed from Boston onto a farm in Framingham, Mass., and during the summer Mr. Tyler called upon them there, being on a horseback journey to Vermont, where, as he informed Miss

Mary, he had determined to start anew in life, leaving his mother in the care of his brother, John, and relinquishing the Boston property for her use and support.

It seems to us now rather difficult to conceive what sufficient motive could have induced Royall Tyler to leave Boston, where he had family and business connection and a wide reputation, both professional and literary, for the wilds of Vermont. There may have been matters of personal feeling, of which, in the entire absence of any letter, or other document of that date, we cannot judge, but the "new State" certainly presented peculiar attractions at this time. During the war of independence it had maintained a double contest, against Great Britain and New York. It had paid its soldiers mostly 'in kind' and had not, like other States, contracted heavy debts.

Taxes promised to be light, land was cheap and much of it good. The difficulties which had beset the territory for nearly half a century, were all removed by the act of Congress, "that on the 4th day of March, 1791, the said State of Vermont shall be received in this union as a new and entire member of the United States of America."

It had been manifest for several years that this must be the result, and there had been a large immigration, especially from Massachusetts and Connecticut.

Nor did this consist wholly of hard working farmers. Throughout the State were scattered many men of wealth, enterprise and culture, with whom Mr. Tyler was already acquainted. Wherever he attended sessions of the courts, he was welcomed, not only by able lawyers, but by a circle of wits and scholars, with whom his rare gifts of genius rendered him a universal favorite.

In the summer of 1790, Mr. Tyler visited Vermont, probably for the first time since the Shay's affair. This time he ascended the valley of the Connecticut to Windsor, where the Supreme Court was in session. In January following, he established himself in the middle of the town of Guilford, Windham County.

This township had had a singular history. Chartered in 1754, by New Hampshire, it afterwards threw off allegiance to that colony, and refusing submission to Vermont, became in effect an independent republic.

The liberty its citizens enjoyed proved so attractive to settlers, that it soon became the most populous town in the State. So it was when Mr. Tyler selected it as his residence. "Yet," says Thompson, in his *Gazetteer of Vermont*, "there was not a single village in the township, or rather the whole township was a village, all the hills and valleys were smoking with huts." At the centre, however, in 1791, a small hamlet with meeting-house, tavern, store and shops had sprung up. Rev. Mr. Woollage was the Congregational minister, Edward and James Houghton the merchants, with cultivated families, and here Royall Tyler established himself as the lawyer of the place.

In a small account book, he kept during this year, the first entry is Jan. 15th: from the charges it appears his practice rapidly extended through the county. He attended the courts not only of Windham, but the adjoining counties. In Bennington, during the summer, 1792, he renewed many of his former acquaintances, and after the adjournment of court, drove down into Berkshire County, Mass., to visit at Stockbridge his friend Judge Sedgewick.

Another attraction doubtless led him in this direction, and induced him to continue his journey to New Lebanon, N. Y. His steadfast friend and devoted admirer, Mary Palmer, whom, not improbably, he already hoped to make his wife, was spending the year there with a brother of her mother. She was now seventeen, and unquestionably was a very lovely and beautiful girl. It required much explanation of bygone relationships to convince the uncle and aunt of the propriety of Miss Mary's warm greeting of a fashionable gallant.

Uncle Hunt had heard of Royall Tyler, as a gay young man and author of the "Contrast," a play in which he greatly delighted, and after the visit he seldom sat down at home without bringing out a printed copy and reading from it, till his wife declared she almost knew it by heart.

Mr. Tyler returned to Guilford and attended the fall sessions of the courts. The next winter he made his promised visit to his friends, the Palmers, in Framingham, with a fine pair of black horses, which, with his accustomed facetiousness, he had named "Crock and Smut." He

now acknowledged to Miss Mary, who had returned home, that since he saw her at her uncle's he had determined in his own mind that it was quite indispensable to his happiness that she should become his wife. He did not ask for any set time; he must prepare a cage before he took his bird, and he had a prospect of obtaining a house in the spring, but some time must elapse before it could be finished and furnished.

No stage lines were as yet established, and all travel was by horseback in summer and sleighing in winter.

Mr. Tyler left his affianced bride and returned to his clients in Vermont. It appears from his docket at the June term of 1793, he had 62 cases, 32 new entries. November term, 48 entries, 22 new ones. An extensive and growing practice, with a reputation for literary ability already established: gifted with remarkable powers as an orator, overflowing with wit and humor, genial and social, his acquaintance soon extended throughout the State. It is the universal testimony of his contemporaries, that no one ever acquired more rapidly the love and confidence of the people generally, or of the members of the bar.

The intercourse between the towns on the opposite sides of the Connecticut was constant and intimate, and Mr. Tyler's practice extended into New Hampshire. It chanced on one occasion about Christmas time, he was attending court at Charlestown, the Episcopal parish there was vacant, and some of the lawyers, having heard that he had written sermons for the Guilford people on one occasion of the minister's absence, he was strongly urged by bench and bar to conduct church service on the ensuing Sunday, and also on Christmas day. Both his reading of the service and the sermons were greatly admired. In narrating this incident he was wont to say, "After this I was strongly urged to turn my thoughts to the Church and prepare to take orders, being assured that I had mistaken my vocation, that it was my bounden duty to turn my talents that way, etc., and it would have been rest to my soul, at that time, had I *dared*, but a consciousness of having lived too gay a life in my youth, made me tremble lest I should in some way bring disgrace upon the sacred cause."

It was at Charlestown that he formed the acquaintance of Joseph Dennie, [spicy letters in correspondence between Tyler and Dennie, on 90 to 92 pages of *Memoir*,] who became his most intimate friend. Thomas and Carlisle had established a magazine at Walpole, which had now taken the name of "The Farmer's Weekly Museum, or the New Hampshire and Vermont Journal," on which Dennie was employed, first as contributor and afterwards as editor. The success of this periodical was unprecedented. "Dennie," says Joseph T. Buckingham in his reminiscences, "was aided in his task as editor, by Royall Tyler, then a lawyer in Guilford, Vt., who furnished all those agreeable and humorous articles, purporting to come from the shop of Messrs. Colon and Spondee. For three years succeeding this arrangement the Museum had no rival. Its circulation extended from Maine to Georgia, and it was more richly supplied with original communications of a literary character than any other paper that had then, or has since, been published in the United States." These contributions to the Museum were to Mr. Tyler a mere amusement of leisure moments, the outcome and overflow of an exuberance of wit and humor. He had however planned and was engaged upon works of a more serious import.

He had secured and furnished a house in Guilford. Twice during the summer he visited his wife and boy. (Royall Tyler and Miss Palmer were married in Framingham.) The young husband at Guilford waited anxiously for the sleighing, then indispensable for the transportation of ladies, children and baggage.

The winter proved mild, nor was it till February that Master Hampden, (Mrs. Tyler's brother, H. Palmer, a law student with Tyler,) drove "Crock and Smut" once more into the farm-yard at Framingham. All was now hurry and bustle to start for home, in horrible dread of a thaw, which might postpone Vermont house-keeping for yet another year. All went well, with bright, cool weather and capital roads, they drove the first day 30 miles, the third brought them home in the evening. They crossed the Connecticut on the ice near the site of old Fort Dummer, and stopped for supper at Squire Howe's, at Vernon. This man was a baby at the

time of the massacre by the Indians, during the French war. His father was killed and the whole family carried captives to Canada. They were subsequently ransomed. [See history of Vernon, to follow. ED.] The mother, known in story as "the fair captive," who married Amos Tute, was now once more a widow, and residing with her son, the squire. She was, of course one of the celebrities of the country, and the travelers enjoyed not only a good fire and a substantial supper, but an account from the heroine's own lips of the terrible sufferings of that march through the woods to Quebec. As they made their way over the Guilford hills, Mr. Tyler described to his wife the society to which he was about to introduce her. "Open, hospitable and friendly, they have no distinction among them," he said. "If they have a social party the whole neighborhood are invited. We have two merchants, the Messrs. Houghtons, two physicians, Dr. Stevens and Dr. Hyde, one lawyer, your humble servant, all men of education, and their wives and families well-bred country people. There are several well-to-do mechanics who aim to treat company equally well. In fact, my dear, you will find it a truly primitive state of society and if you have any adequate idea of the heartlessness of the world in general, you will rejoice in the friendly simplicity of these people, among whom I have spent three or four of the happiest years of my life, and I rely upon you to continue and even to add to the high opinion they have formed of me."

Mrs. Tyler was received with open-hearted kindness by the neighbors around her first Vermont home, forming devoted friendships which continued unbroken, till one by one they have all passed away.

It will be noticed that in his comic grammar, [we refer for explanation to the correspondence with Joseph Nancreed, in Memoir,] Mr. Tyler anticipated by more than half a century, the comic histories and comic Blackstones, with which we have been surfeited during the last twenty years.

"You are a thorough grammarian, but did you ever see an amusing, sportive, entertaining grammar? Did you ever laugh over a conjunction copulative, weep over

a gerund, and have all your best passions called forth by an interjection? I must tell you about this business.

In the bean pursuits of early life, it was necessary that I should teach grammar to a young lady. But the pretty Miss had contracted an aversion to everything that savored of study and science. She did not lack intellect, and to amuse her into reading was the great object. I accordingly wrote a grammar in *usum puellar*, and being forwarded in twelve letters, folded as billet doux, she condescended to read. To give you some idea of the work—the fundamental rules were illustrated by examples from the most approved and entertaining English authors, and sometimes by stories of my own. A lover at the feet of his mistress, gave a passionate example of interjection; a lady crowned her favored lover's virtuous wishes in the passive voice, and dismissed an unsuccessful admirer in the imperative mood. Thus every rule of syntax was associated with some pleasing anecdote, brilliant quotation, or quaint observation, which familiarized the stubborn rule to a mind open only to the amusing and pleasing; or, in the style of Fontaine, "thus the thorn of science was decorated with the roses of fancy."

Doubtless this work would need much emendation, but I believe it practicable to edit a grammar which shall be read."

The first draught, retained by Mr. Tyler, from which this copy is made, thus suddenly ends, and with it this entertaining if not important correspondence. With equal suddenness, Nancrede, either by death, or failure, (as tradition states) disappears from our view. (Nancrede was a publisher of books in Boston. As the long correspondence of Tyler with him throws considerable light upon the doings of Mr. Tyler, we regret that we cannot give it entire.) After repeated volleys of wit and argument, some more or less satisfactory adjustment of the old quarrel of author and printer would probably have been reached, between the courteous knights of the pen and of the press.

When Mr. Tyler's location in Guilford was made, it was the most populous town in the State; but already Brattleboro began to give some faint promise of becoming the business place of the county. The following letter describes the new home:

*BRATTLEBORO, March 18, 1801.

* * * * *

Here we are in quiet and complete possession of our new farm,* after a most fatiguing fortnight of moving, and to add to our fatigue, the baby and little Mary have both been very sick. The latter was so indisposed, when we removed, that it was thought to be accompanied by some *risque*, even by her physician; but the earnest wish of all the family, and the dread of the snow leaving us, overcame all apprehensions, and on the 3d inst. we came here bag and baggage. The children are now so far recovered as to allow us, for the first time, to hunt up our writing materials and address a line to you, who, next to ourselves, we apprehend will enter most fully into our enjoyments. If I had Sophia's tongue, or Mary's enthusiasm, I might give you a description of this farm in some measure equal to their ideas of it; but as the purchasing of a farm is entirely Mary's, and I have some fears of our success in yeomanry, I cannot write with the spirit, the subject, they suppose, merits; so you will look for the raptures and the beauties from them, while I detail you a little homespun fact. The farm we have purchased is in a retired spot, upon the brow of a large hill, about one mile, as the road goes, from the [West] Brattleboro meeting-house; though we have a shorter cut through our own grounds, which reduces the distance half. The farm consists of about 150 acres, the greatest part of which—indeed, upward of an hundred acres is well fenced and under good improvement. We have wheat and rye now in the ground, springing up as the snow leaves it, and promising a sufficiency of those grains for our bread and pies. We have two large orchards, and two smaller ones coming on, and expect to make some 50 or 60 barrels of cider; and, in a few years—as the orchards are young and thrifty—we may reasonably expect to make 100 barrels per year. We have plenty of good pasturing and expect to cut hay enough to winter 30 head of cattle. Our neighbor, Mr. Peck, takes the farm, at present, at halves, and, with

his family, has removed to our farm-house, about a quarter of a mile from us.

Mrs. Peck is an excellent dairywoman, and he is a regular farmer. He has a hired man with him, and I have hired a young man, active and stout, who in busy seasons will assist Mr. Peck, so that without reckoning boys and extra help, we shall always have three stout men for farming work. With the farm, we purchased farming tools, young cattle, hogs, poultry and 23 sheep, who have now increased the flock by 8 lambs; and it would amuse you to see Sophia and the children surrounded with sheep, lambs, geese, turkeys and hens, feeding them from their hands.

The house is entirely secluded from a view of any neighbors; though on the crown of a hill it is yet in a hollow, but the necessary buildings around it give it the air of being a little neighborhood: a large barn and shed, corn-barn, chaise-house, smoke-house, ash-house, etc.

The house is somewhat similar to Judge Jones, in Hinsdale, which I think you observed, an upright part with a handsome portico, two handsome front rooms, well finished, papered and painted; and two handsome chambers over them; back, is a sitting room and by the side of it a room for my office, which has a door into the sitting-room and another out of doors, so that ingress may be had independent of the house; back of the sitting-room a good kitchen, from whence you go into two bedrooms, one for the boys, and the other for the maids, and overhead a meal granary; and over the sitting-room an apartment for our hired man and boy; back of the kitchen is a long wood-house, about 20 feet of which makes a summer wash-room, and here stands the water-trough, constantly supplied with plenty of excellent water. In front of the house is a fruit garden, peaches, plums, etc., but the former will not bear until next year.

On one side of the house is a kitchen garden, with a good asparagus bed and plenty of currants, red, white and black, and large English gooseberries, on the other side is a flower garden.

Next the house runs a small brook, on the other side of which is a grass plot set out with young fruit trees, chiefly plums. We have on the place a plenty of common cherry trees and four fine blackheart cher-

*The place now owned (1878) and occupied by Gilbert Smith, Esq., on the hill where was built the first meeting-house in this town.

ry trees near the front windows. We have also, pear trees and peach trees which bear, and quince bushes. On the place we may gather cartloads of chestnuts, no walnuts, but a sufficiency of butternuts. In a word, if one can love a retired farmer's life, here you may have it to perfection.

For all we live down, or rather up a lane, you will scarcely see three persons pass in as many days. We cannot see a single house, even from our chamber windows, not even our farm-house, but that is prettily situated, there you may see perhaps 30 houses, and if we climb our orchard we can see the country 30 miles around.

I think this place may be made comfortable and even pleasing, but the house can never be made to look handsome, that is, on the outside, within, to be sure, if we shut the windows, or look into the garden, it does tolerably, but the house is in a hollow, and a house in a hole cannot look well from abroad, but then it is a home and has a thousand pleasant things, fruitful fields, and delicious fruits about, thrown together higgledy, piggledy."

By this removal his ten years residence in Guilford ended. They had now four children, Royall, about six years old, John S., four, Mary, two, and Edward, an infant.

Mrs. Tyler's brother, John Hamden Palmer, had been, until now, a member of the family, but was about this time admitted to the bar and settled at Woodstock. Her youngest sister, Sophia, aged 14, had been virtually adopted as a daughter. For a year or more, John Tyler, his nephew, had been a student in his office, but had abandoned the law for what proved a very successful business in Boston. He had also, although secretly, as a student, the Rev. Mr. Wollage, whose temper he had formerly ruffled by invading his pulpit. This gentleman was admitted to practice, and afterwards oscillated once or twice between the two professions, sacred and profane.

Three new judges were appointed for the Supreme Court, October 1801, but they were not selected on account of their political opinions, but on account of their supposed qualifications for the office. Those thus elected by an adverse Legislature were Jonathan Robinson, Royall Tyler and Stephen Jacob—Robinson being the Chief Justice.

As District Attorney for Windham County, Mr. Tyler had been obliged to attend the Legislature, and had thus extended his acquaintance through the State. His practice also had taken him to the courts of nearly every county. His legal reputation and the peculiar charm of his manners no doubt led to this result.

The same judges were re-elected in the fall of 1802. The constant intercourse of a year had already induced between them a remarkable degree of intimacy and personal regard. There seems to be something in the brotherhood of the bench singularly conducive to such sentiments, and in their case there was much previous antagonism and preconceived distrust to be overcome. Jacob, indeed, had long been a friend of Judge Tyler, having often entertained him as a guest when attending courts at Windsor. With the Chief Justice, on the contrary, he had had, before they met upon the bench, but a slight acquaintance, and they were for different reasons, more or less unfavorably prepossessed in regard to each other. Mr. Tyler, probably, shared the prejudices of his friend, Gov. Tichenor. They had, moreover, belonged to the opposing political parties at a time when party spirit ran so high as to be a serious bar to social intercourse and to a just mutual appreciation. Robinson had long known of him as the writer in "The Farmer's Museum," of satirical poems, pointed epigrams and political squibs against the Republicans; but more than all this, being himself a strict religionist of the Calvinistic and Hopkintian school, he had been led to regard Mr. Tyler as a man of the world, unregenerate, and in short, "little better than one of the wicked." When brought together, however, in their present close relations, they found each other as good men often do in such cases, so far from antipathetic, that they coalesced at once, forming a friendship for life. The Chief Justice retained his office until, in 1807, he was elected to the Senate of the United States. While he was in Washington they corresponded constantly, and in one of his letters the Senator refers to their early prejudices against each other, how soon they passed away, and related an incident of the religious discussions into which they fell during their early intimacy. One of the points of

Hopkinsianism that had been much debated between them, was the alleged necessity, as evidence of regeneration, that one should be willing to be lost eternally if it were for the glory of God.

Judge Tyler, detained from court on one occasion, wrote to Judge Jacob and requested him to inform the Chief Justice "that he really began to hope that he had made some little spiritual progress;³ for, although he could not honestly say that he was willing to be damned himself, even if it were needful for the glory of the Almighty, yet he believed that by great effort he had nearly or quite attained to a sincere willingness that in such an exigency Bro. Robinson should be damned."

Some two or three years after Chief Justice Robinson was elected United States Senator from Vermont, Chief Justice Tyler received from him the following letter:

"WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1810.

Dear Sir:—You speak well of Bro. Fay, as a judge. I had never any doubt either of his honesty, clearness of perception, legal knowledge or patience, so essential for a judge, but feared he might be too legal, in other words, might give too great weight to technical precision, although useful, yet not wholly essential in administering impartial justice to ignorant but honest suitors. But I knew you and Bro. Herrington would stand as a check. I was always pleased with you more than I ever expressed on that account, because it is a bright gem in the character of a court lawyer, not to lay too much stress on the manner of action or of pleading. When we come to be judged for our judgments, my friend, the question will not be whether we pursued legal forms or technical niceties, but have you heard the cry of the poor and relieved them from their oppressors. But I hope that the philanthropy of Bro. Fay and yourself will prevent all unpleasant results because he does not carry the Hopkinsian doctrine to that lofty pinnacle of revelation and philosophy to which you so justly and rationally aspire. In one thing, I fear, he will never be able to arrive to equal resignation, which you once expressed, even willingness to see Bro. Robinson damned. However, good men of all faiths, will, I hope, be accepted if their hearts are but right. * * * *

You need never say anything about nerve in congressmen, for they have none. That spirit of cupidity, the natural offspring of commerce, the cowardice so prevalent in weak minds, and the malice of Federalism, like the three headed monster Cerberus, are too powerful for the pure in heart to overcome.

Of war, let no man speak, for we shall have none, unless Britain invade us, and then I shall have my doubts, since the City of New York has played "God Save the King," at the approach of the Copenhagen Jackson.

Good God, can human nature possess such depravity!

Ask Bro. Fay if this is not evidence of one of the five points—the total depravity of the human heart?

Recollect me to all my friends, and as you will now be on the ground, carry my best respects to Mrs. Robinson, and do her the honor of drinking tea with her on my account, and call on Isaac* for a pipe of tobacco.

Your affectionate friend,

JONA. ROBINSON."

HON. ROYAL TYLER.

When there was a tie vote in the Senate upon the war measures, in 1812, Senator Robinson again wrote to Tyler a letter from which we give extracts:

"WASHINGTON, June 15, 1812.

Dear Bro. Tyler:—Yours of the 5th June is received, and it breathes the same spirit which my heart echoes, but alas, I fear the crown has fallen from our heads. In Denmark, in some late proceedings, I have been informed, they stood on a very important vote 16 to 16. All things were palsied. The responsibility was great. Men trembled, it was believed some person would, on the next vote, join with the Executive, and victory would be obtained, but letters arrived from one of the northern hive, that a certain great Scripture Jester would arrive on the 15th and untie the knot, of course all was delay and the fears of the administration party increased. I drop the metaphor and tell you Gen. Bradley† is expected this evening, and our fate will soon be known. We must sing the sailor's song, "God in

*Isaac Tichenor, elected Gov. in 1808.

†Hon. Stephen Rowe Bradley, Senator from Vermont.

Heaven have mercy on us," none but Him can save us now.

I can say no more. I hope in two days to tell you the fate of the nation."

Again he writes:

"Bradley did not arrive on the 15th or 16th, and on the 17th the opposition were still talking against time, but had exhausted every pretext for delay.

The Senators have been looking to the windows as the stages come in, to see if Bradley was come. All is anxiety. It is four o'clock and the Senate has not yet taken the question. I want a pipe, and I want my dinner, but I cannot start, tack or sheet, until I see, as Bro. Herrington says, "the last dog hung."

Recollect me to Mrs. Tyler, the boys and girls and to Miss Sophia. Keep this letter to yourself. I cannot continue while Gorman is murdering language in an endless speech, which sounds more discordant to my ears than the thundering cannon did 37 years ago this day, when I heard more than 200 of them in my cornfield in Bennington.

I have done.

Your friend,

JONA. ROBINSON."

TO JUDGE TYLER.

At another time came from Robinson, the following:

"No man in Congress has a doubt of my unreserved determination to foster energetic measures, and sometimes when I find of what timber we are made, I am sick of the whole species of man. But why should I wonder? I have always believed them totally depraved as well as very purblind in their mental perception. The last, however, is no further a crime than as it arises from depraved minds which are unfavorable to rational enquiry.

The question, are you in earnest, has been bandied about so much of late, that we are all sore on the subject. It was begun by the Federalists, the grumbling Democrats ask the same thing. Is the Executive in earnest? And now the question echoes back again, are the Senate in earnest; if so, why delay for ten days the appointment of Gen. Dearborn as commander when the President wants his aid to arrange the army? But Mr. Bradley does not like Dearborn, nor Giles, nor several others, and the whole Federal phalanx are

against him. This is to paralyze measures and then throw the fault on the Executive.

Such is the sourness of some, and the meanness of others, that it requires more philosophy than I possess to bear it, etc."

On the outside of this letter, the worthy Senator has described his idea of the scene of its reception by their Honors, the Judges of the Supreme Court of Vermont, in these words:

"Bro. Tyler filled his pipe and said, 'Come, Brethren, let us see what Bro. Robinson has to say.' Reads. Bro. Fay spits and says, 'Bro. Robinson is as cross as the devil.' 'Well,' says Bro. Herrington, 'I feel easy about it, it is a pack for their backs, not mine.' Bro. Tyler smiled, and filled his second pipe."

In Hall's history of Eastern Vermont, we find the following narration:

"He," (R. Tyler,) "presided as side judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont, from 1801 to 1806, when he was chosen chief judge. This position he retained until the year 1812. Party strife and ill health combined were the causes which prevented him from being chosen to fill this office for a longer period. From the year 1815 to 1821, he was register of probate for Windham County, and this, it is believed, was the last public station he was called to occupy."

An idea of the originality of his style and manner in arguing a case under circumstances calculated to produce embarrassment, may be gained from the following anecdote:

"At a court held in Newfane, he undertook his first case after he left the bench. He had not practiced for a long time and many of the lawyers at the bar had never heard him address a jury.

At the period referred to, the disease of which he died, a cancer on the left side of the nose, near the eye, caused him to wear a patch of black silk on his face, which did not tend to improve his appearance. The case was one of importance, involving the property of his client, a certain Mr. Richardson.

The opposing counsel in presenting their pleas, made frequent reflections upon the ex-Chief Justice, declaring that his faculties were failing, that he had a disease about him and that he had been turned from the bench for incapacity.

During the delivery of these sentiments Judge Tyler sat within the bar, taking no notes and apparently oblivious to what was passing around him. When the time came for him to address the jury, he rose in his place, and turning his back upon the twelve men whose minds he was desirous of influencing, called out to his client, "Richardson! come here!" Richardson started up in great astonishment, and made his way through the crowded court-room to the railing within which the lawyers sat. "Richardson!" said Judge Tyler, turning to that individual, who was exceedingly surprised at the oddity of the proceedings, "go home! there is no use of your staying here! I thought you had a case, a good case!" He then went on, with his back to the jury and judge, to tell his client all the strong points of his case, making it very plain, or, at least, making it appear that Richardson had been basely abused by the lawyers on the other side.

"But," said he, in conclusion, "I was mistaken in supposing you had any rights that could be maintained. It appears you have no case because my faculties are failing, and what is worse, you have no case at all, because I have this patch on my nose. Go home! go home! I can't be expected to say a word to the jury under such circumstances." With these words Judge Tyler sat down.

The opposing counsel were dumbfounded at this mode of attack, but the jury were only out long enough to make up for Richardson a most satisfactory verdict."

Judge Dan'l Kellogg was a young law-student, at Newfane, with his brother-in-law, Gen. Martin Field, and was one of the audience in the court-room at the time of this occurrence, as related in the foregoing. In relating the affair to us, a short time previous to his death, he said, "the counsel opposing Tyler, undertook to make it appear the case never would have been brought into the court by Mr. Tyler had it been presented to him before the decay of his faculties, but now, in his pitiable dilapidated condition of body and mind, anything he might do was excusable, provided justice to the parties was maintained. Never," said Judge Kellogg, "in all my long experience in court, did I witness so laughable an affair, and one so

difficult to properly describe, or in other words, make one see it as I did."

About 52 years have elapsed since the death of Hon. R. Tyler, he being at that time about 68 years of age, according to inscription upon his monument in Prospect Hill Cemetery, in the East village of Brattleboro.

ROYALL TYLER

*Reip v Mont Cur Sup Jurid,
Princ.*

Mortem Obiit

DIE XVI. AUG. ANNO DOMINI

MDCCCXXVI.

Etatis Suae

LXVIII.

Uxor et liberi

ejus

Hoc saxum ponendum.

Curaverunt.

He had eleven children:

Royall Tyler, born in Framingham, Mass., 1794, died in college, young; Gen. John S., born in Guilford, Vt., Sept. 29, 1796, from the age of 14 lived in Boston, Mass., and was in mercantile life; Mary Whitwell, born in Guilford, Vt., June 23, 1798; Rev. Edward R., born in Guilford, Vt., Aug. 3, 1800, of the Congregational Church and Editor of "New Englander," also author of works on future punishment; William Clark, born in Brattleboro, Aug. 28, 1802, passed a mercantile life in Boston; Rev. Joseph Dennie, born in Brattleboro, Sept. 4, 1804, of the Episcopal Church, and Principal of Asylum for Deaf Mutes, in Va.; Amelia Sophia, born in Brattleboro, June 29, 1807, Principal of Female Seminary in 1826; Rev. Geo. Palmer, D. D., born in Brattleboro, Dec. 10, 1809, of the Congregational Church; Judge Royall, 2nd, born in Brattleboro, April 19, 1812, Judge of Probate and County Clerk; Rev. Thomas Pickman, D. D., born in Brattleboro, Nov. 20, 1815, of the Episcopal Church; Abiel Winship, born in Brattleboro, Nov. 9, 1818, died, 1832.

But four of the children are now (1878,) living, viz: Wm. C. Tyler, Judge Royall Tyler, Geo. P. Tyler, Thos. Pickman Tyler.

In the foregoing are made the last extracts from the memoirs, with regret that our limits forbid more extended quotations.

It was not the mission of this old and distinguished family to set in motion the

wheels of industry, or to, in any way directly, to any great extent, advance the material interests of this town. In that far off time, in our history, when this family settled here, they must have occupied as exceptional a position in Brattleboro, as does the book of Job in the Old Testament.

So large a family of almost purely intellectual proclivities, furnishing six colleges, four of them ministers of the Gospel, is, we believe, rarely, if ever, found in the past or present history of any town in New England.

As there is no end to the good arising from the cultivation of the highest department of our nature, the beneficial influence of such a family, upon a community almost wholly utilitarian, it is impossible to fully estimate. Their first coming to that high hill overlooking the whole town, seems to us as the morning dawn of intellectual life in this region, or, the beginning of an Elizabethan age in Brattleboro.

It was also the dawn of business in this town. "It is indeed wonderful how imagination rules the world. The poems of a blind old harper, a few crumbling ruins, a few mutilated, battered statues, a few cracked fading canvasses, a few strains of music, and the traditions of a few eloquent words of orators, have proved the most potent forces in the world's civilization."

Before the first year of their advent here had expired, our first educational institution, the old academy, was chartered by act of the Legislature, in October 1801.

Soon thereafter followed in this town the publication of school books, Bibles, etc., which were here and there widely scattered over the land like leaves of the forest, which no man can number.

"Terrible Tractation," "Democracy Unveiled," by Thomas G. Fessenden, and several of the old novels, now seldom seen, were also published here. To this business the East Village owes its origin, and during the whole period of Mr. Tyler's life in Brattleboro it was the business of the place, and in one year publications amounted to \$400,000.

The publication of books did not cease until the art was carried to so great perfection, cotton rags and sheep-skin in the morning became, before night, elegantly finished books. William Harris, Esq., who

was the principal of the old academy over 30 years, gave us the names of over 40 colleges—including the names of the sons of Judge Tyler—who fitted for college at the old academy. It is a matter of regret that we cannot give full historical sketches of each one of the latter, who have finished their mission on fields more or less distant from their native home. Though our knowledge of each individual career is far from complete, yet, we believe, that the histories of none of the sons of Brattleboro who have gone out from among us would reflect a fairer light on our pages than would the histories of the sons of Judge, Tyler.

GEN'L JOHN S. TYLER,

The oldest son, may well be called the advanced guard of the family. He left his home in Brattleboro in 1810, at the age of 14 years, and passed the long period of over 60 years in Boston, Mass., engaged in mercantile and marine affairs. The city of his ancestry became the scene of his action until the time of his death in 1876. It was there he maintained eminence in his avocations and social position. His magnanimity, as manifested in business relations, and noble generosity to his parents and other relatives, proves his mind was as well worthy of his splendid proportions and such external personal attractions as is rarely, if ever surpassed,—as the diamond is worthy of setting in the purest gold. Forty years ago he was deservedly popular and conspicuous as a commander of the military in Boston.

"How long he has been a citizen of Boston, we do not presume to know; what we do know is, that far back in the lapse of years, when he was General and we were schoolboys, we thought him the greatest man the city contained. And there are, no doubt, hundreds who will read these lines who remember Gen. Tyler, at the head of his brigade, as the finest mannered officer their imagination ever drew. His last service as an officer was that of commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, in 1860."—*Boston Paper*.

He gave universal satisfaction in conducting and in the general management of military and civic processions in the city on great occasions. For a long period of years he was almost invariably selected as chief marshal on great occasions. The

facility with which he discharged the duties of that office, combined with his fine personal presence and bearing, made him the observed of all observers. Many years ago, a convent in Charlestown was destroyed by a mob, and there was every indication of mob-violence in the destruction of buildings in Boston as a retaliatory measure. The authorities of the city requested Gen'l Tyler to call out the military under his command. He told the authorities he never should order his soldiers to fire blank cartridges at a mob. If they would consent that every one of his soldiers load his musket with ball cartridge, he would lead them wherever they might direct. The consent was given, and intelligence of the fact was quickly received by every person in the city. All rioters knew that such orders meant business, and it was not a kind of business they felt disposed to encourage. Therefore the mob dispersed and peace was restored without bloodshed.

In Boston papers, published at the time of his death, it was said: "Early in the war of 1812, Mr. Tyler, though under the lawful age for military duty, joined the Boston Light Infantry, and went with the corps to throw up fortifications on Dorchester heights, Governor's and Noddle's islands, and also participated in such other duties as were required of the militia. He was chosen captain of the Suffolk Light Infantry, Sept. 21, 1821, and was the first commander of the City Guards. He commanded the military escort when LaFayette visited Boston. He was adjutant of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in 1827, and was its commander 4 years—an honor not enjoyed by any other man. He was the senior member at the date of his death. He acted as chief marshal at the Railroad Jubilee, (1851.) attended by the President of the United States, Lord Elgin, and numerous other distinguished guests. The gentlemen who served with him as assistant marshals, on the latter occasion, presented him with a beautiful silver vase and salver, inscribed with the names of many of the leading merchants and professional men of Boston, who were donors, and bearing an engraved likeness of the distinguished defender of the constitution. He has held many civil offices, was a member of the Constitutional Con-

vention in 1853; member of the Common Council in 1859-60-62; alderman, 1863-65-66; Trustee of the Public Library 2 years, and member of the Legislature 4 years. He was president of the Granite Railway Company, engineer of the fire department of Boston, president of the Association of the Sons of Vermont, and of the Burns Club; also, president of the Female Medical College. He received the honorary degree of A. M. from both Middlebury College and the University of his native State at Burlington.

We find several interesting notices of him, in Boston papers, since his death, Jan. 20, 1876:

"No particular disease caused his death, but he yielded to the natural dissolution of advanced years. Few men have been more prominently before the public, and none enjoyed the esteem of a wider circle of friends. The older class of our citizens he knew by long association, and the younger were attracted to him by his kindness of manner. Increasing age did not diminish his interest in passing events, and though advanced in years, he kept, as it were, the freshness of youth."—*Boston Journal*, 1876

In 1829, he engaged in the business of adjusting averages,* which he continued the remainder of his life. In this branch he had no superior. His industry was proverbial. He devoted much valuable time to the service of the public, and the midnight hour often found him at work. His business mind enabled him to state cases before committees, and as alderman and representative, with great clearness.

At the time he was elected alderman of the 8th ward, we find the following in a Boston paper:

"He will make an excellent alderman, for he is honest and incorruptible—merits which are not always carried into the city hall by those who enter it covered with official *velut*. The people have done well to elect him. He received the united support of the Democrats and Republicans."

Gen'l Tyler was for many years identi-

"He brought to the discharge of this duty that clearness of perception, candor and fairness of judgment which made him much sought for in the large commercial cities of our country.—EX-GOV. HOLBROOK.

fied with the institution of masonry. He took his degrees in St. John's Lodge, received the Chapter degrees in St. Paul's Chapter, and was an active member of the De Molay Commandery of Knights Templar. In politics, the General was an old line Whig, but early in its history he identified himself with the Republican party.

Gen'l Tyler was the possessor of a happy disposition, and he looked upon the bright side of the shield. He sought the happiness of his family and promoted the geniality of his favored circle. He grew old gradually. It was a pleasure to see how his calm philosophy enabled him to meet without friction the burdens of advancing age.

The Boston *Transcript* of January, 1876, says of him:

"He was a true friend, an affectionate husband, a doting father, a loving grandparent, and a true man in every sense. It is a comfort that in his last brief illness, he was spared the anguish of parting with his loved ones, and that, like an innocent child, his last sleep was peaceful and calm. At the funeral services of the late Major Gen'l John S. Tyler, there was a very large attendance of friends and acquaintances of the deceased, De Molay Commandery of Knights Templars, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, the Boston Light Infantry Association and other organizations with which he was connected, were represented. At the head of the casket, in which he was enclosed, was displayed a bust of the General, recently executed by Miss Frazar of Watertown. The services were under the management of Mr. F. Lyman Winship, and were conducted by Rev. Dr. Bartol of the West church, and the choir of the same church furnished the music. At the close the remains were conveyed to Mount Auburn."

REV. EDWARD R. TYLER,

when at college or seminary fitting for professional life, visited, in times of vacation, his native home at Brattleboro. His evening lectures, at such times, in the school-house then on the common, caused many of our best citizens pleasurable anticipations of his periodical visits. Though too young, at the time, to be an appreciative listener to his lectures, yet we well remember hear-

ing highly favorable comments upon his youthful efforts, by Dea. David Wood, Francis Goodhue, Esq., and other of our old citizens of that time, who have long since passed away. It has been a pleasure, in after years, to hear him in the pulpit and in the lecture-room, and we are compelled to add our testimony to that of others who have said he was very far above the average of our pulpit orators. He had a loud, clear, commanding voice, and a very earnest, impressive manner. The ideas he advanced, or the position he took never suffered for lack of logic or authority in maintenance of the same.

There was manifested in this man's character a spirit of self-sacrifice for others. Eloquently did he plead the cause of the slave at that early period,* when to do so was to render the advocate a pariah in his own church, "and a man's foes they of his own household." Even in his native place—we blush to say it—the leading citizens encouraged a mob to disturb his lectures, and the Congregational pastor of that period (1837) refused to read, in his pulpit, a notice of these lectures, or even a notification of a "prayer meeting for the oppressed." Some persons can now (1878) remember hearing the calm voice of Dea. David Wood, "there will be a meeting of prayer for the oppressed at Elliot street chapel." &c. It was well understood at the time why the Deacon, instead of the minister, read the notification. The reverend gentleman also recommended the church discipline, or expulsion, of such members of his church who attended said lectures. Our information is from such members now living (1878). The Deacon did not read the notification until after the pastor had finished his benediction. The pastor, before long, became a good anti-slavery man.

From a New Haven paper of September, 1848:

"Died, in this city, yesterday, Sept. 28, 1848, very suddenly, Rev. Edward R. Tyler, editor of the *New Englander*, aged 48. Thus another true and able friend of God and man has gone to his rest and his reward. Mr. Tyler was born in Brattleboro, Vt., the son of Hon. Royall Tyler, who was chief justice of the State of Vermont.

*Summer of 1837.

He graduated at Yale College, with honor, in the class of 1825. He pursued theological study chiefly at Andover, and for many years, with ability and usefulness, filled the office of Congregationalist pastor; first in Middletown and afterwards in Colebrook, Ct. He was, for a few years, editor of the *Congregational Observer*, a weekly religious journal published at Hartford, and since January, 1843, he has been editor and proprietor of the *New Englander*, which, in conjunction with other gentlemen, he originated and established. Mr. Tyler had a sound, clear and discriminating mind, and excelled in the department of moral and theological science. He was remarkably liberal and catholic, though decidedly evangelical, in his views. He was a true friend of his race, and his mind, hand and heart were ever free and open to the claims of every philanthropic principle and enterprise. And in his private relations, he was, in a rare degree, modest, unselfish and amiable," &c.

REV. JOSEPH D. TYLER

was a clergyman of the Episcopal church, but never officiated in that office to any great extent, for he early became interested in the instruction of the deaf and dumb, and was a teacher in the first institution for that purpose in this country; the buildings erected in Hartford, Ct. After several years service in Hartford, he was, in 1840, chosen principal of the Virginia deaf and dumb asylum, in Staunton, Va., where he died Jan. 28, 1852. Wide as is the manifest difference in the Tyler brothers as to tastes, avocations, religious views—as Episcopalians, Unitarians and Congregationalists—there is, in the most desirable features of humanity, a beautiful harmony in their characters. If Joseph D. Tyler deserved censure for anything, it was his excessive modesty, or lack of a proper appreciation of himself. The testimony of those who have been associated with him during the last 12 years of his life, is of more value than anything we can say:

From a Virginia paper of January, 1852:

"When we referred yesterday to the Virginia Institute for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, we little supposed that we should be called upon in to-day's paper to record the death of the accomplished prin-

cipal of the former department, the Rev. J. D. Tyler, through whose eminent qualifications, peculiar aptness for his post, and untiring energy, this benevolent institution has acquired its present efficiency and exalted position. The loss of Mr. Tyler to the sphere of benevolence which he so nobly filled, to the community in which he lived, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to supply. The writer knew him well, and a nobler specimen of a Christian gentleman, he never has known. He was beyond all question one of the rarest and ripest scholars of our country, and one of the most vigorous and polished writers of the present day. His essays in the leading Reviews of the United States (though his shrinking modesty prevented him from accompanying them by his own name) have been pronounced among the most powerful and beautiful contributions to American literature. His official duties rarely permitted him to preach, except in the language of signs to his deaf mute congregation; but such sermons as we have heard from him were masterpieces, models, and unsurpassed in strength of thought, purity of style, and solid learning, by anything which we have heard or read out of the pages of old English divines.

This man, with powers which would have graced the most conspicuous arena of cultivated intellect in our whole country, was not only content, but joyful to pass his days in the comparatively obscure and humble position of teacher of the deaf and dumb, and devoted to that field of usefulness all the energies of an intellect, which, devoted to another sphere, would have achieved untold fame and wealth for its possessor. Mr. Tyler was a person of real and substantial excellence of character. There was about him no humbug, no cant; none of that pharisaical austerity of demeanor which atones for sins by frowning upon innocent pleasures. A traveling correspondent of the *Charleston Literary Gazette* remarked, in a letter from Staunton, that he 'had never seen a face so strikingly stamped with the impress of benevolence.' The face was a faithful index of the heart and life,—the noble and unambitious heart which now sleeps so quietly—the life whose record is written in golden letters on high. When we ponder on the character of such a man, we

cannot grieve that he has passed away, save for those he leaves behind—for surely there must be in another world some peculiar reward for those great intellects which are content to labor on, almost unknown and unappreciated here, so that they can minister to the happiness and elevation of their fellow-men."

When the expiring breath of a son of Brattleboro, from his distant field of action, wafts to our ears reports like the foregoing, we cannot too highly estimate the privilege of giving his record here. To us, the very soil where was first left the impress of his infant feet, is more sacred. We see the same old trees, and hear the same voices of nature, and her silent teachings, as greeted his earliest consciousness, yet "the latchet of his shoes we are unworthy to unloose." To great heights of moral excellence we may never hope to attain, but we can, at least, love the virtues which we cannot claim. The following beautiful ideal, as expressed in verse, by Rev. Jos. D. Tyler, will, we believe, strike a chord in every bosom for "Who hath not lost a friend?" The more we read it, the more distinctly appears to us the fine, spiritual nature of the author—that spirit only staying in its outward or coarser garb from the necessity of circumstances:

BY J. D. TYLER.

"From the silence of the Scriptures respecting the creation of these spiritual intelligences, and from the remarkable language of the following passages. (Rev. 22, 8, 21, 7,) some have inferred that the whole angelic order is, in fact, composed of the spirits of glorified men."—*Bush's Notes on Genesis.*

"My father! glides thy spirit near,
From happier mansions come,
To guard the home you lov'd while here,
In airy angel form!

My brother! eldest, earliest dead,
With pale and thoughtful brow,
O'er which bright rays of genius play'd,
Still bends it near me now!

And thou the lov'd, the latest born,
My meek, my gentle brother,
Comes thy glad form in fondness down,
A ministering spirit thither!

Hovers thy radiant spirit here,
My boy, my blessed son,

In angel brightness lingering near
Thy transient earthly home?

Come ye to smooth the couch of pain,
To soothe the aching head,
To cheer the hearts ye loved, again,
Though numbered with the dead?

Come ye to calm the troubled breast,
To guide the erring feet,
To lure along to that sweet rest,
Where happy spirits meet?

We greet you here, each blessed one,
Along our toilsome way,
Till perils o'er and labors done,
We meet in endless day!"

INTERESTING FACT.

"The Rev. J. D. Tyler, Principal of the Deaf Mute Department of the Virginia Institute, states, in his last interesting report, that our own country is the only one in which the question whether the children of deaf mutes are themselves apt to be deaf, has approached solution. Two hundred educated deaf mutes assembled in Hartford, Ct., Sept. 25, 1850, of these 103 were married, some quite recently, and 72 were parents,—the parents of 102 children, of whom 98 can hear and speak. Instances are given of parents, both deaf from birth, having children able to hear and speak. An instance," says Mr. Tyler, "exists in our own institution, in the case of an instructor and his amiable wife, both deaf from birth, but their two bright little boys have all their senses in perfection. So that the apprehension in question is not sufficient ground for denying to deaf mutes the chief earthly happiness, the school and exercise of virtue—the state which preserves nations, fills cities and churches, and heaven itself."

As we have proceeded, our inability becomes more and more apparent to do anything like justice to the Tyler family, under present circumstances. Our first intention was simply to give a few facts in regard to the head of the family, sufficient, if possible, to create an interest in the memoir, to which we have referred, as would cause its publication. Since our attention has been directed to the sons of Judge Tyler who have passed away, we have often been reminded—as we have discovered so much respecting them worthy of high commendation—of a work by Disraeli

upon "The Curiosities of Literature." This work we have not seen since 1842, but we remember he gives a reason why the children of great or talented men are almost invariably inferior to their progenitor. The mental qualities of the children depend upon their mother, and more certainly is this so with the sons. Great men rarely use their greatness, or better judgment, when selecting a wife, but are governed by taste or fancy. Our memory of the long vanished years is rarely more happily exercised than when it brings before us the beautiful, the talented, the highly cultured and faithful mother of this distinguished family. When we think of her virtues and sterling character, we wonder not that of so many of her children she could say, as did the Roman matron, "These are my jewels."

We quote the following from an obituary notice of her death, in the *Vermont Phoenix*:

"While aiding greatly, through the benign influence of high natural endowments, and all the graces of her sex, in sustaining and encouraging her husband in his progress to the Supreme Bench as Chief Justice of Vermont, she contributed much towards imparting a tone of elevation and refinement, and an ambition for literary pursuits, to the new and unformed society around her. In those early times, she was a light and centre to society, giving warmth and enjoyment to all who came within her sphere. She was beloved and respected, a bond of union, a centre of mingled love and authority to the early settlers, as she has ever been since, down to her latest day, to a large family of adoring children and descendants, amidst whose kindly administrations it was her happiness to expire. Devoted to everything that was calculated to elevate, refine and adorn humanity, she ever took a deep interest in the welfare of the country. Her infant eyes were opened, as we have already said, upon the dramatic scenes of the Revolution; and, in the closing years of her life, she watched with the liveliest solicitude and concern every stage in the progress of the rebellion, until she saw the last rebel force defeated and disarmed. Amidst all, she received home a corpse of a grandson, a young colonel, who fell in the battle of the Wilderness, and saw his remains sent

to the grave." [See Military History of Brattleboro, sketch of Lt. John S. Tyler.] Mrs. Tyler died in 1866, aged 91 years, 7 months and 7 days.

Mrs. Tyler was the author of "The Maternal Physician," a work published by Riley of New York, in 1811. This work was recommended by the best physicians of the time. The author's name was refused by herself. The work contained many passages of marked literary merit.

In the family of Judge Tyler there were two daughters,

MARY WHITWELL TYLER AND AMELIA
SOPHIA TYLER.

They both lived until past three-score and ten years. Their sphere of action, and in almost everything, they were widely different, yet were they both highly esteemed and beloved, because they were each, in their way, public benefactors.

Miss Mary was, in her earlier years, a natural kindergartener. Over half a century ago, she had as much, if not more, influence over a large portion of the children in this village than their own parents. She was a member of the Episcopal church, but at this time there was no organization of her faith in this place, yet there was no part of this village she did not frequent to gather the children for the Sunday school and meeting, in the old church on the common. If new clothing for the destitute children was wanting, she contrived some way to get it for them. If any poor family was in want, or destitution, or in suffering of any kind, she would interest some benevolent friend in their behalf, so that relief came. Her affection for the little ones, rich or poor, was unbounded. Among our earliest, pleasantest recollections of infantile and juvenile days, is the kindly, happy face of "Aunt Mary," when she was telling a dozen or more of us interesting stories. She would always give an intelligent reply, to the little eager questioners, in language adapted to their comprehension. Parents freely gave their children permission to go on expeditions, in large or small companies, to the woods or fields, no matter where, if they only knew she was going with them. We all knew she was our friend. She was our oracle and sure defence against "bears and codgers."

In the summer of 1821, the inhabitants of the village were aroused to search after two little boys, one of them nearly 6 and the other nearly 5 years old, who had been sent to school, but did not appear in the schoolroom. Vainly did people look through the woods, in every direction, for the missing ones. As twilight was giving way to darkness, "Aunt Mary" appeared leading the two little truants, one of them a D. D. in embryo, and the other a Yankee genius—of the jack knife order—in the bud. The seat of learning, at this period, was at the West village. The two little boys must have been remarkable for their precocity and high aspirations. They had heard of the far-famed academy flourishing somewhere in the region of the setting sun, and had concluded it was just the place for advanced young gentlemen, like themselves, who had outgrown the limited educational facilities afforded in the one school-house of the village.

The little wanderers took the right direction to this goal of their ambition, until they arrived near the western limit of the grounds of Prof. Charlier, when down that steep bank they went, stripped off their clothing, and jumped into the Whetstone brook. They, for the first time, learned it was a more easy thing to take off their clothing than to put on the same. Also, did they find, that it is a much easier thing to go down such a steep pitch than to go up the same. "Aunt Mary" heard their cries of despair, in their vain efforts to replace their clothing. Think of the joy of the besieged in Lucknow, when they heard the distant slogan herald the approach of Havelock, and we can get an idea of the joy experienced by these little ones when they heard a voice which they loved so well. How many little wanderers she may have conducted, or given an impetus, into the right path, which leads to home and happiness, on this side of the river, we may not know.

The present generation have only seen her in life's decline, as with faded eye, shaking frame and feeble, tottering step, she slowly passed away,—

"Her labor done, securely laid
In this her last retreat."

MISS AMELIA S. TYLER

was the principal of a female seminary of a high order, sometime before 1830. Young

ladies received instruction from her in the higher English studies, and languages. Music upon the piano forte was also taught by Prof. Hughes of Boston, and we believe her school may be said to be the first one in Brattleboro where such instruction was given. Her school received frequent accessions from outside the town, and also from outside the State. A lady from Connecticut, who attended her school one summer, we heard remark as follows:

"Miss Amelia S. Tyler is the most perfect lady I ever met, and she made use of so choice and perfectly grammatical language in conversation, whether in the schoolroom or out of it, it was one great pleasure of my life to hear her voice."

In the later years of her life, she gave instruction principally to the sons of her brothers, and after they passed on to college, or elsewhere, she gave her attention to teaching boys, up to the last week of her life. It is the universal testimony of all those who had the opportunity of judging, that she performed her duties in the most creditable, faithful manner. And they were duties of a character such as she was eminently fitted by nature and cultivation to perform. As a member of the Episcopal church, she was decided in her convictions, and she had no lack of reasons to give for her decision upon this or any other matter. She died Feb. 28, 1878, aged 71.

Extract from the *Vermont Phoenix*:

"A life so full as hers has been of every patient and loving sacrifice is rare indeed, but when coupled with the high intellectual qualities and Christian virtues which lent such a charm and dignity to Miss Tyler's character, it becomes, after it is ended, a subject over which one lingers with tender admiration. And to the young what a lesson of unselfish devotion it furnishes. Many of our middle-aged and older ladies remember, with grateful affection, the careful instruction they received at her hands, when her school for young ladies was in existence, while in more recent years, and up to the time of her death, the old Tyler homestead has been a school for boys, in the management and instruction of which Miss Tyler possessed rare skill and tact, combined with an unvarying motherly love."

FESSENDEN BROTHERS IN BRATTLEBORO.

William Fessenden, the pioneer business man of Brattleboro, East village, was son of Rev. Thomas K. Fessenden of Walpole, N. H. He was born at the residence of his father, in Walpole, in 1779, and came here soon after learning the trade of printer, in his native town, where he served his time with Messrs. Thomas & Carlyle. He came to this village about 1803. He was married to Miss Patty Holbrook, daughter of Dea. John Holbrook, Oct. 9, 1807, who was left a widow in 1815, with four children; and she seemed to have a charmed life. Time withered the faces of her cotemporaries and covered them up in darkness forever, while her face, at four-score years, had the smoothness and bloom of youth. Though all her life one of the most attractive, substantial and beautiful women in Brattleboro, no earthly influence, no second love, could swerve her devotion from the memory of the early loved and lost. The character and magnitude of her loss, as well as the loss to the community of that day, the traditions and records of the past inform us.

This was a village of scarce a dozen dwellings, when Mr. Fessenden commenced publishing here a newspaper, called *The Reporter*, in 1804. Fresh from his apprenticeship, with no capital, but a mind fertile in resources, and active hands to execute his designs, he bravely labored under great disadvantages. Often did he make a journey on horseback, to some distant paper-mill, and return with just sufficient paper bound upon the back of the horse, to issue the *Reporter* one week. While he was engaged in this enterprise, Anthony Haswell was trying to establish at Bennington the publication of Webster's spelling book. Mr. Haswell did not succeed, and his effects were sold. Mr. Fessenden, in some way, came into possession of the plates and fixtures for the spelling-book. Under his economical, sagacious management the publication of this work caused the land, once called "Governor's Farm," to assume a very different appearance. Houses sprang up rapidly, and the population very soon doubled. Never before was it more fully demonstrated that success in any enterprise depends more upon the character of the

man engaged in it, than upon the character of the business.

Between 60 and 70 years have passed away since Mr. Fessenden, accompanied by his wife and infant, was returning to Brattleboro from a visit to his friends at Hartford, Ct. While riding in a sleigh, some miles from any habitation, Mr. Fessenden was suddenly seized with an apoplectic attack. Mrs. Fessenden, with a child in her arms, and a dying husband at her side, drove to Mr. Pomroy's inn at Southampton, Mass. It was here our early public benefactor soon breathed his last. It was not only that he was a man of great business sagacity, and thereby benefiting himself and others, that he was highly esteemed in this place, but it was his integrity, benevolence, moral excellence and social virtues that won all hearts. Only 36 years of age at his death, and only about 12 years a resident of this place, was certainly a short time to obtain such a hold upon the affections of everybody. But a character like his, diffusing light, hope and joy, is not of slow growth. It is when that light goes out—

"When comes the sable smoke where vanishes the flame,"

a darkness comes so thick it can be felt by all. Venerable men, who attended the funeral services of Mr. Fessenden, have told us, that never before or since that time, has the death of any person caused so universal sorrow in this place. All business of the place was suspended, and when the head of the procession arrived at Prospect Hill Cemetery, the rear rested on Main street, opposite the entrance to Elliot street.

The following extract is taken from the village paper of January, 1815:

"Rarely does it occur that a person who had so much to do with mankind in the common concerns of life, so universally obtained their good will; no man was his enemy, no one spoke of him but in his praise. He was at the head of a widely extended establishment, that he had himself created, which gave employment and bread to a large number of families and individuals in this village, where his early death will be long felt and deeply regretted. Cut off in the prime life and in the midst of his usefulness, his decease has created a void which we almost despair of

seeing again occupied. He was amiable in private and useful in public life; a most affectionate husband, a fond parent, a dutiful son, an affectionate brother and a steady friend; open-hearted and generous, he had nothing selfish in his nature, and apparently lived more for others than for himself."

His eldest daughter, a lady of uncommon brilliancy and personal attractions, married Hon. Elisia Allen. At the time of this marriage, we think about 1828, Mr. Allen was a young lawyer in this village, just admitted to practice. He was afterwards a distinguished member of Congress from Maine, and received some foreign appointment from the Harrison and Tyler administration. We learn he is now (1870) and has been for many years, minister of finance for the Sandwich Islands.

JOSEPH, JOHN, AND THOMAS GREEN
FESSENDEN,

worthy brothers of the subject of the foregoing sketch, have also lived in this place.

JOSEPH,

after the death of his brother William, became associated with his father-in-law, Dea. John Holbrook, in the publishing business and the manufacture of paper. He owned and occupied, at the time of his decease, the estate afterwards purchased for the Vermont Asylum for the Insane, and is now covered by their extensive buildings. Before Mr. Fessenden bought this place, it was owned and occupied by Mrs. Boott, who afterwards became Mrs. Lee. It was a noted place in her time, and some persons, whose "days are now in the yellow leaf," remember with pleasure their joyful festivities and youthful gatherings at the grand old home of Mrs. Boott.

Possession of this place by Mr. Joseph Fessenden was followed by additional attractions to the surroundings. His wife was a great admirer of flowers, and she caused the introduction of plants, trees and flowers never seen before in this town. Her flower garden was at one time the pride of the village, and very few residents here would omit, in summer time, to direct their visitors or friends from abroad to this charming spot. All we could see of the smiles of nature or charms of art were but outward representations or fitting

emblems of the presiding genius that reigned within. It was a sympathy with humanity, manifested in action as well as in sentiment, that was the most prominent feature in the characters of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Fessenden. Ripening for the better land with seeming unconsciousness, weeping with those who wept, and rejoicing with those who did rejoice.

At a society meeting of the Congregational church, of which Mr. F. was a prominent member, he was suddenly stricken with apoplexy, and died in Sept., 1834, aged 57 years. His widow, possessing very nearly the same characteristics as her husband, survived this event but a few months, when she passed away Jan. 28, 1835, and very soon after, her garden of beautiful flowers disappeared. Their children were Franklin H., Thomas K., William, Jane, Elizabeth and Mary.

GEN'L FRANKLIN H. FESSENDEN,

the eldest son, received his commission as Brig.-General in 1834. He was one of the partners in the publishing house at the time a re-organization was effected, in 1836, and the business assumed by the "Brattleboro Typographic Company." He married Henrietta, eldest daughter of Maj. Henry Smith. Their eldest son, Frederick H. Fessenden, was killed while fighting for the Union in the late civil war.

Gen'l Fessenden was a valuable member of society, highly esteemed for his many noble qualities, and died in Brattleboro, much lamented, in 1862, aged 51 years.

THOMAS K.,

obtained a collegiate education and fitted for the ministry. For many years he has been a faithful pastor of the Congregational church in New York State and Connecticut.

In the summer of 1826, William, son of Joseph, a promising lad of 6 years, was drowned in the Connecticut river, opposite the village. His body, and that of another lad, Andrew Jackson Shattuck, drowned at the same time and place, was taken from the water by some members of a circus troupe, at that time near the river making preparations for their exhibition.

In 1836, Elizabeth, noted for personal beauty, healthy appearance, and superior

mental qualities, died with consumption, aged 18 years.

THOMAS GREEN FESSENDEN,

author of "Democracy Unveiled," and "Terrible Tractoration," was the eldest son of this gifted family. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1796, and soon after removed to Rutland, Vt., where he studied law with Nathaniel Chipman, Esq., and afterwards, if we are not misinformed, was connected in business with Mr. Chipman.

During this period, as well as during his residence at college, Mr. Fessenden contributed articles from his pen for *The Eagle*, a newspaper of Dartmouth, and the *Farmer's Weekly Museum*, a well known classic paper of Walpole, N. H. His extreme diffidence produced almost a religious scruple against allowing his name to be attached to any of his productions. Therefore it has not been generally known to whom the public has been indebted for several patriotic songs, and other very humorous pieces of his composition, which have had general circulation and admiration through the country. Like most persons who have ever done anything worthy of note, he passed through the refining furnace.

In 1801,* Mr. Fessenden embarked for London, where he engaged in the construction of a mill, or some kind of machinery, to be operated by the water of the Thames. Several men of rank and influence, among whom was the then Lord Mayor of London, being patrons of the undertaking, and other circumstances holding out a reasonable prospect of great success, Mr. Fessenden ventured on a purchase of one-fifth of the concern; but, being deserted by his associates, before there was sufficient time to give the mill a fair experiment, the whole burden fell upon his shoulders. To use his own expression, in describing the character of his associates, "they were guilty of everything but common sense and common honesty."

Far from home, with limited means and among strangers, amidst vexatious embarrassments and distracting cares with which this engagement constantly harassed him, he undertook, and within the term of four weeks, a part of which was under the in-

fluence of severe sickness, which confined him to his bed, executed the first edition of "Terrible Tractoration." This work received high compliments from the English press, and was favorably compared with "Butler's Hudibras." The first American, from the second London edition, was published here in 1804.

How long Mr. Fessenden made Brattleboro his home, we are not able to state; but he was living here in 1816, and was editor of *The Reporter* for some time after the death of his brother William. After leaving this place, he became extensively known as editor of the *New England Farmer*, published in Boston, Mass. For many years we saw for sale "Thomas Green Fessenden's Almanac." Before the almanac became a medium for medical advertisements, this work by Mr. Fessenden had an extensive sale. Some 35 years have elapsed since his life closed in the same, apparently, painless and sudden manner as did the lives of his brothers.

JOHN FESSENDEN.

Travelers often look back upon the landscape they have passed over to discover beauties they could never realize or appreciate when too near the vision. As we regretfully look back upon the misused hours, so thickly scattered on that half-century road we have passed over, the memory of "Uncle John," as all made free to call the kind-hearted bachelor, comes to us with the reviving influences of youth and a pleasant Sunday morning in that season of the year when Brattleboro is the abode of fairies. As leader of the choir, we invariably saw him at his post in that old semi-circular gallery of the church, then on the common. Clad in costume, *a la* Daniel Webster, blue coat, gilt buttons and buff vest, he gave a dignity to that office we have never seen surpassed.

No narrow bounds, no gloomy, dim religious light encircled the form or soul of "Uncle John." His generous heart expanded in the broad, clear, healthy sunlight of Heaven, coming in freely, as it did, unobstructed by the evil devices of modern fashion, into the most properly located church building the people of this village ever saw. With eyes occasionally gazing upward, seemingly,

*From old papers.

wafting to some distant sphere, wrapped in a sweet tenor voice, his sentiments, aspirations, or devotions, he became a sort of standpoint to us, where has gathered around many and varied recollections.

The form and features of the first minister ordained in the town comes before us. We again hear, in his emphatic tones, "There will be a meeting for prayer, at the school-house, near the residence of Mr. Jesse French, this evening, at half-past 6 o'clock." That "perfect likeness" of his satanic majesty, on the first page of our catechism, looms up again. Navarino bonnets, nearly as large as an umbrella, pass through the broad aisle. The warm sun exhales the perfume of cologne, Day & Martin's sponge blacking, new "Nankeens" and the roses of June, while we listen to the prayers of saints, the songs of birds, the lisps of children, and the loud whispered "hush" of mamma, as the little plump-faced cherub is leaving the house in her weary arms.

The four days' meeting, in the summer of 1831, when 8 or 10 faithful "watchmen from the walls of Zion," residing in the neighboring towns, came to the help of our worthy pastor. There came to the parsonage, each by private conveyance, Revs. Messrs. Beckley, Pitman, Newton, Field, Smith, Foster, Barstow of Keene, and "Father Packard," the "old man eloquent," from Shelburne, Mass. After a sermon of great power, from the last named pastor, he suggested "there be, by all present, a session of silent prayer of five minutes duration, after which the choir will please sing the hymn commencing, 'Oh, there will be mourning at the judgment seat of Christ.'"

Silent indeed was that crowded house, while the face of that venerable man was prostrate on the pulpit cushion. It was but a moment, when again appeared that benevolent face, with tear-drops falling, and grandly solemn, sounded from that old choir—

"Parents and children there will part,
Will part to meet no more."

At his post, calm and serene, though sympathetic his countenance, among that weeping congregation, stood "Uncle John." On his right, at the head of the soprano, was Mrs. S., and like the sad moanings of November, or, as we imagine—

"The cold, odoriferous winds that will blow
Over the earth in the last days!"—

sounded a German flute, while Mr. Sikes, then in manhood's prime, was in the rear, sweeping off the heavy notes from his great bass-viol. Mr. and Mrs. S—, after serving in this department of worship thirty years, yet (1870) survive beside their great grandchildren, and they are said to be the most aged couple now living in this town. But "Uncle John" has long since done his work and departed. He served several years, as leader of that large choir, and acted as accountant for the publishing house aforementioned. If he had not so eminent abilities as his gifted brothers, he may have improved his five talents as well as some others have ten. However this may be, the sod now covers all that remains of these four brothers, for whom we do not claim perfection; enough of frailty, and imperfection can be said of the best men.

The moral atmosphere of this lovely, secluded valley, was, at one period, far from healthy. The owls and bats of human society, from distant places, did here gather to carry on midnight gambling, with its kindred vices, until the reputation of this village became such that pastors in towns 30 miles distant, warned the young of their flocks to avoid becoming residents of this place. To the influence and labors of the Fessenden family do we largely attribute a desirable change in conditions here. Though William Fessenden was never the member of any church, he offered \$400 to the society for establishing religious worship and constructing the first meeting-house in the East village of Brattleboro.

CHARLES C. FROST, A. M.,

was born in Brattleboro, East village, November 11, 1805. He is, by trade, a shoemaker, and such has been his regular business since the age of 14 to the present time (1878). During the years of his early manhood, he was persuaded to leave the shoe-bench, during the winter months, to act as teacher in the only school-house of this district, then standing in the north part of the village. Mr. Frost was in advance of previous teachers in this school, in his methods of imparting instruction in mathematics, reading exercises, and such branches of study as were then pursued. We re-

member his use of various forms of blocks for illustration in solving geometrical or mathematical problems. The blackboard exercise was, we believe, for the first time in this village, seen in his school. His government and good management of the pupils under his charge met with general approval. We believe his service in school teaching did not exceed two winters, though he was urged again and again, to continue to take charge of the school; but for reasons best known to himself, he preferred not to do so. We have a right to suppose there was not a sufficient compensation offered in those days for a man of his abilities. Other young men could be found who could make as good a quill-pen and thrash as big a boy, as could Mr. Frost, for less pay. A man must possess the last mentioned qualifications, if he would command \$15 per month, as the principal instructor in the district school in this village, at that time.

Near the time of his last service to the district, he married Roxana Sargent, granddaughter of John Sargent,* who was the first English child born in Vermont. By this marriage were three sons, viz.: Charles S., Wells S., and Henry B. S. Frost. Mr. Frost established himself in the shoe business in his present location on Main street, in 1831. Since that time, he has become widely and favorably known to men of science and culture, and by savants is considered the highest authority in some departments of science. Therefore it is he has received the degree of A. M. conferred upon him by Dartmouth and Middlebury colleges; also, that he has become a corresponding member of societies for the advancement of learning in this country. Wise men, not only of the East, but from other directions, have come long distances to his unostentatious presence and humble surroundings. For reasons in the foregoing, a biographical sketch of our native townsman, for the history of Brattleboro, is demanded from abroad, and the historian of the State has especially requested it.

Other men of the same avocation have, without doubt, produced as good mechan-

ical work as has the subject of our sketch; but we know of no other mechanic who has been so in love with wisdom, that not a day could pass over his head without searching for her as for hidden treasure. We learn it has been the daily practice of Mr. Frost, from his youth, to devote a portion of every day (Sabbaths excepted) to attainments in the sciences and languages. Some years ago he had made such proficiency as to pursue scientific studies in four languages. This practice has been no interruption to his mechanical or mercantile pursuits, for he has, in this manner, only occupied the intervals of business hours—the fragments of time—many heedlessly let pass in a manner often worse than wasted. He does not appear to be ambitious, or to make any display of his abilities. We have never known him to address an audience, or speak in public on any occasion, or manifest any desire for office or elevation above his legitimate business. From his youth he has ever been plainly dressed, very prudent, and as economical in the use of money as of time, and never has suffered business embarrassments, or offered less than one hundred cents on the dollar of his indebtedness. Other men of his acquirements usually aspire to some profession, professorship or position their attainments qualify them to fill and maintain. He has been offered honorable positions, such as he is qualified to fill, and the compensation far greater than he ever received in his business life, yet he has as decidedly refused the offers as in early life he refused the professor's chair in that old hipped-roof school-house at the north part of the village.

The why of this unremitting, life-long devotion to study is, it seems to us, a satisfaction to the demands of his nature he can satisfy in no other way. His reward seems to be in the doing; but with most people reward is a consequence of doing. At the time Mr. Frost was 49 years of age, the following was said of him in the *Country Journal*:

"He received his early instructions at a common school of his native village, and has never enjoyed the advantages of the higher seminaries of learning. Being fond of mathematics, he early excelled in that department of study, and was a fair, though

*John Sargent was born at Fort Dummer, and his monument can now be seen in West River Cemetery, in this town.

not remarkable scholar in other branches. When he left school, however, he did not lay aside his books. Some mathematical works falling into his hands, when a youth, he studied them faithfully and became master of their contents. And, having studied mathematics for several years, with little or no assistance except from books, he finally made himself familiar with the most important works on algebra, geometry, the calculus, &c. He turned his attention also to astronomy, geology, mineralogy, meteorology, and botany, in all of which branches of science he has made great proficiency, especially in botany, to which he has for the past few years more particularly devoted himself. His researches into that department of botany relating to the cryptogams, are especially worthy of notice, and are surpassed only by those of a few living botanists. He was, for a time, connected with the Smithsonian Institution, as a reporter on storms, and discharged his duties most acceptably. In the meantime, he has kept himself "posted up" on the great moral and political questions and reforms of the age, with most of which he has strong, active sympathies. The Sunday he rigidly devoted to public worship and the reading of works relating to morals, theology and religion.

Mr. Frost has made collections more or less extensive of minerals, insects, shells, grasses, mosses, ferns, lichens, fungi, and plants generally, and arranged them neatly and in a scientific manner. Most of these he has collected with his own hands, not a few of them in early morning, before the usual hours of business; some on excursions made for the purpose, and others whenever business called him abroad, never omitting any opportunity to bring home any rare specimen which his quick, practised eye might discover.

A part of his earnings, which had never been large, he has saved by a simple, frugal mode of living, and appropriated to the purchase of books, so that his library numbers some 600* volumes of valuable works, mostly of a scientific character, selected not for ornament, but for use. Thus by appropriating at times those small sums

*As one-fourth of a century has elapsed since this article we quote, was written, his library is much larger at the present time, (1878,) and now contains 1000 volumes.

of money (which might easily have been spent in gratifying the appetite, or in procuring the means of temporary pleasure) in the purchase of books and other instruments of improvement; he has a rich mine of intellectual wealth from which he can constantly draw supplies to enrich and enoble his mind. Those hours and minutes which some men spend in idleness and loitering about places of concourse, or in gossip, or in dissipation, he has wisely employed in study, and thus acquired an amount of knowledge on a variety of subjects, mostly scientific, which but few can boast of, who have been favored with the best advantages that wealth could purchase, or a college or university furnish.

His knowledge attracts to him those fond of science; those who, like himself, desire to improve, and thus he is brought into communion with some of the best minds in the community. Scientific men from abroad, when they visit that beautiful village where he resides, find him out and make his acquaintance. And now and then a kindred lover of nature and of science, like his distinguished friend, John L. Russell, of Salem, so well known among men of science, visit him, and together they explore the mountains and valleys of Vermont, so rich in minerals and flowers and plants of almost every description. This, to him, is a source of great pleasure and of no little profit. The satisfaction of seeing beauties and wonders in almost every object in nature, and which are almost entirely hidden from ignorant or unscientific men, is worth an independent fortune."

After Mr. Frost had received a visit from Rev. Dr. C. F. Deemes, of New York, where he was pastor of the "Church of the Strangers," there appeared in "Baldwin's Monthly," from the pen of the above named clergyman, an article from which we extract the following:

"There is nothing at all striking in his appearance, but he was the man in Brattleboro whom I particularly desired to see. I did not venture to present myself, nor did I adopt the roundabout method of endeavoring to make an acquaintance by means of a little trade, I simply asked another gentleman to present me to Mr. C. C. Frost. When we met, I said: 'I wish to know the man who has more friends

among the educated people of Europe, than he has in his native village.' He smiled, dropped his eyes, and replied: 'Well, I reckon I have more friends in Europe than I have in Vermont.' I said: 'I find that there are people in Brattleboro who know no reason why I should desire to become acquainted with you, but I am sure there are a hundred scientific men in various parts of Europe who would be gratified with this opportunity.'

I trust my readers will now wish to know about this Mr. Frost, in whom I was interested. He is a man who knows more about plants, probably, than anyone else in New England,—perhaps than anyone in the United States. He reads scientific books equally well in four different languages. He has, besides, a very great deal of scientific knowledge beyond botany,—in one department of which he is an authority for scientific men on two continents; perhaps the highest authority since the death of Rev. Dr. Curtis of North Carolina. His knowledge is wide and accurate. He has habits of the closest observation and description. He has been honored by being elected a member of different societies in America and Europe. He did not tell me these things—I knew them; but I desired to hear from his own lips the history of his intellectual progress. It was substantially this:

His father—James Frost*—was a shoemaker, and was the first who opened a store for selling shoes in Brattleboro. At 10 years of age, young Frost noticed that the older scholars brought their sums for him to do, and that in mathematics he was up to boys who were five to nine years older than himself. He did not know what that meant, but his friends afterwards told him that they had discovered in him, from his first years, a considerable mathematical genius. When he was fifteen years of age, his father became possessor of "Hutton's Mathematics," which he had taken for debt from some West Point student. Young Frost looked at it with evident delight, and his father told him that it should be his property if he could read it at twenty-one. At 19 he had mastered the whole course. He went into astronomical mathematics, took up chemistry, learned very much of

natural sciences in every department, and all the while attended to his business as a shoemaker. From some neglect of his physical habits, he superinduced mucous dyspepsia. No medical skill in his neighborhood seemed able to relieve him. He went to New York to consult Dr. Willard Parker. While waiting in the ante-room, he admired intently a very handsome bouquet of flowers on the mantel, and was examining them when the doctor called him in. Dr. Parker candidly told him he could do nothing for him: 'But,' said the skillful and honest physician, 'you can do very much for yourself. Are you fond of flowers?' 'Very much so, indeed,' said Mr. Frost. 'Then make it a point to walk one hour in the morning, and one in the evening, looking for flowers.'

He did so. His health constantly and rapidly improved. At first he could hardly keep on his feet through the hour, but he soon learned to walk many miles at a stretch. His scientific mind naturally began to study flowers in their scientific aspects. He began to be a botanist. He ordered Fries' book from London, and paid \$12 for it. He did not know until he saw it that it was written in Latin, of which tongue he was ignorant. He bought a Latin grammar, devoted himself to the language, and in six months could read his new book as well as if it was written in English. In the same manner he acquired German and French. He has contributed to our scientific periodicals. He still writes. He showed me an unpublished manuscript on the Boleti of Vermont.

On my first visit, which occupied about an hour, we were interrupted six different times. He went to the counter to cut pegs out of the shoes of a factory girl, to sell a pair of slippers to a gentleman for his wife, to ply his trade with one or two countrywomen, etc. He never asked to be excused, but went to his business and came back and resumed just where he left off. He made no pretences. He did not play the part of a learned cobbler; he simply plunged into the things he and I both wanted to talk about. I asked him how he could be content to spend his days in that little shoe-shop, with these capabilities and acquirements?

'Why,' said he, 'it is the business of my life. Whatever I have acquired of science

*James Frost came to Brattleboro from Paxton, in 1799.

came in the search of health and mental entertainment. *Science* is not my profession—*she* making *is*."

DR. EZRA CLARK

succeeded Dr. George Holmes Hall, a physician in regular practice, in the sale of drugs and medicines. The inhabitants of this place had, up to this time, purchased their drugs from a medical practitioner, therefore they came to regard the occupations of druggist and physician as one and inseparable. It was on this account, we believe, the subject of our sketch was compelled to bear a title to which he had no claim, and was always known and spoken of here as "Dr. Clark." He came here from Northampton, Mass., in 1809, and during the time he resided here, some 10 or 11 years, was the only druggist in Brattleboro. About 1820, he moved, with his family, to Hartford, Ct., where, from that time until near the close of a long and successful life, he was an extensive iron dealer. N. B. Williston, his former clerk, became his successor in this place, and, in copartnership with E. Hunt, purchased, excepting the building, the entire stock and fixtures of Dr. Clark. The building remained in possession of Dr. Clark over 20 years after his removal to Hartford, but the drug business therein was successfully continued by Messrs. Williston & Hunt, until the time of rival establishments.

Some years ago, we heard frequent mention of Dr. Clark in connection with the events of his time in this place; and at the present time some of the oldest inhabitants now living here find a welcome place for his memory in their reminiscences. With his well-known capability and integrity, such as caused responsible offices to seek his acceptance, but were almost invariably declined, he had some reputation as a wit, and in his conversations and social relations was manifested his ability as well as his approval of instructions found in Proverbs, chap. 25, verse 11.

During the time of his life in this town, the malignity and bitterness of political parties subsided and became greatly mollified under the administration of James Monroe. The way in which Dr. Clark made use of the aforementioned circumstances to give one of his friends a pleasant hit, can best be told in the words of Dr. John

P. Warren, who was present on the occasion:

"On a 4th of July celebration of our national independence, which took place at the East village in this town, in the year 1817, and during the halcyon period of President Monroe's administration, a little incident occurred, the history of which by an eye-witness of what he relates, may perhaps serve to amuse some of the readers of the history of the town.

It was an occasion then, as now, fitted to call out a large concourse of all classes of citizens, of this and adjoining towns, to celebrate the day in a style appropriate to the occasion. The venerable John Holbrook of this town was chosen president, and John Phelps, Esq., vice president of the day. A bountiful repast was provided at the American House, of which a large number of citizens partook. Patriotic toasts were read and drank at the table, after the repast was discussed. Among the distinguished guests at the dinner were Dr. Ezra Clark of this village, a vivacious, quick-witted man, and Jeremiah Greenleaf, Esq., of Guilford, the reputed well-known author of 'Grammar Simplified.'"

We will here interrupt Dr. Warren's narrative a moment in regard to the grammar. Mr. Greenleaf claimed that this, to many, dry, uninteresting study, was by his new work relieved of the objectionable features, rendered not only more attractive, but the science made comparatively easy of attainment.

"Mr. Greenleaf had but recently published his book, and transmitted to each of the ex-Presidents of the United States a copy of the same, and from whom he had received complimentary letters, which he had shown to the citizens of the village, for which he had manifested a just pride and no small share of vanity. After the regular toasts had been disposed of, volunteer toasts were called for by the president. Dr. Ezra Clark was the first called. He promptly arose, when all eyes were fastened upon him, and said: 'Mr. President, I give you for a toast, James Monroe and Jerry Greenleaf—one has mollified party spirit and the other grammar.' The shout and cheering which burst forth, at the announcement, can be better imagined than described."

In what manner this complimentary toast

affected the pacific President of the United States, we cannot say, but all authorities we have consulted declare that our Guilford author was considerably irritated and quite unpleasantly affected.

Several years after the family of Dr. Clark removed to Hartford, his sons came back to Brattleboro, and by their business enterprise assisted materially the growth of the place. The eldest son was the proprietor of a manufactory of "mother-of-pearl" as early as 1833, we think. This material was converted into articles of beauty and utility, such as pearl slides, buttons, etc. He married a daughter of G. R. Ellis, Esq., and returned to Hartford, Ct.

S. M. Clark, who has for a series of years past rendered important services to the United States, in the currency department, established in this place, in 1834, the manufacture of boxwood and ivory rules. His personal attention was given to every department of the works, which for beauty and efficiency were deservedly admired. The rooms in which moved the most approved machinery, and mechanics of great excellence, were models for neatness and cleanliness. No efforts were spared on the part of the proprietor to obtain a high reputation for the articles coming from his manufactory. This business was continued many years by E. A. Stearns. After the death of Mr. Stearns, Charles Mead became his successor in the business, but was compelled to cease operations soon after, by the great fire in 1857. Not only has this business been an important financial benefit to this place in bygone years, but the accuracy and general good character of the work has been highly creditable to all concerned.

Hon. Ezra Clark, Jr., was, in early life, employed as a clerk by Messrs. Williston & Hunt, in this place. Several years after his return to Hartford, Ct., he was elected Representative to Congress from that city.

ELIPHALET JOHNSON.

Born in Chesterfield, N. H., about 1781, he spent the last 50 years of his life mostly in the east village of Brattleboro. His parentage was respectable, but he was partially blind and so unfortunate in his general organization, he had not the ability

to properly take care of himself. The labor he engaged in was generally for those the least able to reward him. He found lodgings in some barn or out-house, and during his last years depended mainly upon charity. If any boy insulted him, as they frequently did, Johnson always felt certain the father of that boy would in some way come to grief, by failure in business or some family affliction. We heard him state: "Hon. James Elliot and his excellent wife always treated me well; they were the best friends I ever had in Brattleboro, but I am sorry they are Universalists. Why, if that doctrine is true, there is no hell for them Shaddocks."

But notwithstanding his menial occupation, lack of culture, and unprepossessing externals, he often attracted attention by his quaint remarks and ingenious poetical compositions. Returning disgusted from Nauvoo, whither he was enticed, by a Mormon brother, he encountered a fearful storm on Lake Erie, and wrote:

"As o'er Lake Erie's boisterous wave,
I fearfully was driven,
I thought each billow was my grave,
And pray'd to be forgiven.
"Then did I promise to my God,
If safe again on shore,
I'd be submissive to his rod,
And leave the land no more,"

Johnson was not a sot, but like many sons of genius that have preceded him, had a fondness for liquid sources of inspiration and yellow snuff, that may have been indispensable to his peculiar mental exercises. The great orator of Kentucky never made a brilliant display of oratory until he had inhaled the aroma from his gold snuff-box. But however much the artificial aids may have assisted our poet, no voice came to his inspiration until he had for some moments intently gazed upon his wrinkled right hand. When urged, as he often was, to produce verses applicable to circumstances, he would sometimes pound his head with his fist, and a suspension of this exercise would be followed by bringing the inside of his expanded hand in contact with the end of his nose. After seemingly writing with his nose upon his hand, he, on one occasion, enlightened his audience upon the history of an individual who urgently requested a rhyme about

himself. From fear of offence, the poet refused to comply, but the individual boisterously insisting he would not and could not be offended by anything he could say, and offering a reward, Johnson thus laid him out:

"Daniel ———, so they say,
To State's Prison he has been;
And if I could have my way,
He would be there again."

Slightly personal as was this production, the person poetized was with difficulty prevented from laying violent hands upon our author, and it was not long before it was made known there was more truth than poetry found upon the wrinkled right hand on this occasion.

Johnson wished for independence, and once tried to improve his fortune by peddling. He made several efforts before he could find any one who would furnish him goods on commission. His success and failure can best be given in his own language:

"John Leavitt let me have a basket of clothes pins, almanacs, and some other articles, that I was to sell or return. I went as far north as Putney, and had very good luck selling my stuff, but when I got back I hadn't got quite money enough to pay for the goods I had sold. I couldn't always tell when I got the right money, and no doubt some folks cheated me. Mr. Leavitt was very kind to me and said, 'Johnson, don't give it up so; perhaps you will do better next time.' He fitted me out with another stock of goods, but I didn't do so well as I did the first time. If the devilish boys would let me alone, I guess I could do something. One boy hit my side with a hard snowball, and you have no idea how it hurt me. I fell down and bruised my bones to all intents.

"I had four dozen clothes pins
And but fifty cents in cash,
When I fell upon my basket
And broke it all to smash."

"Parents are more to blame than their boys. When I do find out the name of a boy who has insulted me, it is no use to tell his father, for when I have done so the answer generally is, 'Guess he didn't hurt you much; he only wanted a little fun; you'd better go on the town and get away from the boys.'"

But his happiest efforts were reserved for New Year's or Fourth of July. He was ever seeking for some sin with which to charge the Democratic party. From the days of Jackson, in 1829, to President Polk's administration, in 1847, we frequently heard his denunciations. Soon after Van Buren became president, Johnson gave him the following compliment:

"Martin Van Buren—designing man,
With Andrew Jackson laid the plan
To make retrenchment but a sham,
And stain our country black as Ham."

In 1847 we were fighting Mexico. News came of the bombardment of Vera Cruz. Invited, on July 4th, to give his toast, his bent, aged frame shook with emotion, tears flowed down his withered face, and from quivering lips came feebly forth his first four lines. Warming with the theme, firmer and firmer rose his voice as he proceeded, and when he recited the last line his upraised right foot came down with a vengeance to the floor:

"This glorious day has come again,
The proudest day for freedom's son,
For then a tyrant's galling chain
Broke on the soil our father's won.

"But now the cries of Mexan daughters,
With mangled limbs at Vera Cruz;
They tell how freemen's hands can slaughter,
How Independence they abuse.

"Go, Democrat! bow low your head,
Heaven may forgive you this disgrace,
But history's page you've made so red,
All hell and Polk cannot efface."

If all our Johnsonian works had been preserved they would probably be enough to fill a good-sized volume. We give one specimen of his efforts on the first of January, 1847:

"Though little, now, this world can bring
To cheer my pathway to the grave,
Nor early love nor Cupid's wing
Can brace my heart life's scenes to brave.

"Yet I can say to rich and poor,
To old and young, to grave and gay,
Accept my hand, I have no more,
A Happy New Year to you this day.

"Improve this time your alms to give—
First day of eighteen forty-seven—
For you this year may cease to live,
And your reward be hell or heaven."

Enwrapped in cast-off clothing, Johnson felt his way about these busy streets nearly half a century. From him came to us often the first intelligence of the advent of joys or sorrows to the homes of near or distant neighbors, and, ever on some errand for the sick or well, he considered himself indispensable to the welfare of others. He believed his mission to this suffering world of great importance, and the many gilded flies of fashion, high in the world's regard—but nobody could tell why—had less apology for living.

It was one satisfaction of his life to think an aching void would be occasioned and sadness, like a cloud, come down upon this people, when it could be said of poor, abused, unappreciated, neglected Johnson: "For thy bent form we look in vain, No more we hear the echo of thy cane; On thee no more boys play mischievous tricks, For thou hast crossed the fabled river Styx."

His last song ceased, his feeble life went out, as liberty was buckling on her armor for the last great deeds of '61-'65, and peacefully he sank to sleep in his native town.

FRANCIS GOODHUE, ESQ.

We first learn of this gentleman as an active young man living with his wife at Swanzev, N. H. He was born Oct. 26, 1768, married Polly Brown, daughter of Rev. Joseph Brown, in 1788. He moved from Swanzev, N. H., to Wethersfield, Vt., where he came into possession of the famous "Bow Farm" of about 1,000 acres, being of the most fertile and desirable meadow lands of the Connecticut river valley. In 1810 he sold this valuable farm to Hon. William Jarvis, soon after he resigned his office as United States Consul, and who was ever afterwards known as "Consul Jarvis." Soon after selling this farm, Mr. Goodhue settled in Brattleboro—in 1811—and this place was his home the remainder of his life, which closed in 1837. At the time of his death but two of his five children were living, viz.: Col. Joseph Goodhue and Wells Goodhue. Joseph Goodhue was born in 1794, married Sarah Edwards, of Northampton, Mass.,—a descendant of Rev. Jonathan Edwards,—in 1815.

The then small settlement in the part of this town, known as the east village, having extensive meadows north and south of

it, attracted the attention of Mr. Goodhue, and he made purchases of said lands north and south, and also a large portion of the lands on Main and other streets of this village, containing, in some localities, buildings thereon.

Hon. John W. Blake, who was living here before 1790, was a large owner of real estate in this village at that time, and he conveyed his title to the same to Mr. Goodhue in 1811. About the same time, Dea. John Holbrook sold to Mr. Goodhue the water-power and buildings east of the south bridge on Main street, containing a saw and grist mill and some machinery for other purposes.

Mr. Goodhue was not a dreamer or builder of air castles. No man in this place better heeded the scriptural injunction, "work while the day lasts." With him every moment was improved in advancing the growth and general prosperity of this little settlement on the western bank of the Connecticut river. Though diligent and attentive to the many small and needful details of life and business, he was ever awake to great occasions. About 14 years had passed, after his settlement here, when an enterprise of great importance aroused the public attention. The great Erie canal, so often called in derision while in progress of construction, "Clinton's Ditch," was universally allowed to be a grand success. A canal was made from New Haven, Ct., to Northampton, Mass., and it was proposed to extend the same to the town of Brattleboro. G. C. Hall, Mr. Goodhue, and other of our business men became interested in the enterprise. Surveyors and civil engineers were put on the route, and while performing their duties in this vicinity they were accompanied by Mr. Goodhue, whom we well remember seeing hold of one end of the chain, measuring through the forest. While the public mind was discussing and deliberating upon this matter, a little noisy steamboat came screaming up the Connecticut to tell the people, "you have a canal, a natural one, leading to the ocean, and all that is needed to make Brattleboro a seaport is to apply the heat and put on the steam." The canal project was laid upon the table, and Mr. Goodhue, with others in this place, gave their attention and money to give the

experiment of steam navigation a fair trial. Mr. Goodhue lived to see this enterprise a failure, and not until about 11 years after his death was the grand success of transportation accomplished by railroad, and his son, Col. Joseph Goodhue, and his grandson, Francis Goodhue, Esq., have acted from the first on the board of directors of the Vermont & Massachusetts Railroad.

This intensely practical man seemed to receive a new inspiration in this his last home, for he became everything this village needed at that time. He paid no regard to the old adage, "Don't have too many irons in the fire." He threw in hammer and tongs, shovel and poker all at once. He carried on wool-carding, cloth-dressing, saw and grain mill, cotton spinning, distilling, and a large store of such goods as were sold from country stores at that time. He was also erecting a building of some kind every year, and largely, at the same time, engaged in farming, yet his note was never worth less than 100 cents on the dollar.

Like the most of our successful men, his first lessons came from the hard school of necessity, thereby acquiring a discipline and valuable experience, with natural shrewdness and sagacity, which made him, as he walked these streets in the prime of manhood, nearly 70 years ago, an important and valuable acquisition to this community. He was not one of those half-cent men, who dare not trust a dollar out of their sight, and get all their money concentrated where they can sit down upon it over night, but he confidently spread out his capital to the winds of Heaven, or "cast his bread upon the waters to return to him after many days."

We know of no man of property who has settled here who manifested more real confidence in our future than did Mr. Goodhue. He completely identified himself with our private and public interests, and was ever ready to listen to and assist in any project presenting a reasonable prospect of tending to the public welfare. His hopefulness and cheerfulness was a constant inspiration to those with whom he came in contact, and the encouraging grasp he gave the hand of honest industry can be seen, in its effects, at the present day. He was generally successful, and he

was always gratified to learn that others were so; and was a young man unfortunate in business, instead of accelerating his misfortunes or downward course, he had a hopeful word to say, and could generally find some employment for him until he could do better. His public liberality was apparent in several instances. He gave valuable locations upon his lands on Main street for the old Brattleboro Bank, chartered in 1821, and the Unitarian and Congregational church buildings.

The old-time, open-handed hospitality was not lacking at the house and home of Mrs. Francis Goodhue. Old people who, in their youth, had rendered service to Mr. Goodhue and lived in his family, we have heard speak in high praise of the kind treatment and good fare they invariably received at the hands of Mrs. Goodhue. The ladies of the village, who gathered on certain occasions around her dining-table, ever considered her a model housekeeper in the selection of refreshments, the manner in which they were served, general attractiveness and neatness of surroundings, and the cordial welcome with which all were received.

George B. Blake, Esq., of Boston, indulged in pleasant reminiscences of his boyhood, when he, a particular favorite of Mrs. Goodhue, assisted her in her entertainments. To a Brattleboro friend he said: "No ladies of the present day so command my reverence as did those of the olden time who composed the Ladies' Benevolent Society of Brattleboro. In summer time each one of them wore a green silk calash, covering a lace cap, white as the new fallen snow. When they entered the house of Mrs. Goodhue, the calash was removed, but the cap remained, giving a uniformity and neatness to their appearance. There was a stateliness and dignity in their manners not surpassed by the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States. Never have I felt a more weighty responsibility devolving upon me than when, under the direction of Mrs. Goodhue, I assisted her in the entertainment of the ladies of this society, and no food I have since partaken had such a relish or gave me so complete satisfaction as, in the long ago, came from the table of my dear old friend in Brattleboro."

The memory of Mrs. Francis Goodhue, who, by some years, survived her husband, has not perished; it yet lives in the minds of many in this place, as of those long removed to other places. Her visits to the homes of the afflicted were not simply visits of condolence. She was ever seeking a way whereby some real benefit, some tangible good might be effected, and if there was any apparent possibility of human aid to the suffering she was capable of rendering, her efforts in this direction were never lacking. Her hired help were often summoned to her assistance, with needed supplies, on her errands of mercy to the sick and destitute, and she has often passed the whole night in her ministrations, performing the humblest offices in the abodes of poverty, by the bedside of the sick and dying.

Her only daughter, Lucy, was remarkable for her external beauty, and universally admired for her many virtues. She became the first wife of John R. Blake, Esq., who for many years, until his death in 1873, was of the banking firm of Blake Brothers, of Boston, one of the most reliable financial houses in New England. The members of this firm were the sons of John W. Blake, Esq., and were both natives of the East village of Brattleboro.

Her son, Col. Joseph Goodhue, soon after his marriage, came into possession of the large meadow farm, occupied in early times, before the war of the Revolution, by John Arms, one of the earliest settlers. Col. Goodhue was a model of industry, and during a large portion of his life occupied various town offices, and was the chief in command of the regiment in this vicinity. Being one of the most economical, successful, cautious men in this town, yet he was one of the largest investors here in the first railroad enterprise—the Vermont & Massachusetts railroad—and was one of the board of directors during the remainder of his life.

At the time of his death, in 1861, his children were all married, settled mostly in this place, and constitute, with their families, a very important and influential part of this community.

Mary Ann was married to William P. Cune, now president of the old bank, chartered here in 1821 and renewed in

1863. Harriet was married in 1835 to Ex-Governor Holbrook. Lucy married Dr. Hall, of Northampton, Mass., in 1836. Sarah married first, Albert H. Bull, Esq., of Hartford, Ct., who, before 1860, gave \$2000 to the Brattleboro Library Association. Her second husband, Dr. E. R. Chapin, was, for 15 years, superintendent physician of the Asylum for the Insane, at Flatbush, near the city of New York. Francis, the only son, married Mary Brooks, daughter of Capt. William Brooks.

WELLS GOODHUE,

the only brother of Joseph, was 10 years of age when he came here with his father in 1811. He fitted for college and continued his studies about a year after he entered college, and came back to Brattleboro to engage in trade with his father. He was married to Laura Barnard about 1828. They had three children—Lucy, Charles and Julia. Lucy married Rev. George Draper; Julia, Thomas Walter, of New York; Charles B., a lady from Pomfret, Ct.

Mr. and Mrs. Wells Goodhue are not living, and the only survivors of the family, Charles and Lucy, are not (1879) residents of Brattleboro.

Mr. Wells Goodhue passed the most of his life in Brattleboro. He was a careful, prudent man, and never manifested any desire for office, though he was a man of excellent administrative ability and sterling honesty. His quiet, sagacious comments and remarks to those with whom he was familiar, respecting public movements and passing events, gave evidence of much reflection and discrimination. Above all things he dreaded contention, and rarely would discuss exciting questions. His wealth constantly accumulated by real estate transactions and judicious management of his capital. Late in life he was elected president of the first bank here, chartered in 1821, and reconstructed in 1863. Much to the regret of those most interested in the institution, he could be retained in said office but a short time. A few months after his resignation he died, in 1874, at the home of his only daughter, Mrs. Draper, near the city of New York.

EPAPHRO SEYMOUR.

The subject of this sketch was the youngest son of Major Moses Seymour, of
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Litchfield, Conn.; born July 8, 1783. He received a good academical education at the Morris Academy, South Farms, Conn., and afterwards was thoroughly trained in the business and duties of a merchant's clerk in a mercantile establishment at Brooklyn, Conn.

Horatio Seymour, the eldest brother, was educated for the legal profession, and settled in Middlebury, Vt. He became a distinguished lawyer in western Vermont, and for twelve years represented the State in the United States Senate. Near the close of the last century, Henry Seymour, an older brother of Epaphro Seymour, came to Guilford and was extensively engaged in mercantile business. Subsequently Henry Seymour, about 1802, induced his brother Epaphro to come to Guilford and engage in trade, although he was less than twenty years of age when he commenced business. At this time Guilford was the most populous and prosperous town in Vermont.

Zadock Thompson, in his *Gazetteer of Vermont*, published in 1820, speaks as follows of Henry Seymour and others, formerly residents of Guilford:

"Among the early settlers of Guilford, since 1796 was Hon. Royall Tyler, Hon. James Elliot, Hon. Micah Townshend, Hon. John Noyes, Hon. Henry Seymour, and others of lesser note, who were identified with the history of the State, but who have since removed from the town."

After Epaphro Seymour was established in business in 1802, Henry Seymour removed to Pompey, Onondaga Co., N. Y., and engaged largely in trade, accumulating a handsome property. Subsequently, in 1819, he removed to Utica, N. Y., and was appointed one of the canal commissioners of that State, and while supervising the construction of the canal, he acquired a large fortune by successful investments in real estate.

Epaphro continued in mercantile business in Guilford until 1814, when he removed to Brattleboro, and was associated with Geo. F. Atherton in mercantile business. He continued in trade in Brattleboro some three or four years, after which he resided alternately at Guilford and Brattleboro. He spent the winter of 1820 at Middlebury, Vt. He was regarded as a

discreet business man of most excellent judgment, and could readily and correctly estimate the value of all kinds of property that passed under his observation, and while sojourning in Brattleboro, Guilford, or elsewhere, he was constantly investing his money in a great variety of enterprises, which uniformly proved productive.

In the fall of 1821, the Legislature of Vermont chartered a bank at Brattleboro, which was organized the following year, and Mr. Seymour was chosen cashier thereof by the directors in March, 1822, and continued to hold the office until Jan. 1, 1837, when he was elected president of the bank to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of John Holbrook. Mr. Seymour continued to hold the office and faithfully discharge the duties thereof until his death, June 10, 1854. By reason of his early and careful training, and his long experience in mercantile business, he was exceedingly practical in his method, and had acquired a perfect familiarity with all the details and complications of the most intricate business transactions, and was enabled to conduct the business of the bank profitably and successfully during the time of his official connection therewith, either as cashier or president. He settled the estate of Hon. Jonathan Hunt, as executor, without excuting bonds for the faithful discharge of the trust which the testator had reposed in his integrity and fidelity, and the estate inventoried at a sum exceeding \$150,000. During the year 1837 and from 1837 to 1840, inclusive, he was associated with his nephew, Horatio Seymour, of Utica, N. Y., and O. S. Seymour, of Litchfield, Conn., in settling the estate of his brother, Henry Seymour, who died at Utica, N. Y. The estate was very large and widely scattered, exceeding \$250,000 in amount. He was greatly respected for his honesty and integrity and unflinching fidelity in the discharge of his fiduciary engagements. While connected with the bank his time and energies were almost exclusively devoted to the maintenance of its reputation for soundness and solvency. His example, method and manner of conducting the business of the bank has since been strictly followed by his successors, and, at this day, it is regarded as one of the soundest in the State. He was

a great admirer of a fine horse, and manifested a deep interest in the improvement of the breed of horses in Brattleboro and vicinity. At his death he was keeping in his stables eight brood mares with colts, that were sired by the celebrated Gifford Morgan, which was his favorite horse. Some of its descendants are now owned in Windham county, and old horse fanciers readily detect in them the symmetry and prominent characteristics of the sire which was always regarded as the noblest horse in New England, forty years ago.

Mr. Seymour was eminently practical in all his views and opinions, and of most excellent judgment. The public, particularly those who were about to engage in new enterprises, reposing great confidence in his superior financial ability, uniformly consulted him in relation to their proposed investments and were always controlled by his opinions. His advice was always eagerly sought and adopted. He constantly warned all who were inclined to engage in speculations against the folly and danger which was so alluring to a man with a greed for wealth, and so dangerous to him when the money of others is under his control. He begged of his friends to make no investments but those that were perfectly legitimate and promised a safe return.

The community reposed the most implicit confidence in his integrity. Before the adoption of savings banks and trust companies in this State, large sums of money were entrusted to his care and keeping, and in many cases with a simple minute noting the amount, yet for the period of more than forty years not a whisper was ever breathed against his fidelity in the discharge of any fiduciary engagement he had assumed. He was a generous-hearted man to the poor and unfortunate, and kindly aided young men who were struggling against adversity and poverty to obtain an education and qualify themselves for professional pursuits. He married Miss Mary Root, an estimable young lady, sister of Mrs. Judge Whitney, of Brattleboro. He had but one child, a boy, who died Nov. 23, 1830, aged two years and six months.

CHAS. K. FIELD.

CAPT. SAMUEL ROOT.

Samuel Root was the son of Moses Root; born at Montague, Mass., Oct., 9, 1788; came to Brattleboro when he was about 20 years of age, and worked for Samuel Dickenson and learned of him the trade of a blacksmith. After laboring for Dickenson a few years and completing his engagement, he bought of him his shop, tools and good will and commenced business for himself.

He married Catherine Sargeant, Feb. 6, 1817, by whom he had five children, only two of whom survived him—Frances E. and Catherine. Frances E. married Geo. C. Lawrence, who is still living. Catherine married Samuel H. Price, who enlisted in the Union army and died in the services of his country in 1863.

Frances E. Lawrence left three children—Elizabeth, Richard and Henry R. Elizabeth and Richard died some years ago, and Henry R. is still living. Catherine had two sons by her husband, Mr. Price, Francis and Edward, who reside with their mother in Chicago, and are engaged in trade.

Capt. Root was a man of great industry, of an indomitable will and always exercised the most rigid economy. Forty years ago New England and New York were chartering banks by the score, and the prudent captain invested his surplus gains and accumulations in bank shares, and his investments uniformly proved productive and added largely to his wealth. At the time of his death he owned a large amount of stock in some 10 or 15 banks in New England and New York.

His stern unflinching honesty and practical good sense rendered him exceedingly popular with his neighbors and townsmen, and he was annually elected to responsible offices in town, the duties of which he discharged with great fidelity. He represented the town in the General Assembly of the State; was oftentimes chosen one of the selectmen of the town, and was for many years trustee and keeper of the surplus money, a large fund sequestered and set apart for the support and maintenance of common schools in town. The fund was large and great care was required in obtaining ample security for loans that were made of portions of the same. He was for

a long time a director in the old bank, and was elected president thereof after the death of Mr. Seymour, in 1854, and continued to hold the office until his own death in March, 1869.

For the last fifty years of his life he had filled the most important municipal offices in town. As a citizen, he discharged all his duties faithfully, and distinguished himself by the zeal and energy with which he entered into all the enterprises which were calculated to promote the growth and prosperity of the town. Faithful to all with whom he had dealings, honorable and upright to all employees, and in all his relations, social or financial, his conduct was characterized by the utmost frankness and sincerity. He followed closely the policy adopted by his distinguished predecessor, Mr. Seymour, in the management of the bank. He never invested his money in wild speculations, and while president of the bank he uniformly declined loaning any of its funds to its officers, or to those who applied for loans for mere speculative purposes. He condemned the speculative mania which prevailed during his official connection with the bank, and which was urged as a partial justification of various and illegitimate investments, such as cutting up farms into house lots, running up prices beyond reason, and expecting every purchase to yield a profit. The world regarded this as legitimate and justified by the business necessities of the country. Not so Capt. Root. He resisted the policy and denounced it as vain and delusive, and flatly refused to approve any loans for such false and delusive purposes. Time has exposed the folly of the speculative mania which prevailed during the currency inflation, and fully justified Captain Root in denouncing it as a sham and a blunder. He died March 15, 1869, sincerely mourned and regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.

CHAS. K. FIELD.

FREDERICK HOLBROOK.

Ex-Governor Frederick Holbrook was born Feb. 15, 1814. He was the youngest of ten children, who constituted the family of Deacon John Holbrook, and is now the only representative here of this family, which formerly occupied a large sphere of

usefulness and effectually exercised a creative power in the forming period of the East village of Brattleboro. The head of this family was so identified with the building up of this place, that it is found impossible to give a history of the same without the association of his name with our account of the causes of the existence and early progress of this village.

The mother of Gov. Holbrook, a lady of genuine christian graces and strength of character, was the daughter of Hon. Luke Knowlton, of Newfane. She moulded to a forming degree the young life of the future governor, who manifested on the very threshold of manhood a love for theoretical and practical agriculture. There was an increasing neglect of this important avocation, upon which our national greatness depends, which so aroused the subject of our sketch that he brought all the powers of his mind to bear upon the subject. His early culture, observing qualities and travels in Europe, enabled him to furnish valuable and interesting articles on the subject of agriculture for the leading journals of the science in the United States; they possessed a charm to a class of readers heretofore indifferent to such matters, and were extensively copied by the local press through the country.

Mr. Holbrook was wary and cautious in advancing new theories. All positions he assumed were thoroughly examined and considered before being submitted to the public. The reflective department of his mental organism and love for truth being largely predominant in his nature, he avoided hasty conclusions; therefore, he seldom, if ever, had occasion to alter or retract any statements he had committed to the hands of the printer. Being a practical as well as a theoretical agriculturalist, his theories were well tested before publication. It does not require superior discrimination to discover in his writings a patriotic animus, a truthfulness and honesty of purpose. He loved to practice as well as to preach, and gentlemen farmers, so-called, were often surprised to find the man, who could so effectually and gracefully wield the pen, holding the plough or reaping his fields.

In 1847, while thus busy with his farm, he was chosen Register of Probate for the

district of Marlboro, and in 1850 he was elected president of our State Agricultural Society, and held that office eight years. In 1849-'50, his fellow-citizens sent him as Senator from Windham county to the State Legislature, and during his term of office, as chairman of a special committee on agriculture, he projected a petition to Congress for the establishment of a national "Bureau of Agriculture." During the next legislative session at Washington the President of the United States commended the measure proposed, and soon our national department of agriculture became a reality.

His foreign tour, to which brief allusion is made in the foregoing, was in early life, soon after leaving his studies and a short time before steamship navigation of the Atlantic. Over fifty days confinement in a sailing vessel, on his return home, beating against adverse winds, did not give him a rose-colored view of a life on the ocean wave. He suggested to the captain of the ship the employment of steam power in crossing the ocean, but, with a wise shake of the head, the veteran mariner declared the thing impossible.

In this brief presentation of incidents in the life of Mr. Holbrook may be found some of the causes of his elevation to the chair of State in 1861. During his term of office was the darkest period of our national existence. Upon no governor of this State ever rested so grave responsibilities, or of whom was required so arduous, unremitting labors as devolved upon Governor Holbrook and his able cabinet. When gloomy croakers and defenders of rebellion were making every possible effort to weaken the already bleeding hands sustaining our old national ensign, the utterances of Vermont, through her executive, had no uncertain sound to the ear of Lincoln or to his foes. Over 30,000 Vermont soldiers, for the Union army, confirmed those utterances and formed a living wall of steel in protection of that "Star Spangled Banner," which, in the long ago, had so often waved successful defiance to the enemies of liberty, and became a worshiped emblem of our nation's glory. The proclamations of our governor, in that period of peril, were resolute, calm and hopeful, with no sign of flinching or cessation of heavy blows at the

active enemies of our government, so long as they continued such. Official declarations of this character from the northern frontier at that time, tended in no small degree to dispel the gloom oft-times surrounding the President and his cabinet. While life was in the extremities of the nation, there was reasonable hope of soundness in the body of the same. The clear light of patriotism, from the distant heights of freedom, pierced through the dark cloud of thieves, spies and assassins infesting the home of Lincoln from the beginning of the rebellion to its close.

Before assuming, and since leaving the chair of State, Mr. Holbrook has declined several invitations to official position, including appointments from the general government. He has never been an office seeker, but when induced to accept of a position, or to commence the accomplishment of any duty, however humble, his consideration, first and last, has been for thoroughness and such action as, in his judgment, would secure the best results.

As chairman of the board of trustees of the Vermont Asylum, he has ever been awake to the best good of the patients and the general welfare of that institution. As a director of the agricultural department, for which he is eminently qualified, his position would be difficult to fill.

In confirmation of some statements in the foregoing sketch of Gov. Holbrook, we give the following extract from his message in the dark hours of 1862:

[Extract from a Vermont paper].

"We should gratefully remember the patriotic devotion manifested by those who, unable to bear arms and endure the hardships and fatigues of the soldier, have nobly aided and encouraged others to do so, contributing liberally of their means to provide for the brave volunteers. The lasting thanks of every patriot are due to the women of Vermont, for so freely giving up their husbands, brothers and sons for the struggle, and their sympathy and zeal in furnishing, in such variety and abundance, the articles of their handiwork, and the delicacies indispensable to the comfort of the camps and hospitals, and to the alleviation of the sufferings of sick and wounded soldiers, lonely and far from kindred and home.

Thus will it ever be with Vermont to the end of the war; she will never falter nor look back, but will press forward, until, if need be, her last dollar is expended, and her last son falls upholding in his dying grasp 'the flag of our Union,' and with his latest breath ejaculating a benediction upon his country."

A large portion of the document is necessarily devoted to the finances of the State. He then reviews the work of raising and equipping the several regiments, and with brief allusions to the several State institutions, to which he has been able to give but little attention, owing to the pressure of other duties. He thus concludes:

"It is an occasion for renewed congratulation that the people of Vermont have again shown their devotion to the cause of the Union, by laying aside, almost unanimously, all considerations of a partisan character, and uniting in earnest support of the National Government, which is charged with the high duty of defending and maintaining that sacred cause. The position of Vermont in this great life struggle of the nation, can neither be questioned nor misunderstood. The blood of her sons has reddened many battle-fields, and their valor and endurance have vindicated her historical renown. Her people admit no thought of concession to, or compromise with, the causeless and wicked rebellion now striking at the vitals of the nation, and their determination is fixed to endure and fight, and sacrifice, till the government, established by the wisdom, the patriotism, and the blood of our fathers, is restored in its beneficent and rightful sway over every portion of the Union.

"The struggle in which the nation is engaged is clearly one of life or death. Even though the scenes of blood and the night of calamity through which we may be called to pass, shall shake the land to its foundations and try us to the utmost, yet, trusting in the God of our fathers, we will not doubt that life is to be the result, and that the nation is to be purified by its trials and established and exalted beyond the expectations of its founders. Our fathers found a great evil, which they deplored, but could not separate from the good. Current events are tending to produce that separation, by uprooting the

evil. The rebellion, if persisted in, may be the means, under Providence, of annihilating the institution of slavery, which all acknowledge to have been its cause. The territory of the United States must be preserved in its integrity.

"Neither foreign power nor domestic insurrection can be allowed to establish a rival government within any portion of that territory, and, therefore, all means justified by the ultimate law of self-preservation and compatible with Christian civilization, must be applied to the permanent suppression of the present rebellion. The recent Proclamation of Emancipation by the President of the United States, is a logical result of the slaveholders' rebellion, and as such it is accepted, and will be sustained by all loyal men. It is a 'military necessity,' and has the recommendation to our people of according with both justice and humanity.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

"Grave and weighty responsibilities rest upon us in this great crisis. Let us show ourselves equal to our duties. Whatever we have to do, let us do it with one heart and one mind. However humble, we are a part of the American Union, and have a vital interest in its preservation. It is a Union consecrated to Freedom, and it falls to our lot and that of our generation to prove the ability of freemen to defend and preserve our birthright. Our institutions are passing through a baptism of blood. They must and will be maintained at whatever sacrifice; and in the momentous issue which is upon us, neither temporary reverses will discourage, nor partial successes unduly elevate us. Relying upon the incontrovertible justice of our case, the bravery, patriotism and intelligence of the soldiers of the Union, the unconquerable determination, and the spirit of American Liberty actuating the loyal people of the country, we may confidently look forward to and patiently wait the time when our beloved Republic, under the providence of God, shall be re-established in unity and power, and afford a triumphant vindication of the ability of a free people to govern themselves.

FREDERICK HOLBROOK."

HON. SAMUEL CLARK.

[We are indebted to the Rev. Joseph Chandler, of West Brattleboro, for a copy of this sketch, prepared by him for, and read before, the Vermont Historical Society, at its meeting in this village].

Hon. Samuel Clark, a member of this society, whose death at the age of 84 gives occasion for this notice, was for many years a prominent and highly respectable citizen of Brattleboro. He was born in Lebanon, Conn., in that part of the town which is now Columbia, Feb. 28, 1777. His father was Samuel Clark, of Lebanon, son of Timothy Clark of the same town, whose father, with a Mr. Dewey, purchased a tract of land of the Indians, which tract was called, down to a late day, the Clark & Dewey purchase. There is a tradition that the first ancestors of these Clarks in this country came from England in the ship *Ann*, in the year 1622.

Through his mother, Sarah Cushman, the subject of this notice was a lineal descendant, in the seventh generation, of Robert Cushman, who came to Plymouth, Mass., in 1621, and who, though not a clergyman nor even a "Teaching Elder," prepared and delivered a sermon on Wednesday, Dec. 12, the day before he sailed for England. This was the first sermon delivered in New England that was printed. The main facts of his life, with a list of his descendants in this country, are recorded in the volume of "Cushman Genealogy," prepared by Hon. Henry W. Cushman, of Bernardston, Mass., to which volume we are indebted for the main facts of this sketch.

The family of which our deceased friend was the ninth, consisted of seven sons and four daughters. After the death of his brother Eliphas in 1850, who died at Tolland, Conn., at the age of 82, he was the sole survivor of the family. Till 18 years of age, he labored on his father's farm in Lebanon. Then, after attending a high school for about four months, he went to Massachusetts, and for about three years was engaged in teaching school and as a clerk in a country store in Bernardston, Greenfield and Leyden. He then removed to Dover, Vt., where he resided for some six years, engaged in mercantile business. Sept. 1, 1800, he married Susan Johnson,

who was born in September, 1778, in Ellington, Conn., daughter of David Johnson, of Dover, Vt. In 1804, he removed to Guilford, where he prosecuted his business successfully for nine years. In 1813, he went back to Dover, which town, in 1814, he represented in the State Legislature. In 1815, he took up his residence in West Brattleboro, and for about 15 years carried on mercantile business there. In the years 1820-21, and also 1825-26, he was the representative of the town in the Legislature. For three years, commencing with 1827, he was a member of the Council of this State. In 1833 he was first assistant judge of the county court for this county. In 1836 he was a delegate from this town to the convention for revising the Constitution. While in the Legislature, he was chiefly instrumental in obtaining the charter of Brattleboro Bank, of which he was for 20 years following a director. For 13 years he was one of the trustees of the Hospital for the Insane, in this town, and for 35 years was an active member of the Board of Trustees of Brattleboro Academy, ever manifesting a lively interest in the institution by his large contributions for building and other purposes, and by his faithfulness to promote the welfare of the school.

His religious life is supposed to have commenced during the year 1833, at which time, in company with many others, he joined the Congregational Church in West Brattleboro, then under the pastoral care of Rev. Jedediah L. Stark.

He was, in his sphere, a strong man; fitted by nature, and by the wise and diligent use of his energies to exert an influence in society. Though possessed of strong feelings, his judgment was sound and his opinion was much valued by his neighbors. Prudence and sagacity were marked traits in his character. Another pleasing trait was his readiness to make amends for anything done under the impulse of excited feelings, which he was led afterwards to look upon as wrong. He was not one of those men, of assumed infallibility who make it a point never to take back anything, and never to acknowledge themselves mistaken. In many instances where he was called upon to express his opinion and to give his vote, he

seldom hesitated to declare himself faithfully and frankly upon the point in question; and almost as often he would express his willingness to acquiesce in the decision of the majority against him. In all matters, however, involving moral principle, or that seemed to him of superlative importance, he was firm and unyielding; and he brought all the energies of his strong and impetuous nature to bear upon the business of maintaining and carrying out his convictions.

His interest in the welfare of the church with which he was connected was deep and unabated to the last. His place in the sanctuary was seldom vacant while health and strength were given him. He was a conscientious, not a captious hearer of preaching. Before the infirmities of age prevented, he was quite regular in his attendance upon the prayer meetings of the church, particularly the monthly concert in which he manifested special interest, and in which he seldom failed to take a part. While he ordinarily gave something to all the ordinary objects of christian benevolence, he felt more deeply the importance of the foreign missionary enterprise than of any other, and his contributions for that object were regular and freely tendered.

His bequests for charitable and public purposes were as follows: To the A. B. C. F. M., \$5,000; to the Vermont Dom. Miss. Society, \$3,000; to the Am. Colonization Society, \$1,000; to the Eccl. Society of the Cong. Church of West Brattleboro, \$1,000; to the corporation of Brattleboro, Academy, for maintaining a school for boys, \$1,000.

Admonished by the infirmities of age and by several slight attacks of paralysis, that the end was drawing nigh, he arranged his worldly affairs accordingly and "set his house in order." His last illness was short, and he fell asleep April 9, 1861.

EDWARD CROSBY.

Among the enterprising men who have increased the business facilities, public conveniences and beauty of modern Brattleboro, is Edward Crosby, who was born in this town in 1815. Soon after this event his father, Godfrey Crosby, removed with his family to Marlboro in this county. His father was also a native of this town, and

was born in 1784. He was of English ancestry, and received what was then called a good education. Beginning at the age of 17, he taught school several terms in succession in the West River district. After serving several years as a clerk in the store of Dea. John Holbrook, he married Sylvia Cune and commenced trade in Dummerston, assisted by Mr. Holbrook, who held him in high estimation. Persons now living heard Mr. Holbrook say, "Godfrey Crosby was a man of superior talents, energetic and faithful in the discharge of trusts, with few equals in penmanship and as an accountant."

The business venture of Mr. Crosby in Dummerston proving unfortunate, he again resorted to school teaching, but died at the early age of 33 years, leaving his family in destitute circumstances. The family at this time consisted of his widow and three children, viz.: Enos, Fanny and Edward.

How well Edward improved the stern lessons of poverty and deprivation of early life, the history of his life in Brattleboro since 1847 will testify. While about half a million of dollars have been annually passing through his hands in the flour trade, requiring unremitting care and responsibility, he has erected three large brick blocks in the heart of the village, the larger building, known as "Crosby Block," containing banks, stores, &c., and the others for mechanical purposes, with steam power and the best of modern conveniences.

In 1879 he finished and opened, for the public accommodation, a large and beautiful hall, known as "Crosby Opera Hall." In 1870-71, he was elected to represent his native town in the State Legislature, thereby giving evidence of public estimation and approval. As he is yet a live, progressive man, in practice as in theories, his future may be even more interesting than the past.

JOHN BURNHAM.*

[Extract from the Illinois volume of the United States Biographical Dictionary, published at New York and Chicago, 1876].

He was born in Brattleboro, Vt., March 16, 1816; the son of John Burnham and

*"The Yankee genius in the bud," when rescued by Miss Mary Tyler, in 1821. See concluding pages of the Tyler papers.



By J. H. Ball & Co. Boston

John Burnham

Rachel *nee* Rossiter, both of whom were natives of Connecticut. He is a descendant of Thomas Burnham, who emigrated from England and settled in Hartford, Conn., about 1640. John's educational advantages, very limited in extent, were such as the common schools of his native place would afford. He early developed a fondness for the reading of philosophical works and kindred subjects, but at an early age was obliged to close his studies and assist his father, who was a worker in gold and silver, also a brass founder and coppersmith. Three years he traveled through New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Maine selling and fitting trusses. Going to Ellington, Conn., he there engaged with Mr. Henry McCray in the pump business, and soon began the sale of the now well-known "hydraulic ram." He continued in this business until he was nearly 30 years of age, and during that time found so many who wanted running water, where they had not fall enough to use the ram, that his attention was diverted to the wind as a motive power. Here was the power of millions of horses, sweeping through the heavens over every man's farm throughout the known world, and might be utilized to the saving of human, the dearest of all labor. It was this thought that inspired him and urged him on to the prosecution of that invention which has more than met his most hopeful expectations.

There was at that time no manufactory of small wind mills in this country, and probably none in the world, the reason Mr. Burnham divined to be the difficulty in producing a machine that could stand the strong winds, and he felt that if this difficulty could be obviated, the success of such a machine would be certain. Feeling that he had but limited abilities as an inventor, he applied to Mr. Daniel Halladay, then conducting a small machine shop in the village, and after several times calling his attention to the subject, received from him the following reply:

"I can invent a self-regulating wind mill that will be safe from all danger of destruction in violent wind storms; but after I should get it made, I don't know of a single man in all the world who would want one."

Being assured by Burnham that he

would find men who wanted them, he began and soon produced a self-regulating wind mill. The two now united in the enterprise, and soon organized a joint stock company in South Coventry, Conn., with Mr. Halladay as superintendent and Mr. Burnham as general agent. The wonderful growth of the enterprise is abundantly shown in the following fact: When the machine was first entered at a State fair for a premium, it had to be entered as a miscellaneous article, as no such thing had ever been entered on a fair ground for a premium. To-day they are seen at every State and County fair throughout the country, while millions are invested in their manufacture, and they have become a common article for pumping at railroad water stations, on farms, and also for running farm machinery, and during six or eight years past they have been successfully used for flouring mill purposes, a single machine being sufficient to run three sets of burrs. The flour produced is, in quality, equal to that manufactured by steam or water power, and is furnished at a much less expense.

In 1856, Mr. Burnham removed to Chicago where he resided eight years. He there made the acquaintance of John Van Nortwick, Esq., a noted western capitalist and railroad manager, who, after examining Mr. Halladay's invention, induced some of his friends to join him in forming a joint stock company, entitled "The United States Wind Engine and Pump Company," with himself as president and general manager, Daniel Halladay as superintendent, and Mr. Burnham as general agent. Up to the present time, (1876), \$3,000,000 worth of the Halladay Standard Mills have been sold.

Since the beginning of railroads, civil engineers have deemed the tank house, fuel and attendance, at water stations in northern climates, indispensable, and it is estimated that over \$20,000,000 have been expended for this purpose. This became a serious objection to the use of the wind mill, as large tanks had to be provided to hold water sufficient to last through unusual calms; and to remove this objection, Mr. Burnham began experimenting, with a view of producing a frost-proof tank. For some time he met only with discouragement, as he could not induce a road to

allow him to even try his experiment, and finally accomplished his purpose through a director of one of the railroads, who was a stockholder in the wind mill company. The first frost-proof tank has now been in use during five winters without house, fuel or attendance, and the road which adopted the improvement has already made a saving of more than \$150,000, and the universal use into which this improvement is now coming, will, in the next quarter of a century, produce to the railroads of this country a saving of \$25,000,000. Mr. Burnham attributes the success of his life not only to perseverance, untiring industry and an extensive business acquaintance throughout almost every State in the Union, but also to the superior mechanical and financial abilities of the men with whom he has been associated in business. Of the four patents which he has obtained, this last he considers by far the most important."

This native of our village, whose name has found creditable record, as will be seen by the foregoing extract, commenced his wandering from home at a very early age. To restrain his natural inclination for traveling, when about two years of age, he was fastened at one end of a long rope, but he would keep the rope straitened, and his constant cries obtained his liberation. His infantile journey, in 1821, was towards the western prairies—the arena of his fame to-day—when he was discovered and restored to his parents by that good angel of all the little ones—Miss Mary Tyler.

HON. GEORGE NEWMAN.

Mr. Newman was, in his younger days, one of the early efficient mechanics of Brattleboro. When a boy he learned the trade of carriage making of Capt. Adolphus Stebbins at the West Village. We first knew him in 1828, when he was employed by Elihu H. Thomas in the manufacture of fanning mills at the south part of the East Village. In 1830 he was employed by Messrs. Thomas & Woodcock, near the time, or at the time, they commenced the manufacture of pulp dressers and other machinery used for paper making. He was one of their principal workmen, and in a few years thereafter succeeded them in this business, connected with which was an iron foundry, blacksmithing, clothier's

shop, saw-mill and grist-mill. In this important business, for the time and place, he was in co-partnership with Col. A. J. Hines and Roswell Hunt, Esq. At one period, Lewis Newman, Gouverneur Morris, Esq., and Brinsmade, of Troy, N. Y., were interested in the business. Until a recent date, Mr. Newman continued at the head of the business, which finally all came into the possession of himself and family, under the name of George Newman & Son. Without pretension or apparent effort for popularity or office, he became eminent and office was thrust upon him. However much people differed in opinion about other matters, all believed in George Newman. He died Sept. 11, 1872.

In the Vermont *Phoenix*, of Sept. 13, 1872, appeared the following obituary notice of him:

"DEATH OF GEORGE NEWMAN.—Geo. Newman, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Brattleboro, died at his residence, Wednesday morning, of heart disease, after a brief illness, at the age of 74. Mr. Newman had been a resident of this town for more than 60 years. Born at Seekonk, Mass., he removed with his parents, at an early age, to Marlboro, Vt., whence he came to this place a mere lad. The history of his life is in large measure identified with that of the town of which he has so long been an honored resident. He served many years as lister, town treasurer and selectman, and for two years represented the town in the Legislature. As proprietor of the machine shop, engaged in the manufacture of paper machinery, with which he was associated from 1837 to 1865, his name was familiar to many people in various parts of the country, and the respect with which he was regarded was universal. Evidence of this may be seen in the frequency with which he was called upon to settle estates. Probably no man in the county has administered upon so many estates as he. For more than 20 years he was an officer of the Windham Provident Institution for Savings, and for the last two years was its treasurer. He was also one of the original members of the Unitarian Church in this village, of which he ever remained a prominent and liberal supporter. Ever ready to oblige a neighbor or assist the

needy, kindly in all his relations, and without an enemy in the world, the influence of his genial life will not soon pass away, nor his memory be forgotten."

HON. EDWARD KIRKLAND.

[Extract from Amherst College Record of the class of 1831].

He was the son of Samuel and Dorcas Kirkland; was born in Warwick, Mass., June 24, 1808, graduated at Amherst College in 1831, studied law in Worcester, under the direction of Judge Merrick, during the first three years after graduation. He then located himself in Templeton, Mass., where he practised successfully in the legal profession until 1838. He undertook a business agency for the Brattleboro Typographic Co., and removed to Louisville, Ky., where he remained till 1842, when he returned to the East and resumed the practice of law in Brattleboro. The last two or three years of his life were marked by a gradual decay of his bodily and mental powers, owing to repeated attacks of paralysis, which terminated his useful and Christian life, Jan. 6, 1866.

Mr. Kirkland was successful in his profession, and useful as a citizen and public spirited man, always ready to lend his hand and heart for the promotion of good objects, whether political or religious. He was several times elected a member of the Legislature of Vermont. For two years he was a member of the Vermont Senate. He was often active in the labors of political campaigns, and was a good deal in demand as a "stump" orator.

In answer to a letter from the class committee, Rev. Dr. George P. Tyler, of Brattleboro, writes: "During 12 years in which I was his pastor, he was a prompt, useful, faithful member of the church. In the various causes of Christian benevolence, he was energetic and generous. He was thoroughly acquainted with the great foreign and domestic missionary enterprises and promoted them with constant effort and success. As a lawyer, he stood among the first; as a citizen, he was often intrusted with public duties at home, and represented his town in the State Legislature with great credit. Beyond his professional studies, Mr. Kirkland was a man of much literary culture, fond of historical studies and *belles-lettres*. He left a considerable library of carefully selected

books of this character. He devoted a good deal of time to biblical research, and always taught a Bible class, and for several years superintended four Sabbath school. Such a man could not fail to be missed from the bar, the church and the community. As a Christian, he felt deeply his unworthiness, but while his mind remained he exercised a full, and I believe, a saving trust in his justification through faith in the Lord Jesus."

His life was marked repeatedly by sad scenes of desolating bereavement, which put in requisition the supports of a Christian faith and which he met as a Christian. Mr. Kirkland was married to Miss Catherine P. Robinson, of Templeton, Mass., May 24, 1836, who died in Louisville, Ky., April 15, 1840. He was married to Miss Frances S. M. Robinson, of Templeton, Mass., Oct. 31, 1844, who died in Brattleboro, Vt., Oct. 12, 1858. He was married to Miss Mary Slate, of Bernardston, Mass., in October, 1859. He left three children, the eldest, bearing his name, was born in April, 1861. His widow and three children now (1879) live in this town.

An obituary notice of his death says: "He died at his residence in Brattleboro. He was a native of Huntington, Mass., and a graduate of Amherst College, and has been for 24 years a resident of this town. He was an able and successful lawyer, and held in high esteem by all who knew him. Was a State Senator in 1863, and was a member of the House from Brattleboro. He was well known throughout the County and State, and was reckoned on the list of the late Senator Collamer's intimate friends. His age was 58 years."

GEORGE C. HALL.

George Chandler Hall was born in this village on the spot now occupied by the Baptist Church, Feb. 17, 1828; died at his residence on Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., April 26, 1872. He was the son of Gardner C. Hall,* of this town, who was also born here, and who for nearly 40 years

*Gardner Chandler Hall was born in Brattleboro, Oct. 12, 1795. Julia Ann Leavitt was born in Suffield, Conn., Jan. 27, 1806. The persons above named were married Oct. 6, 1823, and there were born to them eight children, of whom George C. Hall, the subject of this sketch, was one.

occupied a prominent business and social position in this community, and won for himself a state-wide reputation for enlightened enterprise and sterling integrity, which he transmitted, not in vain, as it but too often happens, to his sons. Up to the commencement of his sixteenth year, George was kept constantly in the village schools, then recently remodelled on the improved system now existing, and no better illustration of the thoroughness of the training therein prevailing can be afforded than by young Hall.

In 1844, his father placed him with the firm of Carruth & Whittier, Boston, wholesale dealers in drugs, oils, paints, &c., where he served a long apprenticeship, and commenced to form those habits of system, energy and strict personal attention which marked his after life and led to fortune.

In 1851, Mr. Hall, then about 23 years of age, removed to New York and soon engaged in the manufacture and sale of paints, dealing mainly in white lead, and subsequently established the now well known firm of Hall, Bradley & Co., than which no business house in the city enjoys a higher reputation for liberality, commercial integrity and financial soundness. He continued in this firm, as its senior partner, until his death.

In 1868, after much solicitation on the part of the late Col. Fisk and his associates in the management of the Erie railway, who had personal knowledge of his especial fitness for the place, Mr. Hall consented to accept the responsible and laborious position of purchasing agent of that road, wherein his strong will, personal independence, thorough knowledge of men and business, and especially his eminent executive ability, found full scope, and soon made themselves felt in results so favorable to the financial condition of the company as to render his services a necessity thereafter, and to compel him to continue in the position, despite his repeatedly expressed wish to retire, up to the time of his death. He had also been a director of the road for nearly three years; but, fully occupied by the special duties of his own department, he gave little attention to, and assumed no responsibility for, the general management and policy of the company. These, it was well understood, were in the

exclusive control of an "inner circle" of the directory, to which Mr. Hall and several of his associates neither sought nor obtained admission, and of whose intentions and plans, until disclosed and developed by acts, they knew nothing. In the final overthrow of Jay Gould and the late notorious "Erie ring," however, Col. Hall played an important part, and was one of the three directors in the old board who commanded the full confidence of the rightful owners, now in authority in that corporation, and was consequently retained by them, both in his position as director and purchasing agent. It was, however, his firm purpose, at a near period in the future, to withdraw entirely from his connection with the company, with a view to devote the leisure thus secured to duties and pursuits more congenial to his personal tastes.

Though avoiding all active participation in public life, Col. Hall occupied a prominent social position in Brooklyn, where he resided, and took a lively personal interest in many of the enterprises intended to improve and adorn that city. He was the most active projector of the Prospect Park Association; was a member of the Art Association, and of several other clubs and associations.

Funeral services were held at his late residence in Brooklyn, the officiating clergyman being Rev. Dr. Buddington, (Congregationalist), assisted by Rev. Dr. Farley, (Unitarian), and were attended by a large concourse of prominent citizens, all testifying to the high esteem in which he was held in the city of his adoption. In the absence of Rev. Mr. Jenkins, the funeral services at Brattleboro, the following Sunday, in the Congregational Church, were conducted by Rev. Mr. Noyes, Unitarian clergyman, of Northfield, Mass. The church, the largest in town, could not hold the people, and his remains were borne tenderly to their final home in the beautiful grounds on Cemetery Hill, by his life-long associates and friends, and placed beside those of his three children, who had preceded him on the journey whence there is no return. He left a wife, two daughters and a son; also his mother, two brothers and a sister. He had accumulated an ample fortune, which he disposed of by will.

He was moulded on a large scale. His physical structure—large, compact, powerful—was a type of the whole man, and was the fitting abode of a head and heart of like proportions, all obedient to a will that yielded to no common obstacle. Endowed thus bountifully with all the strong elements of manhood, he did nothing weakly. Earnest and tenacious in the pursuit of desired ends, he rarely failed in attaining them. To his great strength was joined a remarkable quickness of perception and promptness in execution, qualities seldom found in one of his mould. He was essentially a fair-minded and just man, hating all shams and all forms of hypocrisy and meanness with a hatred that knew no bounds. Like most men of strong feeling and will, he was often impatient and sometimes imperious; but his strong sense of justice restrained him, even then, from serious wrong doing, and those who knew him best realized that his occasional brusqueness of manner seldom had a rough purpose, and not unfrequently concealed the kindest thoughts and intentions. His open-handed liberality is known to all, though but few of his constant acts of kindness and generosity have been heralded abroad. His tender affection for his family—for wife, children, sisters, brothers, and especially for his widowed mother, from whom he inherited many of his marked physical and mental traits, was deep and enduring and found constant expression, more in deeds than words. To his younger brothers and sister, on the death of his father many years ago, he acted a father's as well as an elder brother's part, and their preparation for and establishment in life, as their circumstances required, was his especial care. Among the strongest characteristics of his strong nature were his remarkable local attachments and his never-changing affection for his friends. Though he went out from among us while yet a boy, he never ceased to regard the place of his birth and the scene of his youthful trials and pleasures, as the one spot on all the earth most to be desired and cherished. No project having in view the interests and welfare of his native town, ever appealed to him in vain. He had already done much for her material advancement, but it is within the knowledge of many, that he looked forward with

peculiar pleasure to other and greater benefits he might bestow. In his death Brattleboro has lost a dutiful son and a most hearty and generous friend.

HON. B. D. HARRIS.

COL. ARNOLD J. HINES

Was born in Guilford, Vt., Jan. 28, 1805, married Sarah, daughter of Ezekiel Gore, of Bernardston, Mass., in 1827. Two daughters of this union are still living—Mrs. Mary J. Cutler and Mrs. Sarah A. Morrill—a son having died in infancy. His wife died March 14, 1835. In 1837, he married Maria L. Brown, granddaughter of Gamaliel Arnold, of Dummerston Hill, who still (1879) survives him. The result of this union was a daughter, Mrs. Julia M. Wilder, and a son, George A. Hines. His father, Thomas Hines, was by trade a millwright and the favorite right hand man of Dea. John Holbrook in establishing his first mechanical operations in this village, and in 1829, Arnold and his father removed to this place, where the remainder of their lives was passed.

Arnold J. Hines, as captain of the old artillery and colonel in the old Vermont State militia, in the declining days of our military organization, proved worthy to lead a "forlorn hope." He was prominent in the fire department, in securing the first village charter, and was one of the original members of the Prospect Hill Cemetery Association. As a principal or important actor in establishing and sustaining the only religious organization in this village south of Whetstone Brook, he will be long and gratefully remembered. In religion he was a firm believer in the final restoration of all mankind to holiness. In politics he was a strong anti-slavery Democrat until the christening of the Republican party, of which, it may be said, he was one of its original members. His last days, which were days of suffering, were characterized by the heroic resignation and tender patience which might be expected from a man of his large and generous nature, and his last effort, just as he was entering the valley of shadows, was a pleasant word and smile to a ministering friend.

[From the *Vermont Phoenix*.]

"He was for twenty-five years the senior partner of the well and widely known firm of Hines, Newman & Co.,

iron founders and machinists. In the responsible and too often thankless labors of the fire department, village and school offices, he was often employed, and his efforts therein were largely instrumental in giving character to this village. He was a man of excellent judgment, of good business habits, and his advice was frequently sought and highly appreciated by his townsmen. In all the relations of life, he was a man of integrity of character, combined with a geniality of disposition that commanded the respect and affection of his fellow-citizens no less than of his more intimate associates and friends. The existence of an internal tumor, which was rapidly developing, led him, about a year before his death, to retire from business and close up his worldly affairs. The tumor terminated his life April 6, 1862. An examination disclosed the fact that it was a fleshy, fibrinous substance, with several attachments to the abdomen. "It weighed 78 pounds. All the other organs of the body were in a sound condition, except as they were displaced by this monstrous tumor."

It seems that a large share of his nutriment was, in some mysterious way, diverted from its legitimate purpose to increasing the size of this formation. This sad case, so remarkable and without precedent here or elsewhere, so far as we know, is deemed worthy of record.

DR. CHARLES CHAPIN

Was born at Orange, Mass., July 10, 1803, but his father, Judge Oliver Chapin, a soldier of the Revolution, removed to Brattleboro almost directly afterwards, where he continued to reside and to act a prominent part in business and public affairs during the remainder of his life.

Dr. Chapin was fitted for college by Rev. Dr. Coleman, and graduated from Harvard University in 1823, when 20 years old. He went through the usual course of studies for the medical profession under the direction of the celebrated Dr. Bigelow, of Boston, and commenced the practice of medicine in Springfield, Mass., in 1826. In 1827, he married Elizabeth B. Bridge, of Charlestown, Mass., by whom he had one child, Elizabeth Alice, who married Joseph Clark in 1846 or '47.

In 1830, his first wife having died, he married Sophia Dwight Orne, of Springfield, by whom he had five children—Lucinda Orne, Oliver Howard, Mary Wells, William Orne and Charles Jones—all now (1878) living. In 1831, Dr. Chapin removed to Brattleboro, and soon after gave up the practice of medicine and thereafter devoted himself to business and public affairs, filling many public offices with credit and fidelity. He was a member of the legislature in 1833, and was for a long time deputy sheriff and the most active officer of that kind in the county. He was United States Marshal during the administration of President Pierce, and for many years was one of the efficient directors of the Vermont Mutual Insurance Company. He was one of the first members and organizers of the Unitarian Society of this place, and for 25 years was a favorite moderator and presiding officer at town meetings and other public gatherings, and his services were in frequent request to conduct funerals. For many years, and until infirmities forbade, he was the very acceptable and efficient chief engineer of our fire department; also a director of the Vermont Valley Railroad Company when their road was being constructed, in 1850, and at the same period a clerk of the company.

Dr. Chapin was an active, energetic, influential and useful man in this community for nearly 40 years, and whatever was given him to do was always well and faithfully done. During a period of several years after resigning his medical practice, his advice in council was deemed of importance by the profession. Nature had indeed been lavish in giving him excellence of form and feature, a good constitution and a commanding presence; high spirited, quick of apprehension, honorable and just in his dealings with all men, possessing all the advantages which education, wealth, social culture and position give, his influence was wide and enduring. While not without faults, his virtues were of the manly sort which command universal esteem. Suffering about seven years from paralysis, he died on the 47th anniversary of his second marriage, Jan. 6, 1878.—*Extract from the writings of Chas. K. Field.*

HON. ASA KEYES

Was born in Putney, Vt., May 30, 1787. His father was Deacon Israel Keyes. He fitted for college in the then somewhat famous Chesterfield, N. H., Academy, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1810. He engaged in teaching for a couple of years, then studied law with Judge Phineas White, of Putney, and one year with Ebenezer Rockwood, of Boston. He was admitted to the Windham County bar in 1814; married Sarah Britton, of Chesterfield, N. H., Jan. 7, 1815. He practiced law at Putney until 1833, when he removed to Brattleboro, where he has ever since resided. He early became a Mason and was for a time W. M. of Golden Rule Lodge in Putney.

He has held, and what is better, filled many official positions; he represented Putney in the lower branch of the legislature in 1826 and 1827, and Brattleboro in 1835. Was a senator of Windham County in 1855 and 1856, and both years a prominent member of the judiciary committee. He was Judge of Probate for the Westminster district while residing in Putney, and that position gave him the title of "Judge," which he has since borne. He was also, for a number of years, Register of Probate for the Westminster district, and for 15 years preceding 1879, Register of the Marlboro district. He has been a Justice of the Peace "since a time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." Was a trustee of the Windham Provident Institution for Savings from its origin, and of the Vermont Savings Bank since the change of name. He drew the will of Mrs. Marsh, the founder of the Vermont Asylum, and was for 35 years a trustee of that institution. He framed the charter for that institution and secured its passage through the legislature.

Judge Keyes early stepped into the front rank of his profession and always stayed there. The bar of Windham County has always been an able one, and he did his part for more than half a century to keep the standard of excellence high. Though not eminent as a jury advocate, he was a successful practitioner; he was a good draughtsman, a skillful pleader, and the best equity lawyer in Southern Vermont, if not in the whole State. His Supreme

Court briefs are models for other practitioners; he was always listened to attentively by the courts, for he never talked unless he had something to say. He was studious and painstaking, faithful to his clients and honest with the court. He was a good husband, a kind father, and always faithful to every trust; he never attained to wealth. The income arising from the practice of his profession he spent freely in his family, and gave generously to the church he attended, to public objects and to the poor and needy, as many among them can testify.

He is now, (March 22, 1879), nearly 92 years old, but still a healthy, vigorous old gentleman; he is the oldest living graduate of Dartmouth College, the oldest lawyer in Vermont, the oldest Mason and the oldest justice of the peace. His good, vigorous old age is due in part to a healthy constitution, but mainly to his temperate and methodical habits. Though never a "total abstainer," he has ever been temperate and abstemious in both eating and drinking. He always loved his pipe and a game of whist. To those who know him best, his conversation is still entertaining and instructive.

Of his four children, one is the wife of Judge Royall Tyler of this village; another, a faithful daughter, who cares for her father in his declining years; a son, Judge George B. Keyes, died in California two years since, and another daughter, deceased, was the wife of Dr. F. N. Palmer, of Boston, Mass.

CHAS. N. DAVENPORT.

HON. JONATHAN DORR BRADLEY,

Son of Hon. William C. Bradley, of Westminster, Vt., was born in Westminster, Vt., in 1803; was a graduate of Yale College and fitted for the legal profession; was married to Susan Crossman in 1829, and first practiced law at Bellows Falls, but the most of his professional life—about 30 years—was passed in Brattleboro, where he died in September, 1862. His widow and four sons are now, (1878), living. William C., a graduate of Harvard in 1851, and Richards now reside in this place. Stephen Rowe lives in New York and is of the firm of Hall, Bradley & Co., extensive manufacturers of white lead. Arthur C. graduated at Amherst, class of 1876.

The subject of our sketch was a grandson of Hon. Stephen R. Bradley, who was one of the foremost men of Vermont a hundred years ago. Before our State was a member of the Union, he rendered important services in resisting her enemies, and was highly fitted by nature and cultivation to advocate our claims—the right to exist as a State in the Union—against the determined opposition of New York. How grandly and triumphantly he assisted our infant State in her early struggles, has long since been recorded in history. [See Hall's History of Eastern Vermont]. During, and years before, the declaration of war with England in 1812,* he was United States Senator from this State, and his son, William C.,—the father of J. Dorr Bradley—was elected Representative to Congress a short time after the close of said war.

Hon. Jonathan Dorr Bradley, in some specialties, had no equal in his profession in this county, if in the State. His knowledge of mechanics—extensive scientific attainments and willingness to impart the same to others—rendered him an almost inexhaustible source of information upon matters often imperfectly understood by the learned, as well as those of more ordinary attainments. To thoroughly understand the laws governing the production of the natural and artificial, or the discovery and bringing to light a hidden or obscure truth, seemed to be the greatest pleasure of his life. Pecuniary motives had but little if anything to do with his scientific labors, so far as he was personally concerned, but he gladly and freely furnished theories for the practical. Those who have met him, in controversy at the bar or elsewhere, have learned that his mental exercises in the sciences did not render him a less formidable antagonist in debate.

In the days of Andrew Jackson he acted with the democracy, but he was not a radical, or so governed by prejudice as not to candidly weigh and examine the views of his opponents. His devotion to truth was ardent and unremitting, and he was always ready to

"Seize upon truth where e'er 'tis found,
On Christian or on heathen ground;
The plant's divine where e'er it grows,
Amongst our friends or 'mongst our foes,"

It became so apparent that the Democratic party had lost all claim to that name, by following John C. Calhoun to death and destruction, Mr. Bradley early left the sinking ship, and ever after acted with the dominant party in this State in sustaining the old flag, and shortly before our civil war—in 1856–57—he represented this town in the State Legislature. It was there he became noted by his able action in the State House question. There was healing in his presence before tumultuous assemblies and heated clashing of opinions. He was on the first board of directors of the Vermont & Massachusetts Railroad Co., and no one in this place exerted so powerful an influence in forwarding the construction of that road to Brattleboro. His simple presence at railroad meetings in towns on the route was to all a harbinger of success; but when came forth in earnest tones his arguments, honest convictions and prophecies, all doubts of success vanished. Difficulties or opposition only aroused him to greater efforts, and those efforts did not cease until the occasion for them passed away.

As memory calls up the early days of his advent here, we see him, as if but yesterday, at the Village Lyceum. From his inexhaustible mental resources came forth telling arguments, with playful sallies of wit, compelling a general laughter of the audience, more beneficial to the dyspeptic portion than all the patent medicines ever invented. Nor can we ever forget, when addressing a juvenile assembly, how he held the attention of little boys and girls, who would seem to see nothing but his genial countenance, and hear nothing but his words of wisdom, so attractively and ingeniously adapted to their comprehension. Upon one such occasion, in the Goodhue oak grove, in July, 1842, a stranger to Mr. Bradley, from Ohio, remarked, at the conclusion of Mr. Bradley's address, as follows:

"The gentleman who gave the last address has uttered the fewest words, but he

*See correspondence of Judge Tyler and Senator Robinson in Tyler papers.

has really said more than the five gentlemen who have preceded him. He is certainly a Christian, for he has given us the whole law and gospel. Who is he and what is his business?"

We replied: "He is a lawyer by profession, and his name is J. D. Bradley. If he is a Christian, I think he is not conscious of it, for he belongs to no church, and is rarely seen in attendance upon religious exercises."

"Real Christians," said he, "are the last ones to know it of themselves, but their light may so shine that others may know it. When you find a man who is quite positive he is a Christian, you may well be on the lookout for him. There never was a face like Mr. Bradley's on a bad man."

Perfect master of the science of adaptation to all grades of intellect, Mr. Bradley's remarks always found attentive listeners. The countenances of the hod-carrier, mechanic, scholar, farmer and merchant all assumed a more happy and elevated expression so long as the sound of his voice could be heard. His young professional brethren will ever gratefully remember the information imparted to them by him, in so modest and inquiring a manner, as to make it seem he was the learner and prevent, so far as possible, a feeling of obligation from his inferiors. After some 25 years practice of the law, his friend Roswell M. Field, a noted lawyer of St. Louis, reproved him for not giving the Yankee proof of success in life.

"Roswell," said he, "I have laid up my treasures in Heaven, where moth and rust doth not corrupt nor thieves break through and steal."

Several instances could be given where he, in his intercourse with mankind, faithfully obeyed the instructions in Proverbs, chapter 25, verse 5. We will give one instance of his ready wit:

Coming hastily into the law office of Mr. F., he enquired for Chitty on Contracts.

"What do you wish to know?" replied Mr. F., placing one finger on his forehead, "I carry my book here."

"I see," said Mr. Bradley, "bound in calf."

Near the close of a warm day in July, 1837, a prominent citizen of the village became highly excited in denouncing a

lecturer upon slavery. Wiping the perspiration from his brow, he said to Mr. Bradley:

"A man who will lecture about the country, forming abolition societies, deserves a coat of tar and feathers, and I hope Tyler will be ridden out of town on a rail before to-morrow night."

Mr. Bradley calmly replied: "I think among our societies we need one more, and I would suggest it be a *keep cool society*."

In conversation with a neighbor, upon the cultivation of plums, Mr. Bradley said: "I know the curculio is considered a formidable obstacle to the culture of plums, but to a certain extent they are needful to prevent a too great abundance of fruit. When they appear in excess, we must fight them, and if they are smarter than we are they will get all the plums, to which they are entitled, by the same rule governing in transactions of far greater importance."

[The following we received from Wm. C., eldest son of Mr. Bradley]:

"The late J. Dorr Bradley, soon after he entered on his professional career, received the gift from a friend of a noble mastiff, named Jowler, to which he became much attached. About that time a motion was made in the legislature to tax dogs, which gave rise to the following *jeu d'esprit* from his pen. The effect was to defeat the motion, and it was laid aside for many years; indeed, until he became a member himself, when it was again introduced, and he recited, at the request of a colleague, the lines to Jowler, with the same effect as before. Since his decease it has passed into a law. There is a likeness of Jowler in the possession of J. D. Bradley's family, painted by his friend Fisher."

TO MY DOG JOWLER.

Jowler! they have taxed you, honest friend!

Assessed you, put you in the roll,

To exile every dog they'll send,

Unless some friend will pay his poll.

By all that's good, the rascals meant

Betwixt us two to breed a strife,

And drive you into banishment,

Or bribe your friend to take your life.

But Jowler, don't you be alarmed!

If politicians do neglect you,

Confound their tax! you shan't be harmed,

I know your worth and I'll protect you!

But taxes by the constitution
 Convey the right to represent,
 So, dogs, by this same resolution,
 Might just as well as men be sent.

Now, dogs and men and voters hear!
 That Jowler's put in nomination
 To go, upon the coming year,
 And aid in public legislation.

Jowler, avoid the demagogues,
 Keep out of the minority;
 Take care to smell of other dogs,
 And vote with the majority.

How he was regarded by his most intimate friends and members of the legal profession in this State, may be learned by the action of a meeting of the bar of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Vermont, holden at Rutland, on the 3rd day October, 1862. Hon. Lucius B. Peck was called to the chair.

On motion of H. E. Stoughton, Esq., E. J. Phelps, A. P. Lynian and Horace Allen, Esqs., were appointed a committee to report appropriate resolutions relative to the decease of Hon. J. Dorr Bradley, of Brattleboro. On motion, Mr. Stoughton was added to the committee. The committee reported the following resolutions:

Resolved. That the members of this bar have heard, with profound sensibility and regret, the announcement of the death of Hon. J. Dorr Bradley, since the last term of this court.

Resolved. That it is due to his memory that this occasion should not be allowed to pass without placing upon record, as the unanimous and deliberate judgment of his brethren throughout this State, that the profession to which his life was devoted loses in his death one of its most valuable members and most admired ornaments.

Resolved. That we shall cherish an un-failing and grateful remembrance, which none who knew him would willingly forget, of his distinguished abilities as an advocate, his varied and elegant acquirements as a scholar, his genial and attractive qualities as a man; and shall recall with a sad pleasure, in the scenes from which he has departed, those professional labors we shared with him, enriched on his part by learning so complete, by wit so rare and sense so full, and inspired always by so thorough an appreciation of what belonged to the lawyer and the gentleman.

Resolved. That these resolutions and the proceedings of this meeting be presented to the court, with the request of the bar that they be allowed to be entered on the minutes, and that the clerk of the court be

desired to transmit a copy to the family of the deceased, and to furnish copies for publication.

E. J. PHELPS, for Committee.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

LUCIUS B. PECK, Chairman.

CLERK'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES }
 CIRCUIT COURT, DIST. OF VERMONT. }

I hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true copy of record.

B. B. SMALLEY, Clerk.

[From the *Vermont Watchman* of Sept. 19th, 1862:

"It is with great sorrow that we record the death of this distinguished gentleman, at his residence in Brattleboro, on the 9th inst. We learn that he was taken severely ill with fever some three weeks since, and that his disease made rapid progress, until it quenched one of the most cultivated intellects and genial hearts that our State has produced. He had a discerning, rapid and comprehensive mind, an elegant and varied culture. He was quick and ardent in his sympathies, a lover of truth and justice, and a fervid hater of all shams and hypocrisy. He was a member, for Brattleboro, of the House of Representatives for two years, in which the State House controversy was waged, and distinguished himself as leader in debate in that most brilliant conflict.

"If it had not been for his deafness, which prevented his hearing all points of discussion, no man that Vermont has produced would have surpassed him in the debate in the halls of legislation. But whatever might have been the qualities that fitted him for a public career, he was most eminent in social and private life. His rare store of information and culture were open to his friends, and he had few equals in the genial exchanges and conversations of social life. His reading was extensive and *recherche*, his memory was retentive, his style of conversation was playful and captivating and always appropriate to his theme, his perceptions were quick and vivid, his illustrations apt and beautiful, and his whole air and manner reminded us of the school of elder times in which he had his training. The death of such a man is a public calamity, and in common with his nearer associates and

neighbors and friends, we would lay a small tribute of our high appreciation of his worth upon his fresh made grave."

[The above was undoubtedly from the pen of Hon. E. P. Walton.—Ed.]

We omitted to state that Hon. Stephen R. Bradley was the first U. S. Senator chosen from Vermont.

WILLIAM MORRIS HUNT,

The eldest son of Hon. Jonathan Hunt, of Vernon, Vt., and Jane Maria Leavitt, of Suffield, Conn., from whose maternal side he inherited his genius for art, was born in Brattleboro, Vt., March 31, 1824.

Upon the death of his father, in 1832, his mother removed from Brattleboro with her family to New Haven, Conn., where William was placed at Mr. Skinner's school. He very early showed skill in drawing, and several finely drawn sketches and even small cameo heads are preserved in the family, done by him previous to his tenth year.

In New Haven, Signor Gambadella, an Italian gentleman who had fled from Italy during the troublesome times of Silvio Pellico, was engaged to give William his first regular instructions in drawing.

In 1839, he was prepared for college by Mr. William Wells, of Cambridge, Mass., and was matriculated at Harvard in 1840. Owing to a pulmonary difficulty during his senior year, a change of climate was recommended by his physicians, and Oct. 9, 1843, he accompanied his mother and family to Europe. As his life henceforward was devoted to art, a sketch of his career as an artist will best define the limits of this paper.

The winter and spring of 1843-44, was spent in Rome, where he applied himself to the study of drawing and sculpture. During the summer, he traveled through Switzerland on horseback, visited Paris and many places of interest in England, and in the spring of 1845 went to Athens and Constantinople. In 1845 he entered the Art Academy of Dusseldorf, where he devoted himself exclusively to anatomy and drawing, and not liking the style of this school, he did not join the class in painting. While in Dusseldorf he lived in the family of Leutze, the artist, and held most friendly relations with Lessing, Sohn, Schrödter, and other notable men of that school.

At this time Lessing was painting his

picture, "The Martyrdom of John Huss," and selected the head and figure of his friend Hunt as a model for the martyr.

He passed the summer of 1846 in America, then returned to Paris. Preferring the French method in painting, Mr. Hunt entered the studio of Thomas Couture in the spring of 1848. Here for a year or more he worked in the scholar's room, when, at the suggestion of his master, he took a large studio with Couture in the "rue de la Tour des Dames," formerly occupied by Horace Vernet. While working here he made his first exhibition in the French "salon," and his pictures of "The Prodigal Son" and "The Fortune Teller" received very favorable public notice. At the next annual exhibition he sent to the "salon," amongst others, his picture of the "Marguerite." This picture was marked for purchase on the private list of Napoleon, but owing to political troubles no paintings were bought by him that year.

At this time he became acquainted with Jean Francois Millet, then living in the hamlet of Barbison in the forest of Fontainebleau. Between them a strong friendship was formed that resulted in Hunt's going to Barbison to study near his friend. Here or in Paris he continued to work for several years, purchasing, meanwhile, many of Millet's pictures long before the latter had acquired his pre-eminent European reputation. The genius of no living artist seems to have impressed Hunt so strongly as the grand simplicity of Millet.

To the first Universal Exposition, held in Paris in 1855, Mr. Hunt sent several pictures, "The Violet Girl" and "Girl at the Fountain," which were pronounced by Theophile Gautier the best in the American department.

Returning to America in 1855, he married Miss Perkins, of Boston, and passed a year in Brattleboro, Vt., and thence went to reside in Newport, R. I., spending, however, a winter with friends in the Azores—1857-58.

A ludicrous incident occurred at this time, when several of his pictures, that had received praiseworthy comments from the Parisian press, were sent to our National Academy. These were mentioned by the art critics of New York, of that day, as

decidedly the worst specimens of art in the exhibition, with the exception, perhaps, of a small painting by a Mrs. X * * ! Since 1861, Mr. Hunt has resided in Boston, with the exception of two years in Europe, and two winters in Mexico and Florida.

In Boston his time has been devoted chiefly to portrait painting, and among the best known are those of Chief Justice Shaw, John Quincy Adams, William M. Everts, Gov. John A. Dix, and one of himself. About 1868, he opened his studio to scholars for two or three years, and when some of his scholars formed classes of their own, he continued deeply interested and has ever maintained over them a constant personal supervision. It is to his devotedness and untiring efforts in assisting the younger artists that the healthy impulse to art in New England is largely due and recognized.

It was during these lessons that one of his pupils wrote down daily a few of his remarks to the different scholars, which were later, (1875), published under the title of "Talks on Art." This little work had a great success in England as well as in this country. John Millais, the English artist, wrote the preface to the English edition, and the reviews in England, and the press generally, had very complimentary notices on the work, besides most flattering letters were written about it by distinguished persons, among others by the poet Browning.

But figure painting alone has by no means absorbed the whole of Mr. Hunt's time. While in Europe, he modeled, restored and put in marble the beautiful head of the Neapolitan Psyche. He also cut many fine heads in cameo, (1847), and lithographed and published, about 1859, a series of his own paintings. Besides, he has devoted considerable time to landscapes, and among the most memorable are his views of Niagara, painted in the summer of 1878. His last great work was an order by the State of New York for two large allegorical pictures for the new capitol at Albany. The subjects of these paintings, each 45x16 feet, were "Anahita," or "The Flight of Night," and "The Discoverer." These grand paintings, on stone, finished in 55 working days, in December, 1878, were hailed by the artists as

making a new departure in art, and they have received unqualified approbation from the press, as the most important works of their kind in America.

In personal appearance, Mr. Hunt was about five feet 11 inches in height, slender, but sinewy. He had a compact head, aquiline nose, keen gray eyes, and long gray beard. He was of a very nervous temperament, a most serious worker, but off his work overflowing with vivacity. There was no brighter wit, and he could tell a humorous incident to the life. Very sensitive not to ruffle the feelings of others, yet he had, perhaps, the one fault of being over-absorbed in art, and we may add in fine horses.

Since the above was written it has become our sad task to record the death of Mr. Hunt, which occurred Sept. 9, 1879, at the Isle of Shoals, off Portsmouth, N. H. In compliance with an often expressed desire, he was buried in Brattleboro, Vt. A deep public as well as private interest was taken in Mr. Hunt's death.

In the fall of 1879, a loan exhibition of many of his paintings and charcoal drawings opened at the Boston Art Museum, and was visited by 60,000 persons.

In conclusion, a word may be added concerning the two great mural paintings at Albany. Although they were finally executed with great rapidity and by methods of unsurpassed durability, yet both the subjects, "The Discoverer" and "Anahita," or, "The Flight of Night," cover, in their conception, partial treatment at long intervals and final rendering, almost the whole of his artistic career.

Of "The Discoverer," a sketch exists made by Mr. Hunt many years ago; while the idea of "Anahita" as a pendant to Guido's "Aurora," was first suggested in 1847, by the writer of this notice in the following lines:

ANAHITA.

Enthroned upon her car of light, the moon
Is circling down the lofty heights of Heaven;
Her well-trained courses wedge the blindest
depths

With fearful plunge, yet heed the steady hand
That guides their lonely way. So swift her
course,

So bright her smile, she seems on silver wings,
O'er-reaching space, to glide the airy main;

Behind, far-flowing, spreads her deep blue veil,
Inwrought with stars that shimmer in its wave.

Before the car an owl, gloom sighted, flaps
His weary way; with melancholy hoot
Dispelling spectral shades that flee
With bat-like rush, affrighted, back
Within the blackest nooks of caverned Night.
Still Hours of darkness wend around the car,
By raven tresses half concealed; but one,
With fairer locks, seems lingering back for
Day.

Yet all with even measured footsteps mark
Her onward course. And floating in her train
Repose lies nestled on the breast of Sleep,
While soft Desires enclasp the waist of
Dreams,

And light-winged Fancies flit around in troops.

L. H.

From Boston Daily Advertiser, Jan. 4, 1879.

MURAL PAINTINGS.—Mr. Hunt's mural paintings in the assembly chamber at Albany, N. Y., could be approached, a week or two ago, by a scaffolding, which is now removed. These paintings were, of course, made with the intention of their being seen from the floor or galleries; but the view from the scaffolding was full of an interest of its own, as it was there possible either to examine the most delicate details of the artist's work, or to look at it across the great hall it completes. Some account of such a view may, therefore interest even those friends of Mr. Hunt who mean to see his last and best work for themselves.

We are told, and it is easy to believe, that the assembly chamber is the largest and most beautiful room in this country. Its general effect is cheerful, but grave; it is built entirely of stone, much of it of a warm, yellow gray; the ceiling is vaulted, and some slight decorative use of deep red and deep blue relieves its carved work. Mr. Hunt's paintings, "The Flight of Night" and "The Discoverer," occupy arched compartments on the south and north walls, each 45 feet long by 16 high. The first glimpse which one caught of these pictures, in going upon the scaffolding, was Hope's extended arm, as she points the way across the sea for the Discoverer. He stands in his dark boat, his arms folded, a serious figure full of resolution; he, too, is looking forward, but there is no wild joy in his steady face; he

has not seen the country for which he is looking, and his voyage is a long one. He has no company but his own Fortune and Science and Faith and Hope. But he can want no better friends than these. The Fortune raises the sail behind him, and holds the rudder with a firm hand. She is young and strong, as the Fortune of a New World ought to be; she is wonderfully beautiful, and, though she has broad wings to fly away with, her face shows that she is not the Fortune to desert the man who has trusted her. Hope is leaning on the bow of the boat and pointing forward; her's is a strong maidenly figure, too, with a lovely, hopeful face. Beside her Science rises from the water, and holds out her charts to the Discoverer; her face is turned toward him, and her white shoulders and proud head and gliding motion are what impress you. And far to the left, before all, swims Faith, looking down away from the bright afternoon sky and all her sisters, but sure in her heart of the New World. This picture is bright, both in key of color and of light and shade, though not in the least gaudy. The sky is that of late afternoon, with the beginning of sunset in the west, to which Hope is pointing. The sea, as well as the sky, is full of soft, bright color. The Discoverer stands dark, not black, against the sky; the sail which Fortune holds is ruddy in the shadow, and her own figure, though fair and delicate flesh and blood, sends the distance behind it miles and miles away. The whole composition is full beyond description of the life and motion of the sea.

There is as much color, life and motion in the picture on the opposite wall, but of a far different kind. Any one who has seen just before sunrise the slender crescent moon pale in the eastern sky, with all the mists of the night flying away before the dawn, can form some idea of the general feeling and color of this picture. But it is not in every morning sky that one can see, as here we do, the Goddess of the Night herself against the crescent, rushing down with her three wild horses into the abyss of darkness. She does not try to restrain them, though she sees over her shoulders the coming day; a dark spirit is laying his hand on one of them to keep them back, but there is no stopping such

horses as these. Below the Moon-Goddess, and apparently under her protection, are a sleeping mother and her little child; the morning light might wake them too soon, fast though they are carried from it, and a flying boy is screening it away. The noble and beautiful figure of the goddess, seated on the clouds, her right hand extended toward the darkness, is relieved upon bright light all about her. But her own crescent shines mysteriously brighter than all; her three wonderful horses, one white, one gray and white, one bay,—horses to whom rest seems impossible,—come plunging out of the faint mists on their way to darker places. The figure who is trying to restrain them holds an inverted torch; whether it be against his will or not, he is going as fast as they. The beauty of the two sleeping figures makes one wish they were never to be awakened. But behind all, down in the east, stretch the level lines of the irresistible sunrise.

Both of these pictures, admirable as are their composition and general effect, are equally admirable in grace and precision of detailed drawing and modeling. Everything is treated with the noble simplicity proper to decorative work and to all work, but it is the simplicity of deep knowledge; all is there, but nothing obtrudes itself. To the observer, within two feet of these paintings, there is nothing unfinished or sketchy about the drawing; the heads, the hands and feet, the wonderful outline and modeling of the figures, all are firm and decided and complete. The gods see everywhere; it is to be regretted that they should monopolize a near view, which would help so many young painters and sculptors. Strongly individual as these pictures are, they fulfill exactly their leading part in the general decoration of the hall. That key of color and of light and shade was chosen by the artist which would best carry out the conception of the architect, however difficult that key might be, and this sacrifice, if it were one, has brought its own reward. Mr. Hunt's work has helped Mr. Eidlitz's hall, and this as well helps the painting.

Much as we may wish those paintings were in Boston, we cannot wish them elsewhere than in a place which so well

deserves them in every way. In fact, a visit to the unfinished assembly chamber gave one an impression of generous confidence between workers of different kinds, which cannot be easily forgotten. Very fortunate is the building committee which has such a head as Governor Dorsheimer. But next Tuesday, when the building is formally opened, will be a day of triumph to not one or two men only, but to many. Mr. Hunt's paintings are in the best sense historical, for the story they tell is not only true, but is going on now among us all, and every one has his part in it. He has brought to this work the thought and study of years, the experience of all his life, and his own high powers. Those who admired his work before, will find him a greater painter even than they thought. Those who disliked it before, cannot fail to change their minds in some degree before pictures so admirable. They form a new departure in American art, and a new departure worthy of the most serious recognition, thankfulness and congratulation.

HON. JACOB ESTEY.

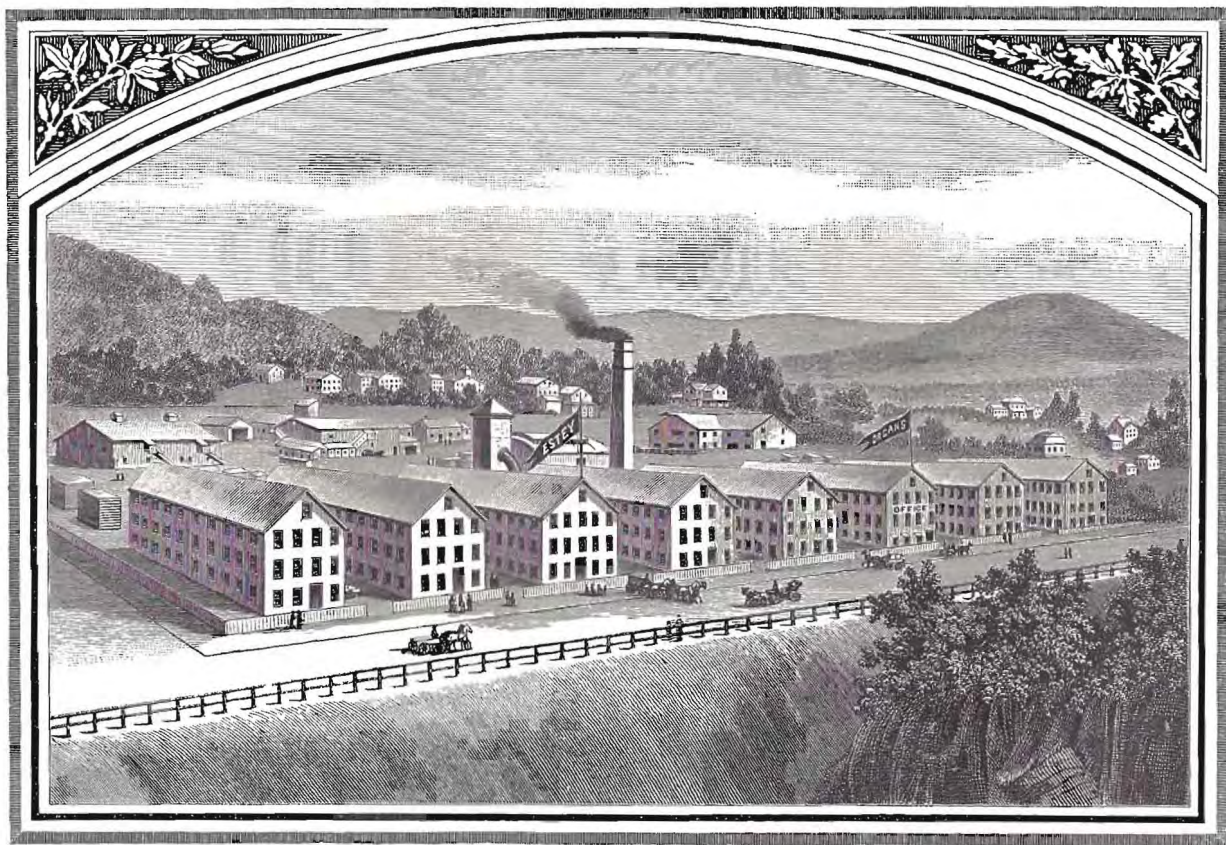
Now universally known as one of the foremost business men of New England, was born in the town of Hinsdale, N. H., Sept. 30, 1814, but has been a resident of Brattleboro the last 43 years. Though deprived of parental care and training at a very early age—thrown upon the mercies of the world when not quite five years old—his life has been remarkably successful. Shifting about from one place to another, meeting indifference, selfishness, neglect and ill treatment, from which there was no relief or escape but by flight, his after career seems so wonderful, and if not so exceptional, we should be inclined to doubt the propriety of Solomon's injunction in Prov. 22: 5. Brattleboro abounds in instances of the strictest compliance with the instructions of the wise man, and the results may be seen and compared with the results of a course exactly opposite.

We know but little of his early wanderings from place to place, to obtain fair treatment or desirable conditions where he could be free in the untrammelled exercise of his native capacity, yet we cannot for a moment doubt that the trials and difficulties he successfully encountered had much to



Wm. F. F. & Co. Boston

Jacob Estey



do in shaping his future destiny. Another subjected to the same conditions as was Mr. Estey, might have become dissolute, improvident and wretched, but with his powerful vital organization, iron will, self control, and great variety of mental resources, opposing influences, perhaps, proved more beneficial than otherwise, like sprinkling water on a blacksmith's fire, to produce a greater desirable effect. From the time he first began to act in his business life, he manifested a sagacity in discovering ways and means, unthought of by others, to improve natural resources to the best advantage, not only for himself, but to cause the world to be beneficially affected by his action. Hisequal in administrative ability, power of organization and prudential management of a large business, cannot be found in this region.

In 1848, he erected a large building near the south bridge on Main street, where for many years stood the old wagon shop owned by Eleazar Farnsworth. The upper stories of this new building were devoted to the manufacture of melodeons, as the instruments were then called. This business had been carried on here in a small way several years previous to the time Mr. Estey engaged, with others, in the manufacture of these instruments. The demand for instruments rendered more room needful, and another larger building was erected south of the bridge, in that locality known in early times as "Squabble Hollow." The early names of some of our village localities are not very attractive. The neighborhood of the "Omnibus" was known as "Polecat," and at the north, where is the Park or Common, "Toad Hill." How the name of "Squabble Hollow" originated we have not been informed, but we know there was a deadly squabble in one of the old low buildings of this locality in the summer of 1850. There and at that time, Peter Moore, in a quarrel with a French Canadian, received a fatal stab in the abdomen. By removing the old unsightly buildings and wiping out "Squabble Hollow," Messrs. Jacob Estey & Co. made an important improvement in this part of the village.

In the fall of 1857, the manufactories were burned down, but very soon rebuilt, to be again destroyed in 1864, and two firemen—Messrs. Nichols and Kittredge—in

their labors upon this occasion lost their lives. The manufactories were again rebuilt, and also a much larger one was erected on Frost's meadows, bordered on the south by Whetstone Brook, where was ample room for the large amount of lumber required constantly on hand. The sudden rise of Whetstone Brook in 1869, drowned one of their workmen, carried off several thousand dollars worth of lumber, and so endangered the safety of the manufactory, other and higher grounds were obtained on Birge street, where the company erected eight organ shops, each of three stories, 100 feet in length, where the whole business is now carried on. Large reservoirs of water, constantly supplied, on grounds high above the buildings, render it possible, at a moment's notice, to deluge any part of the premises. They have also two steam fire engines, in readiness for emergencies in any part of the village, and on several occasions they have rendered highly important service in extinguishing and preventing fires from spreading over the village.

Several hundred men have been in constant employ a large share of the time, all through the general business depression, commencing in 1873, down to the present time.

The field upon which the financial resources of this company is gathered, reaches beyond the United States; therefore, local conditions or circumstances, adverse or destructive to many other enterprises, is not sufficient to stop the profitable operations of this company. It may be considered fortunate, not only for the town but for the world, that such important interests are controlled by men of high moral aims, public spirit and liberality.

Mr. Estey was one of the first and principal actors in organizing the Baptist church and society in this place, in 1840. Benevolent, educational and Christian institutions, in various parts of this country, have received pecuniary assistance from this company, which, in its beneficial effects, will be felt to the remotest time. The two junior members of this firm, Capt. J. J. Estey and Col. L. K. Fuller, have been mainly instrumental in organizing, equipping and sustaining the infantry and artillery of this place. Never, even in the most palmy days of old military times,

have we seen, in this town, military companies so apparently efficient and warlike as the battery or flying artillery company under the command of Col. Fuller. We have often heard it said there is nothing of the kind superior, if equal, in the State of Vermont.

A large portion of a new department of this village has been built up and is sustained by this manufactory of cottage organs. Encountering so many difficulties—trials by fire, water, unpropitious times for business—this company has shown a courage, enterprise and perseverance that compels the admiration of friends and enemies.

We make the following extract from "*New England Manufacturers and Manufactories*," 1879.

"Prominent in the manufacture of parlor organs is the firm of J. Estey & Co., of Brattleboro, Vt.

The families of the name of Estey, are descended from three brothers, who came from England and settled in Massachusetts, early in the seventeenth century. The great-grandfather of Jacob Estey, founder and present head of the firm, also named Jacob, was a farmer in Sutton, Mass., but moved early in life to Royalston.

His son Jacob owned and managed a farm in that town, and also kept a public house.

Of his seven children, but two attained maturity. The eldest, Isaac, having married Patty Forbes, of Royalston, went with his brother Israel to Hinsdale, N. H., where they built a saw-mill and engaged in the manufacture of lumber. This enterprise was a failure.

Israel Estey left the town and State, and went to Ann Arbor, Mich., where he engaged in farming.

His elder brother, Isaac, remaining with his family, was arrested for debt and thrown into the county jail. He remained there thirty days, at the end of which time he took the poor debtor's oath, and was released from his liabilities. He then engaged in farming.

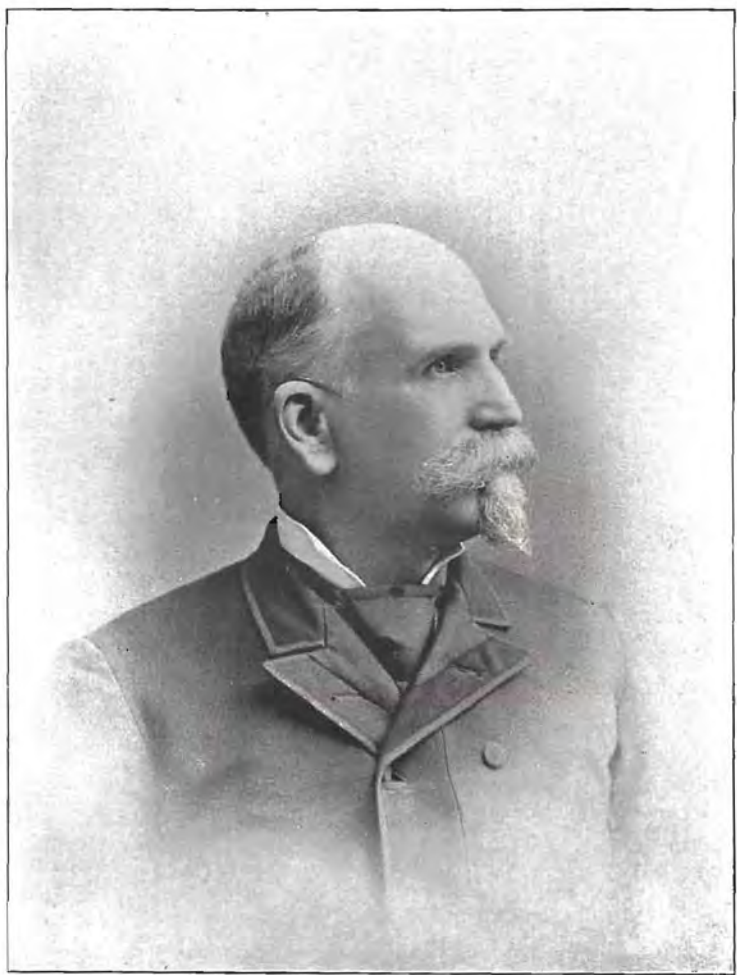
Jacob Estey was one of eight children, seven of whom, five sons and two daughters, still survive. He was born September 30, 1814, and was, when four years of

age, adopted by a wealthy family in the neighborhood. After remaining with them seven years he ran away, and walked to Worcester, Mass., where a brother lived, and where he went to work on a farm. During the next four years he was employed on farms in Rutland, Millbury and other places in that vicinity. At seventeen he engaged with T. & J. Sutton, of Worcester, as an apprentice to learn the trade of a plumber, including the manufacture of lead pipe, and remained with them four years.

In February, 1835, he went to Brattleboro, Vt., with two hundred dollars, and there purchased the business, tools and real estate of a plumbing and lead pipe concern, and hired a shop on premises opposite the present Brattleboro House. In 1850, the proprietors of a small organ factory, which occupied a part of his building, being unable to pay their rent, he accepted in settlement an interest in the business, and two years later purchased the whole establishment, which then employed six hands, for \$2700. Mr. Estey now turned his attention especially to the organ manufacture, and a few years after devoted himself exclusively to it. He continued in successful operation until 1866, when he received into partnership, Levi K. Fuller and his son, Julius J. Estey.

Mr. Estey was married in 1837, to Desdemona Wood, of Brattleboro. Their surviving children are Abby E., born Sept. 21, 1842, and married to Levi K. Fuller, and Julius J., born Jan. 8, 1845, and married to Florence Gray, of Cambridge, N. Y. Mr. Estey represented the town of Brattleboro in the Vermont Legislature in 1868 and 1869, and the district, including that town, in the Senate of 1872 and 1873. He is a director in the Central Vermont Railroad. Mr. Estey is still in the prime of life and retains his business activity. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and has contributed freely to religious interests.

Levi K. Fuller was born in Westmoreland, N. H., Feb. 23, 1841, and at the age of about eighteen, engaged with Campbell Chubbuck, of Roxbury, Mass., in learning the trade of machinist. The next year he went to Brattleboro, and entered, on his own account, upon the manufacture of cylinder Planers and Mowing Machines.



*Yours truly,
Lionel R. Fuller*

He was successful, and continued in this business until April 1, 1866, when he became a partner in the firm of J. Estey & Co. Since 1866 he has superintended the manufacturing department.

His inventions had reference to new devices and adjustments, and are protected by patents. He has also made improvements in machinery specially adapted to a variety of the processes of manufacture.

Julius J. Estey spent two years in the Military Academy at Norwich, Vt., and at nineteen entered his father's office, where he received his training for the position."

ADDISON BROWN

Died May 11, 1872, at his home in this village. He closed, in quietness and peace, "with eye undimmed and his natural intellectual force unabated," his earthly career, useful and honorable, at the age of 73 years. For the greater part of the past forty years he has made Brattleboro his home. Here he began his public service in the ministry of the gospel. And to the furtherance of the highest interests of this, his adopted home, and through it those of the State and the nation, he gave the devoted effort of a long and laborious life.

Born at New Ipswich, N. H., March 11, 1799, the last year of the eighteenth century, his education, life and spirit were emphatically of, and kept pace with, the nineteenth. His collegiate and theological education were furnished by Harvard College and the Cambridge Theological school. A graduate of the class of 1826, and of the class of 1831 from the Theological school, he became minister of the newly established Unitarian church of this village in 1833. As its first minister, he continued in its pastorate nearly 14 years, and on dissolving his official connection remained, with brief interruptions, until his death, one of its most devoted members. His successors in its pastorate will bear warm testimony to the friendliness of his relations to them, and the steadfastness of his endeavors to forward their labors for its prosperity.

His connection with the Brattleboro Unitarian church terminated Dec. 1, 1845. Though continuing to preach as occasion offered during the greater part of the remainder of his life, Mr. Brown formed no

new pastoral connection. With the deepest interest in the advancement of the general good, which he always held to be the great aim of the church and the ministry, he turned his attention to other methods of promoting it. The cause of education especially interested him. To it he gave increasingly his thought and energies. The condition of the public schools in this region excited his deepest concern. He saw they were far behind what the public need and the possibilities of the case required; he sought to remodel the schools on a higher and more effective plan, and he aimed to bring a more direct relation between the parents of the pupils and the teachers and schools entrusted with their education. In 1841, he had the gratification of seeing a response to his efforts, in the introduction into the schools of the graded system. But aware that not even the best system can dispense with that "eternal vigilance" which is the price of all worthy attainment, he labored to the end of his public life to deepen the sense of responsibility in the public mind for the efficiency of the schools, and he rendered an inestimable service. He held office as superintendent of the schools in Windham county from 1846 until that office was abolished, after which, for several years, he acted as superintendent of the schools of the town of Brattleboro. To his care and faithfulness, which never relaxed until his physical powers failed, the schools of our village were greatly indebted for the efficiency which they have attained. Well do Brattleboro's teachers know what a wealth of sympathy and efficient help in all their efforts to improve the schools under their charge was given them by Mr. Brown, by his personal interest and care, and by his efforts through the public press.

With the press he became connected in 1862, when Dr. Charles Cummings, summoned from the editorial chair to the battlefield, relinquished the charge of the *Vermont Phoenix*. Mr. Brown became editor and one of the proprietors, which post he held until March, 1871, when failing health compelled his retirement. Loyally, in the bitter days of civil war, he stood by the flag of our Union; ceaselessly he identified and toiled to induce others to identify the fortunes and significance of that starry

flag with the broadest and most generous ideas of liberty and the rights of man, his works attest, and not only they, but a son and son-in-law cheerfully surrendered to his country's service, and who being dead yet speak of his loyal and tender sympathy with them in their brave young consecration. He realized the importance of his post as editor of a newspaper, and sought, in every way that opened before him, to make the journal in his control powerful for good. He labored to identify his paper with all that was true and good. He made it a journal whose columns could bring a blush of shame to no pure mind. One of the best among the prints of the Green Mountain State it was his pride to have it. With a special interest he advocated the cause of woman's elevation. He set no bounds to his claim of rights for her. To her largest aspirations he lent a faithful, helping voice. Not alone her pleading for a higher education, not alone her assertion of right and opportunity to labor in other spheres than those heretofore at her command; not alone her right to the possession and use of her own earnings, but, besides and beyond, her right to enter on every sphere to which she felt a divine call, a native fitness, and to the enjoyment of full political rights, found in him a devoted, and, so far as was possible to a mind so finely balanced and so judicial as his, an enthusiastic advocate. Indeed, wherever oppression was, there was he to be found exposing and withstanding it. In the days when slavery's night brooded over the land, he stood one of the lights of liberty that prophesied the coming of the dawn. At the side of the slave he placed himself to recognize in him a man and a brother, and demand for him the full possession of his rights. And the slavery of strong drink found no more steadfast enemy than he. In his own person, in his home, in all his public teaching and writing, he was the advocate and exemplar of temperance. To devoted advocacy, to a constancy that could not by pelf or argument be turned aside from its noble purpose, he joined a quietness, a candor of temper, a disposition to do justice to all sides, which nobly illustrated the practicableness and the beauty of a true temperance.

As an editor, he illustrated in his own modest way some of the highest qualities of a true journalist. He would not for any consideration stoop to anything debasing. No chance of making a striking point would move him to be unjust. He would speak the truth, the broad, careful, just truth. He would speak it kindly and calmly, and "with malice toward none." If he missed the brilliance which many affect, he gained the reality which they miss. So he could be utterly trusted, and was a safe and helpful guide. His mind was clear, his principle high, his purpose honest, his spirit pure. To be good and do good were his life's great aims. When he quitted his editorial post he went forth to his retirement without reproach.

Of him is it emphatically true that he was good. His religious creed was broad and simple. It could be all summed up in love to God and love to man. His life was devoted chiefly to others' good. He believed in personal righteousness rather than in profession of piety. To do justly, love mercy and walk humbly with God, formed his great aim. It is safe to say that he left the world without an enemy, but not without many a friend by whom his memory will long and tenderly be cherished.—*From the Vermont Phoenix.*

WILLIAM H. ROCKWELL, M. D.

William Haydon Rockwell was born in East Windsor, Conn., Feb. 15, 1800. He was the fourth child and only son in a family of eight children, of Charles and Sarah Haydon Rockwell. His father was a farmer, as were several generations of only sons before him, a fact that rendered him especially desirous that his only son should succeed himself in the cultivation of an estate that had been long in the family. But though not inclined to adopt this for his permanent pursuit, the knowledge of farming here acquired was afterwards of great service in aiding him to advance the interests of those whose welfare became the chief concern of his life.

A rather precocious fondness for the study of mathematics enabled young Rockwell to early master the science of surveying. This proficiency gained him, at the age of 17, the position of leading surveyor in the neighboring towns, and

by the time he had attained his majority, he was appointed surveyor-in-chief of Hartford county. During the intervals that occurred between this and other engagements, he found time to aid his father when his work pressed more heavily, and also to prepare himself to pass the first three examinations, and to enter the junior class of Yale College. From this institution he was graduated with distinction in 1824. He received soon after the appointment of principal of the Nichols Academy at Dudley, Mass., and remaining there two years, he then entered on the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Thomas Hubbard, a professor in the Yale College Medical School. While yet an undergraduate, he was appointed assistant physician in the Retreat for the Insane at Hartford, then under the charge of the noted alienist, Dr. Eli Todd, where he remained until his return to the Yale Medical School, from which he was graduated in 1831. Though earnestly invited to resume his position in the Retreat, and having now a strong predilection for the specialty, to which he hoped sometime to return, he wisely judged it better to first gain more experience in the general practice of his profession, and a favorable opportunity offering, he at once entered on the practice in Durham, Conn. He was there not quite two years when, in response to a most urgent request from his old friend and preceptor, Dr. Todd, then in failing health, he returned to the Retreat. Here he continued as assistant physician until called to Brattleboro, though acting superintendent during Dr. Todd's disabling illness, and for some time after his death.

Dr. Rockwell was married June 25, 1835, to Mrs. Maria F. Chapin, a native of Salisbury, Conn.

He received the appointment of superintendent of the Vermont Asylum for the Insane, from the board of trustees, June 28, 1836, but he did not assume charge until the following October, when his services were required to supervise the completion of the alterations and additions to the building, purchased by the trustees, was undergoing, to render it suitable for the reception of patients. This building, a wooden structure of rather imposing exterior, stood on beautiful grounds then

known as Woodland, and when remodeled was very well adapted to the purpose in view. It occupied the site of the present Marsh building, and with the premises and 45 acres of meadow land adjacent was purchased with the legacy of \$10,000, bequeathed by Mrs. Anna Marsh, who died in 1834. By the kind thoughtfulness of this most philanthropic lady, and the remarkable stewardship of Dr. Rockwell, Vermont was placed far in advance of most of the States of the Union in her ability to take proper care of her insane.

The asylum was opened for the reception of patients December 12, 1836. At that time it was by many supposed to be of ample size to accommodate all that would be sent to it for many years; but patients came in so rapidly that scarce a year had elapsed before it became evident that a much larger building would soon be required. Not long after, a centre building and one wing of a new asylum, a brick structure, designed after the best model then known, was erected on the grounds opposite the original building, which afterwards, until vacated and removed, was called the "old asylum."

To the construction of the institution, long since grown to be one of the largest in the country, the State has contributed various sums amounting in the aggregate to \$23,000. This is the only outside aid the asylum has ever received from any source, while, under the management of the late superintendent, it has been extended, rebuilt, as to the large portion destroyed by fire in 1862, remodeled in some parts before and since that catastrophe, and has besides supported itself from the first on income derived from private patients. These patients came from all sections of the United States; also from the West Indies, the Bermuda Islands, the Canadas, and the British Provinces, and were attracted hither by the wide spread reputation of Dr. Rockwell for treating mental diseases. And to establish the institution on so firm a foundation that it might continue to be of as great benefit in the future to the insane of moderate means, and to the dependent insane of Vermont, as it was to them and others during his superintendency, with the hope that it might be ever increasing in its

capacity for usefulness, was the great aim of Dr. Rockwell's long continued, most assiduous and untiring labors.

While at Hartford, he had longed for an opportunity of attempting an experiment, before untried, of largely engaging the male patients of an asylum in farm labor; and it is known that the favorable location of the Vermont Asylum for such purpose greatly influenced him in his decision to accept the superintendency. But, as shown in some of his earlier reports, he met with much opposition from some of his brother specialists, who deemed the project impracticable and dangerous. His was not the character, however, to be stayed by ordinary obstacles, and a few seasons of patient trial, beginning with a limited company at first—selected, of course, with due regard to their mental and physical condition—proved that a large number of insane persons, under the guidance of a few men of calm temper and possessed of ordinary tact, can be safely trusted to work together on a farm; also, that such employment is a most valuable adjunct to the means used to promote the recovery of the curable, and affords the most natural, healthful and enjoyable kind of exercise for the incurable insane. The success of the experiment is further substantiated and, indeed, now indisputably established by the fact that all State institutions for the insane, built in more recent years, have adopted his idea, and now possess extensive farms, on which the inmates are more or less largely employed. But while so much interested in assuring the success of this undertaking, he neglected none of the other means commonly used for the occupation and diversion of the insane. Indeed, he had early and thoroughly tested almost everything in the form of diversion and the ordinary occupations and exercises, both within doors and without, for female as well as male patients, such as are now resorted to for their benefit.

The following extract from some remarks, offered on a public occasion soon after Dr. Rockwell's decease, as coming from a brother superintendent and native of Vermont—Dr. Mark Ranney—and as comprising so much in a few words, would seem to find an appropriate place in this brief sketch: "I well remember his fine

presence and genial, courteous manner which quickly won the respect of all with whom he came in contact. His intellectual strength and culture also gave him great influence wherever he was known, and eminently fitted him for the position he filled and adorned for a long series of years. Although deeply engrossed with the financial affairs of a large asylum, which he conducted with signal ability, his contributions to the advancement of psychological medicine were important and valuable. His untiring industry, great financial ability and faculty of organization and ability to forecast the prospective needs of his State, and provide for them, were integral and prominent points of his mental constitution; and they were agencies which led to the gradual growth of one of our largest public institutions, and with less pecuniary aid than in any other instance in the country, and the same personal resources enabled him to rebuild the large portion of the asylum that was destroyed by fire."

Possessed of abilities of no common order and in harmonious union as they were with a most generous and sympathetic nature, Dr. Rockwell could undoubtedly have won distinction in almost any position in life. To refer to one faculty only, his memory was so retentive that until late in life he could translate the classic authors with almost the same facility as when fresh from college; and as to such abstract facts as dates and names, particularly the latter, his powers of recollection were certainly quite remarkable. Considering his numerous family of patients and their more numerous relatives and friends, who often came to visit them, and whose names even in full, once heard, he seldom forgot, the ability to call them all by name was certainly very convenient. But it was of far greater service in enabling him to converse with his patients about their home and household affairs, when it was judicious to do so, with the facility almost of the family physician; as with the names of their children he could recall pretty much every incident he had from time to time learned of their family histories. Yet this was perhaps the least important instance in which this one faculty, a capacious memory, was utilized to interest and divert the minds of those

under his charge, and whatever talent or accomplishment he possessed, that could be applied to such service, he used to in some way benefit his patients—to cheer the despondent, to soothe the irritable, to calm the excited, to rouse the lethargic, and to bring all on to the road to recovery, or to render as comfortable and contented as possible those for whom no hope of recovery could be entertained.

It was ever his most earnest and ceaseless endeavor to have all associated with him in care of the insane, in whatever capacity, possess, besides other essential qualifications, the inherent and indispensable qualities of kindness, gentleness, frankness and patience which eminently distinguished his own intercourse with them. In addition to these, he was himself noted for a wonderfully encouraging and hope-inspiring manner, which none can fail to recall to mind of the many in the community who came to seek his counsels in their various troubles and trials.

Though few could excel Dr. Rockwell in the graces of general conversation, a conciseness or terseness of style, but of an order most pleasing, was one of his more prominent characteristics. This all will remember who had much intercourse with him. Most of his acquaintances, especially the recovered of his insane family, will also recollect his happy method of illustrating a point he wished to fix firmly in the mind of the listener, by some apt quotation, or perhaps more often by a short anecdote. Of these last he had such a stock in reserve as to have been seldom known to repeat one. When or where he learned them was ever the mystery.

The results of his rich experience, derived from long practice among and intercourse with the insane, he took great pleasure in freely imparting to his assistants and also to other physicians seeking such information. This was often and most aptly rendered in a sort of aphoristic style, in which much information was conveyed in a few words. Some of these condensed sayings, or maxims as they came to be considered, with others of like order, in which were concentrated the deductions of his experiences with the world at large, are known to have often

been efficient guides to some of his assistants in their after career; and especially to those, of whom there were nine, who were called to the superintendency of asylums for the insane. Among the latter were his son, who is now a member of the board of trustees, but when his father resigned his charge in August, 1872, succeeded him in the superintendency, and Dr. Joseph Draper, the present worthy incumbent of that office.

As a citizen of Brattleboro, Dr. Rockwell is most affectionately remembered for having always taken an active interest in everything that tended to advance the growth and prosperity of the town, as well as for being among the foremost in every benevolent work. During the earlier years of his residence here, he occasionally read a lecture at the village lyceum, choosing for a topic something regarding mental or physical hygiene, or other subject in the treatment of which useful information could be imparted. He was also several times called on to deliver an address on some occasion of unusual public interest. Among these addresses his eulogium on the late President Harrison is remembered as having been perhaps his most distinguished rhetorical effort. Unfortunately all his manuscripts, including some unpublished papers on psychological subjects, were consumed in the disastrous fire at the asylum before alluded to.

In person, Dr. Rockwell was much above the ordinary height, but of erect and well proportioned figure. His head was large and of fine shape; features regular, and countenance pleasing in expression. On May 10th, 1872, as he was starting from his door he was thrown from his wagon with such force as to cause a fracture of the neck of the thigh; this, together with internal difficulties consequent to the shock to his nervous system, confined him to his bed until his death, Nov. 30, 1873. Every day until his death, during his long and painful illness, some of his patients came to see him, and it was most interesting to witness them leaning over the form of the prostrate physician, and in their turn speaking words of sympathy and encouragement. Encouraged and sustained he indeed was by their presence and their kind words, but in a way they knew not of, and cheered by the thought that he

had been of some service to them, to humanity, and to his adopted State, he died, as since early youth he had lived, in the hope of a blessed immortality beyond the grave.

Of Dr. Rockwell's family, his wife, daughter and one son survive him. His second son, a graduate of the United States Military Academy, died in the service, in 1868.

Largely indebted for his success to the trustees of the asylum, from whom he ever received unswerving sympathy and support, and to the harmonious co-operation of those immediately associated with him, he was also in many ways efficiently aided by his wife, who, though holding no official position, devoted the greater part of nearly every day of her long residence in the institution to efforts to promote the comfort and welfare of the insane.

EDWARD R. CHAPIN, M. D.

THE VERMONT ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

This institution was founded upon a bequest of \$10,000 from Mrs. Anna Marsh, of Hinsdale, N. H., who died in the year 1834. In accordance with the provisions of her will, it was incorporated by the legislature, Nov. 3, 1834. The trustees named in the will of the founder, and also in the act of incorporation, were Samuel Clark, John Holbrook, Epaphro Seymour and John C. Holbrook, all of Brattleboro. They held their first meeting at Colonel Chase's stage tavern, pursuant to notice, signed by Samuel Clark and published in the Vermont *Phoenix* of Sept. 11, 1835, and organized by choosing Samuel Clark chairman, Epaphro Seymour treasurer, John C. Holbrook secretary. On the 3rd of October following, at an adjourned meeting, the legacy of Mrs. Marsh was paid into the hands of the trustees by Asa Keyes, one of the executors of the will of the said Mrs. Marsh. The first report of the trustees to the legislature was then made under the requirements of the charter. This report, (which was never printed), was in substance as follows, to wit: That they had received the sum of \$10,000, bequeathed by Mrs. Marsh for the foundation of an institution for the relief of the insane, and that they had fixed the location of the same at Brattleboro, the terms of the will restricting

them to some place in Windham county, near the Connecticut River. They further took this early opportunity to state, (what they say "must be obvious to every one,") that the sum of \$10,000 was far from adequate to the establishment of such an institution as should be at all commensurate with the wants of the State. In their opinion \$30,000 was requisite, and they submitted the question of supplying such additional sum as might be necessary, to the consideration of the legislature.

This appeal was supported by an interesting statement of the results of their inquiries and investigations as to the needs of the State, in respect to provision of this kind, supplemented by a showing of what had been done in this direction by Massachusetts and other States. The legislature responded by the passage of an act, Nov. 9, 1835, appropriating \$2,000 annually for five years, "To enable the trustees the more effectually to promote the benevolent designs of the institution; provided, that said trustees should take no benefit from the provisions of the act, until they had so far erected the building and organized said asylum as to receive patients therein; and, provided, also, that any future legislature might alter, amend or repeal this act."

A purchase was concluded with Nathan Woodcock, May 25, 1836, embracing the location of the present buildings, (about six acres of land, with dwelling house thereon), and with Ebenezer Wells for 45 acres of meadow land, adjacent and additional to the site above mentioned.

The work of remodeling the dwelling was then commenced, and at a meeting of the trustees, held June, 28, 1836, Dr. William H. Rockwell, of Hartford, Conn., for several years previously assistant physician at the Connecticut Retreat, was chosen to the superintendency, to enter upon his duties as soon as the premises were ready for the reception of patients, which was Dec. 12, 1836.

The second report of the trustees, (unpublished), was presented to the legislature, October, 1836. In this the progress made was detailed. Besides the remodeling of the dwelling house, an extension of a wing containing eight rooms was made to it, the whole being designed for the



THE VERMONT ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.
BRATTLEBORO.



L. P. M.

accommodation of 30 patients, the necessary officers and employees; the cost of the whole, the purchase, refitting and furnishing, absorbing nearly the whole of the Marsh legacy. They expressed the belief that they had been extremely fortunate in the selection of Dr. Rockwell for the superintendency, and that in the expenditure of the bequest of the founder, they had erected accommodations for patients to the utmost limit of the means at their command, and had so endeavored to order their arrangements, that in the event of further extensions, these first expenditures should not be to any considerable degree lost; and closed by submitting to the legislature the question as to whether the advantages to be derived from such an institution, should be extended through its enlightened liberality, to all the citizens of the State who required them, or be confined to the comparatively few, whom it would be practicable to accommodate, on the original limited plan, calling attention to the impossibility of relying at once upon the appropriation of \$10,000 made the previous year, by reason of the provisos which rendered the annual payments liable at any time to be repealed.

In response to this report, the legislature granted an additional appropriation of \$2,000. Three subsequent appropriations were made by the legislature for extending accommodations, during the seven following years, two of \$4,000 each, and one of \$3,000, aggregating a total of \$23,000. These last grants were made with certain provisos in the interest of the State, securing to citizens of Vermont a preference in the matter of admissions over those of other States, and stipulating that in case the institution should cease to exist, the real estate should be held as security to the State for the total amount granted. The aid thus rendered to this institution represents the total amount yet appropriated by the legislature of Vermont, toward providing accommodations for the care and treatment of the insane of the State.

The operations and results of the asylum since its opening have been detailed fully in its published reports from year to year, hence need not be enlarged upon here.

Its growth, from its unostentatious beginning to its present state of development, has been slow but constant. The average number at present is 450 patients. With the exception of the State aid referred to, it has been self-sustaining and self-creating, through the sagacious foresight and sound practical management of its board of trustees and superintendent. Its success has been in no small degree due to the pursuance of a steady and uniform policy, which has been rendered practicable under its charter, which preserved it from those frequent changes of management that are incident to political revolutions in institutions under ordinary State control.

The asylum is a chartered institution, but not a stock corporation. It is simply a property in trust for a specific object, and its management is wholly vested in its board of trustees. The following are the changes that have occurred, by resignation or death:

In 1838, John Holbrook, deceased; Asa Keyes was elected his successor. In 1839, John C. Holbrook removed from the State; Nathan B. Williston was elected to succeed him. In 1847, Epaphro Seymour resigned; J. Dorr Bradley was elected in his place. In 1852, Samuel Clark resigned; Frederick Holbrook was his successor. In 1862, J. Dorr Bradley, deceased; Daniel Kellogg was chosen to fill the vacancy. In 1874, Daniel Kellogg and Asa Keyes resigned; William H. Rockwell and James M. Tyler were elected in their stead. In 1875, Nathan B. Williston resigned; Richards Bradley was chosen in his place. There have been three changes in the superintendency of the asylum. In 1872, Dr. W. H. Rockwell resigned, and was succeeded by his son. In 1873, Dr. W. H. Rockwell, Jr., resigned, and was succeeded by Dr. Joseph Draper, who entered upon his duties Feb. 16, 1873.

DR. J. DRAPER.

HON. LARKIN G. MEAD

Was born at Lexington, Mass., Oct. 2, 1795; educated at Dartmouth College; first practiced law at Chesterfield, N. H.; married Mary Jane Noyes, daughter of Hon. John Noyes, of Putney, Vt., June 8, 1829, and removed to Brattleboro in 1839, where he was employed in closing up the affairs of the Brattleboro Typographic Co. He practiced law in the courts of Cheshire

county, N. H., and Windham county, Vt., during a large portion of the 30 years in which he lived in Brattleboro; was a prominent Whig in the Harrison campaign of 1840, and chosen senator from this county in 1846. He procured the charter for the first savings bank in this State, now known as the Vermont Savings Bank of Brattleboro, and was the first treasurer of that institution about 25 years; was chairman of the first prudential committee, chosen to carry into effect the present system of graded schools, in 1841. Shortly after resigning the office of treasurer of the bank, he died July 6, 1869.

Comparatively few persons have passed a more successful, cheerful, hopeful life of full rounded measure, beyond, by some years, the allotted age of man. In his domestic relations was, apparently, much of happiness and cause for congratulation. The wisdom he showed in the selection of his life partner was fully manifested in the conduct and characteristics of the nine children composing this gifted family. The eldest, John N. Mead, died while in his fourth year at Harvard College, in 1850, at the age of 19 years. He seemed naturally to possess capabilities such as others can rarely acquire by years of effort. He was with George C. Hall and William C. Bradley and others, of that brilliant circle of scholars, in the early days of the present school system, which gave much pride and satisfaction to the teachers and a high character to the schools. In the sciences, languages, music, drawing, painting, mathematics and mechanics, he surprised every one by his proficiency. With such an easy comprehensive grasp his mind seemingly swept the whole field of human effort, we had cause to wonder what an intellectual giant he would become in coming years. All problems and difficulties were fearlessly met and conquered with no show of egotism or vanity. Even "the great teacher," death, never found a mortal subject who met him more calmly and philosophically. When told that his disease was past remedy, that his young life, with so much to make that life desirable to himself and others, must in a few hours be closed forever, he replied:

"I have had a good time and good friends, for which I feel thankful. Life thus far has been so pleasant, I would stay

longer, but it is all for the best as it is, for the years of responsibility, I may not be equal to or fitted to endure, are near."

Socrates could have made no better reply, and Bryant, in his high poetical conception of the desirable in life's closing scene, has not transcended the actual.

His classmates at Harvard gave evidence of their high estimation and affection by erecting a monument to his memory, on which is inscribed:

"The autumn winds rushing,
Waft the leaves that are sere'st;
But our flower was in flushing
When blighting was nearest."

L. G. Mead, Jr., early manifested a taste for drawing and sculpture. His frequent copies from nature on paper, canvass, and in marble, during his clerkship with Messrs. Williston & Tyler, in 1853, caused his friends to think he would not long remain behind the counter selling nails, paint and putty. His local fame attracted the attention of that well-known artist, Henry K. Brown, while on a short visit to this place in the summer of 1853. Two favored sons of genius met. The claims of the younger to favorable consideration being honored by the elder, an artist of established reputation and old world experience, probably decided the pathway of the younger for life. The decisive step was taken by placing himself under the instructions of Mr. Brown, at New York, where the young aspirant diligently improved his favorable opportunities about two years, when he returned to his home at Brattleboro, in Dec. 1856, where he soon gave evidence of his progress in art by a New Year's freak. On the last night of the old year, assisted by a comrade, with snow and water, he constructed an image, called the "Recording Angel." The occasional application of water, during the progress of the work, made the snow more susceptible to manipulation and gave the whole figure greater hardness and solidity, as the night was so cold each application of water soon became solid. Standing in a snow bank, in a freezing atmosphere with a lantern "dimly burning," or "the moonbeams misty light," would be more favorable conditions for the burial of Sir John Moore than for the exercise of genius in the work proposed. Conveniently near

the scene of operations, at the joining of the two roads at North Main street, was John Burnham's old foundry building. Access was gained thereto, at the midnight hour, and a sufficient quantity of snow carried into a warmer atmosphere, where was formed the most expressive parts of the figure, in the north room of that old building. We will give, in his own language, the account of a noted citizen of this place, on this occasion:

"As morning dawned, there, at a fork of the two principal streets of the village, stood an image, bright in the rays of the morning sun, and brighter still with the magic light of genius. The mischievous boy stood appalled by the unwonted sight; it was surely no idle work for him to cast his snowballs at. A noted simpleton of the village, after looking at it for a moment, ran away from it in fear and alarm, and a man who rarely ever before made a bow, raised his hat in respect."

This figure remained in perfection over two weeks, unprotected save by the sanctity of genius. New York papers gave an account of this affair, and a resident of Brattleboro, when off the coast of Chili, heard a sea captain read the account from a Spanish paper.

Soon after this event Mr. Mead received several commissions; one from Nicholas Longworth, Esq., of Cincinnati, for a duplicate of the snow statue in marble, and one from Richards Bradley, for a marble bust of his grandfather, Hon. William C. Bradley. A full length, colossal statue of Ethan Allen was made by him for the State of Vermont, and is now in the State House at Montpelier. Rev. Edward Atwater, of New Haven, then recently from Europe, and some parties in New Orleans gave him commissions, all of which he executed to the satisfaction of the applicants, previous to his departure for Florence, Italy. The last accounts of him from that place are of a hopeful character for his world-wide fame.

Charles Mead, the eldest brother living, has given proof of excellent business capacity. At the time of the great fire of 1857, his works were destroyed. He was proprietor of the boxwood and ivory rule manufactory, founded in 1834, by S. M. Clark, of Hartford, Conn.

Eleanor, the eldest daughter, was mar-

ried to Hon. William D. Howells, editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, when he was United States Consul to Florence, Italy, during our civil war.

Joanna was married to Augustus D. Shepherd, of New York, we think, in 1862. The family is now widely scattered. To give an account of each member, in detail, our limits and propriety forbid, but as some of their names have become, in a certain sense, public property, may be deemed a sufficient apology for the liberty we have taken for the honor of Brattleboro.

COL. JOHN STEELE TYLER

Was born in Brattleboro, April 29, 1843. He was a grandson of Hon. Royall Tyler, of whom is a biographical sketch in this work, commencing at page 83. Col. John was the eldest son of Rev. Thomas P. Tyler; D. D., and Mary A. Clark, daughter of Rufus Clark, Esq., of Brattleboro. He was baptized June 22, 1843, at Christ's Church, Guilford, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Hopkins, receiving as his Christian name that of his uncle, John Steele Tyler, of Boston, Mass.

The subject of this sketch was one of that large class of young men whose professional studies were arrested by the outbreak of the rebellion, calling them away from school or office to the camp and battle-field. During the first ten years of his life, his father was rector of Trinity Church, Fredonia, N. Y., removing, in 1853, to Batavia, N. Y. Consequently much of his earlier boyhood was passed in Fredonia and Batavia, although he had, for several of those years, the great advantage of the careful training and thorough instruction which then distinguished the school for young boys, under the charge of his aunt, Miss Amelia S. Tyler, at Brattleboro. About his twelfth year his father's friend and classmate, Rev. Chas. W. Everest, Principal of the Rectory School, Hamden, Conn., received him into that excellent institution for the next four years. One of the advantages in which it stood, at that time, almost alone, was a strict and efficient military organization. Uniformed and equipped as a company, the boys were drilled semi-weekly by Col. Arnold, their commandant, in all the duties of the soldier.

We well remember into what neglect the militia system, never very efficient, had fallen. Few of the future heroes of the war, at its opening, knew anything of tactics could go through with the manual exercise, or had even a correct idea how a squad of men was to be drilled, or how a company was to be organized, and, if possible, still less how it was to be maneuvered. All this the four years of his Hamden school life taught him thoroughly, and thus, what, at the time, seemed the least useful of his acquirements, proved to be by far the most important.

Soon after leaving school, his character began to assume a serious and manly cast. It would almost seem as if the stern duties and the early death, that loomed in the near future, already threw back a shade upon his life. While in Brattleboro, at a visitation of the bishop, he acknowledged his baptismal obligations, and received from his father's hands his first communion. At the same time with him, a cousin, his equal in age, was also confirmed. They soon separated to meet no more on earth, the latter, from family connection, removing to the South. It was, in miniature, an example of a wide spread sorrow. Cousins, almost brothers in affection, playmates in childhood, kneeling side by side in the solemn service of their common church, they parted to fight through that long weary struggle with equal bravery, and, no doubt, with equal earnestness of conviction, the one for, and the other against, the flag of their country.

In the spring of 1861, he had commenced the study of law at Brattleboro, in the office of his uncle, Hon. Royall Tyler. When the first call was issued for volunteers, for three years or the war, he at once wrote to his father asking permission to enlist. If such promptness of application is an example of the zeal of our young men, the brief answer which he received by return mail, illustrates the feeling equally prevalent among their parents:

"MY DEAR JOHN:—If you do not enlist, you will be ashamed hereafter to look your children in the face."

He joined, as a private, the men then being enrolled in Brattleboro, and when they were organized as company C, of the

Second Regiment, he was chosen First Lieutenant, his commission bearing date May 17, 1861. June 24, the regiment left Burlington on its way to the front. From that time to the end, his history is merged in that of the regiment. The son or brother marched away in the flush of youth and strength, with a tear on his cheek and the light of hope in his eye, and, save a brief leave of absence, they saw him no more till he was brought back to them, tenderly, in that dreamless sleep which no reveille shall disturb.

Within a short month of his departure, we gain our first destined view of the first lieutenant of Co. C., revealed by the lurid glare of Bull Run's luckless fight, Captain Todd wounded, and he in chief command, rallying his men with an indignant appeal as to "what they would say in Vermont, if the Green Mountain boys did not stand firm though all others fled." On the 8th of January, Capt. Todd resigned, and Lieut. Tyler was promoted to his place, January 23, 1862. Capt. Tyler retained the command of Co. C for 14 months, notwithstanding several proposals of promotion by transfer to other regiments. This period included the campaigns of McClellan, Pope and Burnside, and in most of the severe engagements of that battle summer he was present.

Occasional letters, written during the advance and retreat on the Peninsula, are preserved. He speaks with pride of the Vermont brigade at Lee's Mills; at Williamsburg, in the fearful battles of the seven days, and in the terrible retreat through White Oak Swamp. After describing the repulse of the pursuing rebels at Savage Station, June 29, '62, he says:

"The darkness was so intense we could not see our hands before us; but the retreat must be continued, and on we tramp through rain, mud and infernal darkness, until White Oak Swamp lies between us and the foe. We marched all night, many a poor fellow, exhausted, fell out of the ranks, to be picked up by rebel cavalry. On the 30th, everything promised a day of rest. The swamp covers our rear, and the bridge is destroyed. The men rest and sleep as best they may, and a supply of provisions is brought up. When all is quiet, in the twinkling of an eye, the

rebels, from forty pieces of rifled ordnance, planted with consummate skill, pour their leaden hail into our midst. 'Twas the most terrific scene I ever witnessed. Our batteries were unable for some time to return their fire, on account of their immense losses in men and horses; but reinforcements arriving, and our division having rallied from what promised to be a panic, we held our ground until midnight, and then covering the retreat by marching the remainder of the night, we reached James River at 7 A. M., next day."

August 27, he writes, from camp near Alexandria, Va.:

"We are all in good health, i. e., those that are left of us. Only 45 of the 87 who left Brattleboro for Burlington are now fit for duty; one-half gone in one year; in two—*nous verrons*."

In October following, his younger brother, Rufus C. Tyler, arrived at camp in charge of a company of recruits from Vermont. Rufus, not quite 15, had enlisted as a private in the 11th Regiment. Capt. Tyler procured his immediate discharge, on the plea of tender age. Rufus, having had some experience in sea life, obtained a commission in the volunteer navy, where he served to the end of the war, taking part in the capture of Fort Fisher and in other naval engagements. He was lost at sea while mate of that unfortunate ship, General Grant.

On the 9th of February, 1863, Captain Tyler was commissioned major in place of Major Stone, promoted. On the 3d and 4th of May following, occurred the battle of Fredericksburg, and Major Tyler, as once before, when captain, crossed the Rappahannock with the Vermont brigade. The Sixth Corps, flushed with victory, by taking the almost impregnable heights, were forced back by the overwhelming forces of Longstreet and Anderson.

Major Wales, then Captain of Co. C, recalls an incident of this fight. "Major Tyler," he says, "in the highest excitement was leading the regiment in a charge, pell mell up the hill, clearing the rifle pits, out of which the rebels were tumbling like swallows out of a bank. When about half up, the order of recall was given. 'Not till we have taken those works,' said the major, and it is a singular fact, *he could not hear the order till we had done it.*"

In September, 1863, the Second Vermont, under the command of Maj. Tyler, was sent to New York and Poughkeepsie to enforce the draft. After the tramp of the Sixth Corps through Culpepper to Madison Court House, he adds this postscript to a letter of March 4, 1864:

"I omitted to mention an important event of our late expedition. I captured a small contraband; have him to black my boots; says his name is Andy—never had any other. I have affixed Johnson, of Tennessee."

Andy, now known as Andrew J. Reid, remained in Col. Tyler's service till his death, and is still with his relatives in Brattleboro.

His commission as Lieutenant-Colonel is dated April 2, 1864, but its reception by him was delayed until the 24th, on which day his last letter to his father thus briefly announces his promotion:

"Rev. Dr. Tyler: Compliments of his affectionate son,

JOHN TYLER, Lt.-Col. Vt. Vols."

Hitherto, in all the battles in which he had been engaged, he had escaped uninjured, but at the sanguinary struggle of May 4th, in the Wilderness, when the Vermont brigade, at such a fearful sacrifice, maintained the very key of General Grant's position, he received what proved to be his death wound. In the same charge upon the rebel line, Col. Stone was killed and Lt.-Col. Tyler fell, struck in the thigh by several buckshot. As his boot filled with blood, he supposed the femoral artery was pierced and that he should immediately bleed to death. He urged his men to go ahead, as it was useless to remove him. He was, however, removed to the field hospital, where the bleeding for a time stopped, to again commence, and he sank from exhaustion and died May 23, having completed his 21st year the 29th of April preceding. His commission as colonel, dated May 6, 1864, was forwarded to his uncle by Gov. J. G. Smith, with the highest testimonials as to his character and abilities.

Hon. Frederick Holbrook, who was governor during two years of the war, and from whom he received his commission as captain and major, says of him:

"I knew Col. Tyler intimately and was fondly attached to him for his many manly

traits and virtues, and fully believed, before time had proved it, he would make a man in the best sense of that term. I well remember his patriotic enthusiasm in raising a company for the war, and the faithfulness and perseverance with which he discharged every duty as a soldier. I may say, in a few words, that 'the elements were so mixed in him,' as to make him one of the best of our volunteer officers.—*Extract from the Tyler Papers.*

GEORGE BATY BLAKE,

The youngest of nine children of John Welland and Abigail Jones Blake, was born at Brattleboro, Vt., May 19, 1808. His father and mother were married at Brattleboro, May 24, 1790, by Gardner Chase, Esq. His mother died Dec. 14, 1808, within a few months after George's birth, at the age of 42 years, and his father Oct. 27, 1818, aged 59 years. They were both buried in the beautiful graveyard on the hill near their Brattleboro home.

George, thus early left an orphan, was placed, during a portion of his infancy, and cared for by Stephen Greenleaf and his family, living at the West Village, and in after years he held their memory in grateful remembrance. Subsequently he lived at the homestead until the age of thirteen. His eldest sister, Anna Sophia, who, in 1814, married Henry Cabot, son of Hon. George Cabot, of Boston, had charge of the household during George's childhood until she went to Boston upon her marriage, and there lived until her death in 1845. Mrs. Cabot is well remembered in Boston society of the time, for her personal charms and her winning, social graces.

After the death of his father, George was for a few years particularly under the charge of his eldest brother, John Rice Blake. These brothers, the eldest and youngest of the family, long survived the other children, and were for twenty years or more partners in the banking business, which George undertook about the year 1850, in Boston, and to which the energies of the remaining years of his life were largely given.

Although George's father had been a man of very considerable wealth for the time, at his death the family were left

quite poor, so that when Mr. Dickerman, a dry goods dealer from Boston, who chanced to see George, then a lad of thirteen, in Brattleboro, and offered him a place in his store, the family gladly availed themselves of the offer, and the boy went to Boston. He lived at first with his sister, Mrs. Cabot, in Winthrop Place, Boston, and for two or three years received from his brother John and this sister \$50 a year, which was the only money help he ever received. He was in Mr. Dickerman's employ a few years, and went thence to his brother-in-law, Edward Clarke, of Edward Clarke & Co. dry goods importers, and before he was 21 years of age, Mr. Clarke took him into the firm as partner, and he went at once to England to buy goods. From this time, in 1828, he was constantly going to England and the Continent of Europe for the purchase of goods, making many acquaintances and some life-long friendships. Among many others he thus came to know George Peabody, at that time a buyer of dry goods for his Baltimore firm, and afterwards long resident in London, where for several years Mr. Blake had large business relations with his firm.

May 24, 1833, Mr. Blake married his cousin, Anna Hull, daughter of Joshua Blake, of Boston, a prominent and successful merchant, doing business with the Mediterranean ports. They were married at her father's house in Winthrop Place, by the Rev. F. W. P. Greenwood, of King's Chapel, at which church Mr. Blake then, and during his whole life, attended service, acting for several years as vestryman, and always taking a deep and lively interest in the church and its several clergymen.

In these early years in England, Mr. Blake made the acquaintance of Richard Cobden, the distinguished English statesman, then, in 1835, partner in a cotton printing establishment near Manchester, where he had built up a prosperous business. Mr. Blake at this time bought goods of Mr. Cobden, and had a great admiration for the qualities which later won him such distinction as a legislator and political economist. Mr. Blake gave full adherence to Mr. Cobden's free trade views, and was always of the opinion that for any country custom duties were only to be justified by

the need of revenue. He recognized, however, for the United States, that reform in this direction, in justice to large vested interests, must be somewhat gradual; but looked confidently to absolute free trade for all nations, and believed that in the not distant future, the United States, under a free trade policy, would be cotton manufacturers for the world.

The children of this marriage were nine, of whom the two first born died in infancy, and the youngest of all, bearing the name of his paternal grandfather, John Welland, died in 1861, aged nearly 15 years. The other children, four sons and two daughters, are still surviving, in the year 1880, and all the sons were for years partners in their father's firms in Boston, New York and London. This business is still continued by the sons and their associates selected by Mr. Blake, essentially as established by him.

Mr. Blake, after leaving the firm of Edward Clarke & Co., formed a copartnership for the importation of dry goods with Mr. William Almy, under the firm name of Almy, Blake & Co., and during this time and subsequently was constantly crossing the Atlantic for the prosecution of his business in buying goods through England, France and Belgium. He next formed a copartnership with David Nevins and Edward H. R. Lyman, under the firm name of George B. Blake & Co., also importers of dry goods. Both these gentlemen still survive, Mr. Nevins living near Boston, carrying on a large manufacturing business, and Mr. Lyman in Brooklyn, N. Y., has been long associated with his brother-in-law, Mr. A. A. Low, in the firm of A. A. Low & Bros., the prominent China firm.

About the year 1846, Mr. Blake's health, which had always been delicate, failing him, he was obliged to give up active business, and in the spring of 1847, he bought an estate in Brookline, near Boston, where he lived the rest of his life excepting during the winters of the last few years; these were passed at his house in Boston.

During the three or four years' interval in his active business career, Mr. Blake became a director in the Boston & Worcester Railroad, and took a most active interest

in the affairs of that corporation, giving much of his time and energy to the development of its growing business. He was one of the very earliest to favor and promote the joining of this railroad with the Western road. In 1850, Mr. Blake associated himself with Mr. Addison Gilmore, president of the Western (now Boston & Albany) road, and Mr. George Cabot Ward, son of Thomas G. Ward, Boston agent of Baring Bros. & Co., of London, for the prosecution of a foreign and domestic banking business. The firm name was Gilmore, Blake & Ward. Mr. Gilmore dying very suddenly shortly after this firm was established, the name was changed to Blake, Ward & Co., and later to Blake, Howe & Co. At this time his brother, John Rice Blake, came from Brattleboro and joined him as partner, the firm name being later changed to Blake Brothers & Co., the three eldest sons joining as partners about the year 1860.

One of the leading aims of Mr. Blake, throughout his business career, was to advance in every possible way the commercial interests of Boston. He was largely instrumental in securing and maintaining the regular visits of the Cunard steamers to that port.

During the civil war he was always most warmly interested in the maintenance of the Union. Originally a Whig in politics, and voting for Henry Clay in the presidential election, Mr. Blake early sympathized in the views of Garrison, Sumner and the others who looked upon African slavery in the United States as a barbarism. With many other law-abiding citizens of Massachusetts, his sense of justice was shocked by the enforcement of the fugitive slave law in Boston, by the returning of Anthony Burns into servitude. He endeavored to prevent this by offering, through a friend, to buy Burns of his owner, who then refused to sell his property at any price.

When the State of Massachusetts was rapidly forwarding troops for the suppression of the Rebellion, and incurring a large debt for bounties and other war expenses, the money market had become exceedingly active, so that the State, for providing money on their notes having a few months to run, paid as high as 12 per cent. per annum. At this time it became

necessary for funding her bounty loan indebtedness, that the State should promptly secure some three or four millions of dollars. This was finally done by a sale to Mr. Blake, by Gov. Andrew and his council, of two millions of five per cent. sterling bonds, with a short option for another million and a half at the price agreed upon. Mr. Blake was then made, by Gov. Andrew, agent for the State for the negotiation of this loan, which he was authorized to domiciliate for payment of principal and interest in London, with either of several firms selected by Mr. Blake and approved by the State authorities, foremost among whom were the Barings and Rothschilds. Mr. Blake went at once to London on this mission, but found the times most unfavorable for such negotiations, the Bank of England having suddenly advanced the rate of interest to ten per cent. Finally he succeeded in inducing the Barings to take a joint interest in this purchase of two millions. Owing to the condition of the London money market, however, no bonds had been sold up to the time when the option to take the further amount was maturing. Mr. Blake, however, took the further responsibility of assuming the additional amount. He always felt that the deserved high credit of Massachusetts was largely due to the strong sense and high integrity of Gov. Andrew, insisting upon the payment of gold for the principal and interest of the State debt throughout the suspension of specie payment by the United States government.

Mr. Blake died at his house in Brookline, Aug. 6, 1875, his death resulting from a severe attack of paralysis at his office in Boston two days before. His wife had died two years previous, June 7, 1873, at the Brookline home.

GEO. B. BLAKE.

[From the *Boston Daily Advertiser* of August 11, 1875. Written by Gamaliel Bradford].

The recent removal by death of Mr. George Baty Blake from business circles, will turn back the memories of many men over the last fifty years of the commercial history of Boston. The youngest of nine children, of a highly respectable family in Brattleboro, Vt., he came to Boston in 1821, with nothing but his own exertions

to depend upon. Amid the numerous temptations which a city life offers to young men, he kept himself pure and his moral character free from reproach. His aspirations were high and were aided by an innate refinement, which distinguished him through life. His manners and bearing were always those of a gentleman, and nothing coarse or vulgar ever found favor with him.

Probably there is no society in the world where the English language is spoken, in which Mr. Blake would not have borne himself with credit. Of his commercial sagacity there is no need to speak. In the long course of his business career he never failed to meet his engagements promptly, and during the years in which he acted as a director of the Boston & Worcester Railroad, his judgment, energy and decision were such as to command the respect of his associates in an unusual degree.

Mr. Blake delighted to select young men, to give them a chance of advancement, and to feel that they owed their success to him. During an acquaintance of nearly 30 years, of which 17 were passed in close and daily intercourse, the writer of this notice never received from him a harsh or unkind word. To his inferiors in station he was uniformly kind and courteous, a fact to which many attached dependants can bear witness. In his family relations he was affectionate, almost without limit, and, as a father, at once indulgent and firm. If the tree is to be judged by its fruit, he needs no other monument than the character of the group of children who received his last adieus.

Without theological bigotry, Mr. Blake was decidedly a religious man. His attendance at church was regular and quite as much from pleasure as duty. He has often been heard to speak with emotion of sermons which particularly pleased him. His reverence for sacred things, though unostentatious, was real, and any man who acted from conscientious motives was sure of respectful treatment from him. He professed to be, and we believe was, governed by a sense of responsibility to a higher power. We are quite sure that his descendants will attach less value to the pecuniary inheritance which devolves upon them, than to the memory which they can thus cherish and hold in honor.

REV. JOHN CALVIN HOLBROOK, D. D.,

Brother of Ex-Gov. Holbrook, was born in this town June 7, 1808. His father, Dea. John Holbrook, of whom is a brief account in this work, commencing on page 34, was the first publisher of the 4to Bible in the United States who made use of stereotype plates. Said plates were imported from England about 1816, and first put in use in this, then small village, in the remarkably successful enterprize.

John C. was fortunate in his mental and physical organization, and well improved his opportunities for intellectual culture. He was full of life, activity and good humor, and invariably a leading spirit with his associates. He was two years a student at Hopkins Academy, in Hadley, Mass., under Rev. Dan Huntington, father of Bishop Huntington, of Central New York; one year under the tuition of Rev. E. H. Newton, and two years a cadet in Capt. Partridge's Military Academy, Norwich, Vt., at the most prosperous period of that institution.

Soon after he entered as clerk in the book store of Messrs. Holbrook & Fessenden.

He became a member of the Congregational Church under the ministrations of Rev. Jonathan McGee. After a few years he succeeded his father in the book publishing and paper making business. Subsequently he became a member of the firm of Richardson, Lord & Holbrook, in Boston, one of the oldest and most extensive book selling houses in the United States, and removed to that city, where he conceived the plan of the Comprehensive Commentary on the Bible, in 6 royal 8vo volumes, and of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge and the Polyglot Family Bible, which were prepared under his direction. He sold out his interest in Boston and returned to Brattleboro to publish the aforementioned and other works. From about this time his action seemed wholly under the control of a high ideal. However it might be with his personal interests, he seemed determined to leave this world in a better moral condition than he found it. His publications were all of a religious character, and his undertakings great; but he would rather

fail, and even perish, in a good cause than to succeed in a bad one. Success in business was mainly desirable that he might have the ability to forward his religious and beneficent plans. While prosperity attended him, he assisted several young men in fitting for the ministry.

In the days of his youth, some fifty years ago, his mind was much exercised in regard to the great west, for he believed the time not distant when she would control in our national councils. Therefore, not only the welfare of the union, but of the world, demanded that the ideas of religious and political freedom, inculcated by the fathers of New England, be early implanted in the growing communities of the west.

His last great business undertaking proved too much for his means, and the Brattleboro Typographic Co. was incorporated, of which he was President, to continue the business. Before 1840 he gave up this position and removed to Davenport, Iowa. While there he was licensed to preach by the Congregational Association, and became pastor of a church in the city of Dubuque in the same State, and in 1842 was ordained. Here he labored eleven years and was instrumental in building up one of the strongest churches in the State. He was then invited to remove to Chicago and establish and edit the Congregational Herald, and to establish the New England Congregational Church, now one of the leading churches of the city and State. After three years of labor there he was re-called to the pastorate of his former church in Dubuque, where he labored eleven years longer.

Being solicited to undertake the raising of an endowment fund for Iowa College, he removed to Boston, and, in a little more than a year, collected upwards of forty thousand dollars for that purpose. While engaged in this work, he was called to become pastor of the old and large Congregational Church in Homer, N. Y. During his ministrations of six years in Homer, he was induced, by the American Missionary Association, of New York City, to visit Great Britain and address meetings, held for raising funds for the education of the lately liberated slaves of this country. He accepted this invitation, having leave

of absence from his church, and was enabled to send home about thirty thousand dollars for this object. During his absence he visited the principal parts of England and Scotland, portions of Ireland and the continent, going to Paris and thence to Italy, as far south as Naples, and returning through Switzerland. While absent he wrote a series of letters for the Boston Recorder, and occasionally one for the Congregationalist and New York Independent, as well as for the Dubuque Daily Times.

From Homer he was called to the pastorate of the Congregational Church in Stockton, one of the chief cities of California, and after two years' labor there, was chosen by the General Association of New York State, in 1872, Secretary of the newly formed Home Missionary Society, and removed to Syracuse, where he has since resided in the discharge of the duties of this important office.

Mr. Holbrook was married in 1829, to Miss Cynthia S. Tuttle, of Windsor, Vt., by whom he had four children, all deceased. She died in Davenport, Iowa, of consumption. His present wife was Miss Ann L. Clark, of Platteville, Wis. They have no children, but adopted and brought up as their own, two sisters, both now married and settled in Stockton and Dubuque.

While living in Brattleboro, Mr. Holbrook was chosen deacon at the same time his father was in that office in the same church, (a rare case,) and was superintendent of the Sunday School.

In Boston he was a member of Dr. Lyman Beecher's church, and for a time the clerk of it.

While in the west he aided in founding Iowa College, and was one of its trustees while he lived in the State. In Chicago he also co-operated in originating and founding the flourishing Chicago Theological Seminary, and was one of its directors, and for a time Vice President of the Board.

In 1863, the honorary degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Williams College, of which Dr. Mark Hopkins was President.

The grandmother of Mr. Holbrook, Sybil Lane, was a lineal descendant of Gov. Bradford, of Plymouth Colony.

Since 1856 he has been a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. He was one of the originators and members of the Historic Albany Convention of Congregationalists, and has several times been delegate to the National Council of that denomination.

While he resided in Brattleboro he manifested much interest in all public improvements, and was active in the projected railroad from Brattleboro to Troy. He was also appointed by the Governor of Vermont, Commissioner to superintend the expenditure of three thousand dollars, granted by the Legislature to procure a preliminary survey of a route for a railroad from the south line of the State, north on the west bank of the Connecticut, which was accomplished by Prof. Twining, of New Haven, Conn., and which prepared the way of the present Connecticut and Valley Railroads.

He was also one of the four original Trustees of the Vermont Asylum for the Insane, under the will of the founder, Mrs. Marsh, and by the act of incorporation. He took a deep interest in the establishment and progress of this important institution, and, in spite of discouragement, it was largely owing to his influence and persistent efforts that it went into operation.

Mr. Holbrook is still, at the age of 73, (1880,) actively engaged in superintending the operations of the New York Home Missionary Society, of which he is Secretary, having charge of all its affairs in the State.

LIEUT. COL. ADDISON BROWN

Was born at Brattleboro, Vt., June 6, 1838, and was, at the time of his death, in his 26th year. His father, the Rev. Addison Brown, of Brattleboro, Vt., was well and favorably known throughout the State.

Armed with the rudiments of a good education, impressed with the moral and religious teachings of his home, and with the spirit of enterprise not uncommon to American youths, young Brown left the paternal roof at an early period in life, and sought his fortune in the Western States. At Rockford, Ill., and on the upper Mississippi in Minnesota, he prosecuted business with an industry and intelligence

that gave promise to future success. Returning to visit his friends in Vermont, he was induced to remain in the East for a time, and the breaking out of the war of the rebellion, in April, 1861, found him in the city of New York.

Filled with an ardent love of country, and true to the principles of Republican liberty, he volunteered at the first beat of the drum, and enlisted as a private in the 12th Regiment, New York Volunteer Militia, a three month's Regiment, commanded by Colonel, afterwards Maj. General Butterfield. The Regiment took part in Patterson's campaign in the Shenandoah Valley.

After the muster out of said Regiment, private Brown returned to Brattleboro, assisted in raising a company, and, in September, 1861, again entered the service as Captain of Co. F, 4th Vermont Volunteers.

The winter of 1861-2, one of great mortality to Vermont troops, Capt. Brown fell a victim to disease, and for several weeks remained in a critical condition, but before the opening of the spring was able to be with his command.

In March, 1862, he accompanied his command to Fortress Monroe, and up the Peninsula to Warwick Creek, where the first engagement of note took place, April 16, 1862, on which occasion Capt. Brown, though not in the most active part of the engagement, displayed, under heavy fire and trying circumstances, the calm and deliberate enthusiasm for which he was afterwards so justly distinguished. At the battles of Williamsburgh, Golding's Farm and Savage Station, he bore an honorable part with his Regiment.

At the battle of Crampton's Gap, (Smith Mountain,) Sept. 14, 1862, in the charge that drove the rebels from their chosen position, the 4th Vermont scaled the heights, and captured a Virginia Regiment almost entire. In this brilliant affair Capt. Brown bore an active and distinguished part.

At the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Bank's Ford, Gettysburg, Funks-town, Orange Grove, Opequan and the Wilderness, Capt. Brown was always where duty called him, and showed quick comprehension, great presence of mind and justly won great praise.

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Sept. 20, 1864, the term of service of the 4th Vermont expired. His commission as Lieut. Colonel of the 5th Regiment, had not reached him; under these circumstances, in obedience to existing orders, he had but one course to pursue, and that was to return to Vermont with that portion of the Regiment ordered there to be mustered out. Arriving in Vermont with the 4th Regiment, Col. Brown spent a short time with his friends, and, upon receiving word that his commission as Lieut. Colonel of the 5th Regiment had been forwarded to the army in the field, he left home for active service again.

At the time Col. Brown left for Vermont with the 4th Regiment, his health was considerably impaired, but it was not anticipated that it was seriously so. It was hoped that a few weeks of rest from the cares, arduous labors and severe exposures of the service would restore him to health again. He returned to the field with renewed hope and zeal, it is true, but with unrestored health. A leave of absence was granted him, and he left his command Dec. 8, 1864, for Rockford, Ill., to regain his health and strength and returned to duty again. But he had ended his last campaign, he had fought his last battle. The severity of the service had been too much for his physical system, and he who had stood firm while others quailed, at last yielded to disease. Acting upon medical advice, he started with his devoted wife for the coast of Florida. He had not proceeded far when it became evident that his strength was too rapidly failing for so long a journey, and stopped for the night at Harrisburg, Penn., where he died March 3, 1865.

His example was for good, and his daily conduct was worthy of imitation. He never yielded to the use of intoxicating drinks, so prevalent in the army, and on no occasion was Col. Brown ever heard to use a profane or licentious word. His conversation was direct and agreeable, and his language pure and simple. He was very particular to do exact justice to all, and he would spare no pains to see that the humblest soldier of his command had full justice done him. While he was kind to all, he frowned indignantly upon any act of cowardice or disposition to shirk

the performance of duty. He was an affectionate man. He remembered home and friends, and would often speak of the loved ones there in terms of fond endearment.

In the winter of 1862-3 he married the accomplished daughter of Melancthon Starr, Esq., of Rockford, Ill., to whom he was devotedly attached. During the severest campaigns he would find a few moments time, nearly or quite every day, usually just before seeking rest by sleep, to write a few lines to her and other friends, how it went with him and his country's cause.

In the death of Col. Brown, Vermont lost one of her noblest sons, a true soldier and an honest man.—Extract from *Vermont Phoenix*.

GROUT FAMILY IN BRATTLEBORO.

The genealogy and history of the Grout family, of Westminster and Newfane, and afterwards of West Brattleboro, Vt., is briefly as follows:

DEA. JOHN GROUT was born in Westminster, Vt., August 17, 1788, went to live in Newfane about 1810, moved to West Brattleboro in 1836, and died here October 16, 1851. He was son of John Grout, of Westminster, Vt., who was the son of Thomas, of Spencer, Mass., who was the son of John, of Sudbury, Mass., who was the son of John, of the same town, who was the son of Capt. John, of Watertown and Dudley, who came over from England to America, about 1634, at the age of eighteen, who is believed to have been the son of Richard Grout, or Grouette, of Walton, in the county of Derby, England, whose family is supposed to have settled in Cornwall, in the west part of England, during the reign of Henry II., 1154-89, and to have originated in Germany, where they bore the name of Grotius, or Groot, *alias* Grote, Gross, Gros, or Graus, who are believed to be the descendants of the Grudii, or the Great, of whom Cæsar speaks as among the daring tribes of Belgic Gaul, upwards of fifty years previous to the Christian era.

John Grout was married to Azubah, daughter of Jonathan Dunklee, of Brattleboro, May 28, 1811, and had nine children, of whom eight were sons. His wife, Azu-

bah, died in West Brattleboro, July 24, 1866, aged 73 years; his own age, at the time of his death, being 63 years.

LEWIS, the eldest of the children, was born January 28, 1815; fitted for college, in part, at Brattleboro Academy, and in part at Burr Seminary, Manchester, Vt.; graduated at Yale in 1842. Having taught nearly two years at West Point, N. Y., he studied theology at New Haven two years, graduated at Andover (Ms.) Theological Seminary in 1846, and was ordained October 8, same year, as a missionary to South Africa, and married to Miss Lydia Bates, in Springfield, Vt., whence he and his wife started, the same day, for mission work, under the auspices of the American Board, among the Zulus, in Natal. Two months' sailing brought them to the Cape of Good Hope, where they spent six weeks, then set sail for the rest of the voyage, and reached their desired haven February 15, 1847. Mr. Grout's mission life was one of much activity, labor and study, of a pioneer character, full of solid reality, yet not a little diversified with what, in America, would be regarded as wild and romantic. He gave much time and attention to the study of African languages, especially the Zulu, of which it became his duty, by appointment of the mission of which he was a member, to prepare a grammar. He translated the Scriptures and prepared other books in the Zulu tongue, for the natives; having charge of the printing press for a time at his station, Umsunduzi. He was also engaged in teaching and preaching, traveling and exploring; establishing a station and organizing a church where there had never been a trace of civilization or Christianity; and so obliged to be, for himself and his people, architect and carpenter, brickmaker and mason, wheelwright and blacksmith, tamer and trainer of oxen and horses, physician and dentist, farmer and magistrate—to say nothing of finding and building roads, fording rivers, and trapping leopards, and nothing of incidental studies in Natural History, of preparing a sketch of the native tribes, of having now and then a controversial bout with the Colonial Government in behalf of Aboriginal rights; or with Bishop Colenso on Biblical teaching, moral science, and the proper way of treating polygamy among

a heathen people in their coming to embrace the Christian faith and enter the church of Christ. All which manifold duties and vocations left no time for idleness, or even for that needful rest which a tropical clime makes all the more imperative for the foreigner of a cooler sky. Yet here he labored fifteen years, or till March 12, 1862, when, with impaired health, he made return sail, reaching Boston June 7, 1862.

Having rested for a time, Sept. 21st, he took charge of the Congregational church in Saxtons River, for a year; was then settled as pastor of the Congregational church in Feeding Hills, Mass., two years, after which, Oct. 1, 1865, he entered on an agency for the American Missionary Association in New Hampshire and Vermont, an office which he still continues to hold, having his home in West Brattleboro.

ADMATHA GROUT, second son, born Feb. 19, 1817; fitted for college in Brattleboro Academy; graduated from Dartmouth in 1845, and from Union Theological Seminary in 1851. But failing health did not allow of his entering upon the work of the ministry. He died in Osawatimie, Kansas Territory, Sept. 6, 1855.

HANNAH, third child, born May 9, 1819; married to Mr. Lyman C. Ranney, of Westminster West, Aug. 18, 1859. They reside now at St. Johnsbury Centre.

SYLVESTER BISHOP GROUT, 4th child, born Feb. 7, 1822; married Nancy R. Montague, of Guilford, Jan. 8, 1852; lived in West Brattleboro till March, 1872; removed to Kansas; is now living in Clarion, Kansas. Mrs. Grout died September 23, 1879.

PAULINUS SCOTT GROUT, born Nov. 18, 1823; died in West Brattleboro, March 14, 1847.

ISAAC A. GROUT, born March 2, 1826; went in early life to live with his uncle Isaac, in Putney; being of age, went to California, where he still resides. He was married April 10, 1879, to Mary T. Taft, of San Francisco.

CHESTER GILBERT GROUT, born April 3, 1828; married Emeline Washburn, of Springfield, Vt.; lived in Kansas for a time; went to Illinois, there volunteered during the late war, and entered the 7th Iowa regiment of the Federal army; was

in several severe engagements, as at Belmont, Fort Donelson, and Fort Henry; is now living in Kansas.

HENRY MARTYN GROUT, seventh son and eighth child, born May 14, 1831; graduated from Williams College in 1854, and married Miss Fannie J. Foster, daughter of Rev. Amos Foster, of Putney, Vt. He was Principal, for a time, of Brattleboro Academy, afterwards of Monson Academy; was licensed to preach in 1856; labored for a time in Marlboro, Vt.; was afterwards installed over the church in Putney; called to West Rutland, was installed Aug. 26, 1862. His next pastorate, four years, was in West Springfield, Mass., after which he was for several years associate editor in the literary department of the "Congregationalist," of Boston. He was called to the pastorate of Trinity Church, in Concord, Mass., in 1872, where he is still laboring; in 1878, received the honorary title of Doctor of Divinity, from his Alma Mater.

JOHN MILO GROUT, 9th child of John and Azubah Grout, born April 13, 1835, in Newfane, where all the other children were born; was married May 25, 1858, to Miss Sarah A. Herrick, of West Brattleboro. He engaged in mercantile business, for a time, in Hartford, Conn.; afterwards in Putney, then in West Brattleboro; now resides in Medford, Mass.

While engaged in mission work, in Natal, the Rev. Lewis Grout was chosen corresponding member of the American Oriental Society, in whose "Journal" may be found a number of literary and linguistic papers from his pen, such as an "Essay on the Zulu and other Dialects of South Africa," "A Uniform Orthography of South African Dialects," "Phonology and Orthography" and "Particles of the Isizulu and its Cognates." Among the other literary productions of his pen are "Reply" and "Answer" to Bishop Colenso, on Polygamy, and a "Review of the Bishop's Notes on Romans;" "Dedicatory, Installing, Historical, and other "Sermons;" "History of the Zulu and other tribes in South Africa;" "Reminiscences of Life among the Zulu-Kaffirs;" "Zulu-Land;" "A Grammar of the Zulu Language;" "Zulu-English Vocabulary;" "English-Zulu Vocabulary;" and translations of Psalms, Acts, and other portions of the Bible into the Zulu language. REV. LEWIS GROUT.

HON. DANIEL KELLOGG

Was born at Amherst, Mass., Feb. 10, 1791, graduated at Williams College in 1810, studied law with Gen. Martin Field, and commenced practice at Rockingham, Vt. in 1814, where he continued to reside until 1854, when he removed to Brattleboro, where he died May 10, 1875, aged 84 years.

The name and character of this gentleman as a successful advocate at the bar, President of the Bellows Falls Bank and Judge of the Supreme Court, had long been known to the people of Brattleboro, therefore, as was anticipated, the accession of himself and family to this community proved an acquisition of the most desirable character. In various ways did the action of Judge Kellogg and his estimable wife, the daughter of Judge Aldis, of St. Albans, contribute to the welfare and attractions of Brattleboro. To the Episcopal Society, then struggling to obtain a foothold and a church building in this place, their influence and material aid was indispensable, and will ever be gratefully remembered.

They purchased the estate of Hon. John Phelps on High Street, and on grounds of the same erected a handsome residence. Mrs. Kellogg, by the exercise of her taste and culture, intellectual attainments and instructive conversation, rendered her home one of the most attractive resorts in this place. She was, we learn, a pupil in the Troy Seminary, under the management of Miss Willard, and graduated with great proficiency and honor from that institution, which, at that time, had a reputation unequalled in this country.

The greater portion of Judge Kellogg's active life had passed before he became a resident of this town, where he closed his long life of 84 years, therefore we give an extract from the pen of those qualified to give us correct information regarding him.

"He married, first, Jane McAfee, of Rockingham; second, Merab Ann Bradley, daughter of Hon. Wm. C. Bradley, of Westminster; third, Miranda M. Aldis, daughter of Hon. Asa Aldis, of St. Albans.

He was for a few years State's Attorney for Windham County, and Judge of Probate for the District of Westminster, Secretary to the old Governor and Council of Vermont, during the administration of

Gov. Butler and Gov. Van Ness, United States District Attorney for the State of Vermont 12 years during the administrations of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren, Adjutant and Inspector General of the State, represented the town of Rockingham in the General Assembly, and for two years State Senator for Windham County. In 1843, he was chosen President of the State Constitutional Convention, and Judge of the Supreme Court of the State from 1845 to 1852.

His children were: HENRY, born Aug. 23, 1823, graduated at Williams College in 1843, engaged in the study of law with Hon. William C. Bradley, of Westminster, Vt., and was drowned while bathing in the Connecticut River at that place, June 18, 1844.

GEORGE B., born in November, 1825, studied law with Hon. Asa Keyes, of Brattleboro, married to Mary L. Sikes, daughter of Uriel Sikes, of Brattleboro, March 15, 1847, commenced the practice of his profession at Rockingham in 1846, soon after his father was elected Judge of the Supreme Court, removed to Brattleboro in 1855, appointed Postmaster at Brattleboro in 1861, State's Attorney for Windham County three years, Adjutant and Inspector General for the State from 1854 to '59, represented the town of Brattleboro in the General Assembly two years, was active in raising and enlisting the Vermont Cavalry Regiment, and was Lieut. Colonel thereof during the Rebellion, at the conclusion of which he was discharged, and resumed the practice of his profession at St. Louis, where he died in November, 1875.

SARAH B., born in August, 1831, married Henry A. Willard, of Washington, D. C., in November, 1855, where she now resides.

DANIEL, born April 9, 1834, married Margaret W. May, of Brattleboro, May 2, 1861, was Postmaster at Brattleboro from 1862 to July, 1868.

At the time Judge Kellogg was elected an associate Justice of the Supreme Court he was in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice in the judicial district for which he was chosen, and although at the time he was open and undisguised in his devotion to the democracy, and had accepted

the position of United States District Attorney for the State under Jackson, yet his fidelity in the discharge of his official duties, discretion and sterling honesty, his learning and ability as a lawyer, all conspired to secure an election from his political opponents. His personal popularity was so great in his Judicial District, that he secured an almost unanimous vote from the members of the General Assembly representing the district for which he was chosen, although a large majority of the members were radically opposed to his political opinions, yet they freely and cordially supported him for an office which has always been regarded as the highest and most honorable in the State.

In his deportment he was kind and courteous towards his professional brethren and judicial associates. During an extensive practice of more than fifty years, his fidelity to his clients was never questioned, his social, political and business relations were characterized by great frankness and sincerity, and his whole life was distinguished by the most perfect integrity. He was a careful and laborious student, precise and painstaking in the preparation of his cases. His examination and presentation of authorities indicated great industry and research.

Although he had been unfaltering in his devotion to the democracy from his early manhood, the free and almost unanimous support he received from the representatives of his judicial district indicated the estimate in which he was held as a lawyer and a citizen."

Hon. James Barrett, of Woodstock, who succeeded Mr. Kellogg as Judge of the Supreme Court, and has always been assigned to the same judicial district, says of him: "I was in practice in the County of Windsor during all his official service, he was adequate to all its responsibilities and requirements, his lawyership was broad, accurate, practical and sensible, the result of faithful study, faithful and extensive practice, of a large conversancy with current business and affairs in all departments, and of most excellent social culture and bearing. As in all things else, so in the law, as practitioner and Judge, his faculty and fondness of order, system and propriety were

marked, and secured not only the best results from these qualities in the conduct and dispatch of business, but the highest respect and esteem of all, both clients, the public and the bar. His personal character was blameless and without the stain or shadow of dubious propriety in any respect in all the relations he sustained in life."

"The State Reports which contain the opinions he delivered during his judgeship show that he was worthy of his position, and a worthy associate of the eminent men who were his fellow Judges. In conclusion I may properly say, from my familiarity with the people of Windham County since I have been in service as Judge, that the uniform expression of all in respect to him, has shown that few men pass through so long a life, esteemed and honored and gratefully remembered by those who knew him in all his daily walk and conversation, in the deportment and outcome of his current life, private, public and official, as was Judge Kellogg."

We first met this gentleman eight years before he became a citizen of this place, under circumstances whereby we are reminded of the foregoing testimony of Judge Barrett, in relation to Judge Kellogg's "fondness of order, system and propriety." In October, 1846, the Windham County Agricultural Society held their annual meeting and exhibition here, and we believe it the first and only time that our town has been honored by such an occasion. The Common north of Main street was the exhibition ground for live stock, the old School-House for farm products and garden vegetables, the High School-House for manufactures, etc., and the old Unitarian Meeting-House was occupied by the members of the society after the exhibition closed, to hear the reports of the committees of the various departments, and transact all legitimate business coming before said society. Judge Kellogg was at that time President of the society, and presided over its action in the old meeting-house, where came into full exercise that "order, system and propriety," to which Judge Barrett alludes, causing dispatch of business and the high respect of all, both members of the society and the public.

After over twenty years of acquaintance and pleasant familiarity of the people of

this place, with the subject of our sketch, they are compelled to confirm the concluding statements in the testimony of Hon. James Barrett.

Though Mr. Kellogg was some past three score years when he came here, he was not idle, he practiced law several years after he settled in this town, and during about the whole period of his life thereafter he was in offices of trust and responsibility. His facial expression, and the *personnel* of the whole man, was such as to inspire trust and confidence.

He was president of the old Savings Bank, the first chartered in the State, and one of the board of Trustees of the Vermont Asylum. For the best good of the patients, proper management and general welfare of the institution, he ever betrayed a warm and liberal interest. "The proper thing to do," was the first and uppermost question with him in every position he occupied.

Though a democrat, one of the most influential and decided in the State, he disapproved of the action of the administration in the Kansas outrages, and also its action, or rather its inaction, near the commencement of the late Rebellion or Civil War. When that awful strife was fully inaugurated, he said: "I know of no other way but to stand by the old flag, come what may, all else is, with me, of secondary consideration—my party, my church may perish, but save the country."

When we consider the long, successful life and honorable record of Judge Kellogg, the partner of his life, one of the finest examples of female excellence, we cannot be insensible to the compliment, to the honor received by this community, that he selected this place for the remaining years of his well spent life.

ROBERT G. HARDIE, JR.,

Son of Robert G. Hardie and Fanny W. Hyde, was born in this town in 1854. His early development of artistic talent excited public notice and attention. Before receiving any instruction, his friends were surprised by the accuracy of his pictures from nature. Among specimens of his work we have noticed portraits of Gen. Martin Field and wife, Jacob Estey and wife, Mrs. Col. Hooker, P. B. Francis,

Esq., Rev. Mr. Cummings, Mrs. Dr. H. D. Holton, and Mrs. Gen. Marcy—mother-in-law of Gen. Geo. B. McClellan.

Upon real personal merit alone can one become noted or distinguished in this field of labor, and nothing would be more impossible than to undeservedly obtain a reputation for excellence in the same, as he has secured in his native town. It does not seem to have given him a satisfied pride, or made him vain to know that his early efforts receive commendation, and his works are appreciated; but, like all true sons of genius, he is constantly looking forward to the unattained. During the winter months of the last two or three years, he has pursued his favorite studies in New York city, but now (1879) we learn he is in more favorable conditions for this purpose, in France.

His genius, gentlemanly bearing, good habits and excellent moral character—not always associated with genius—has interested our best citizens in his welfare. Therefore it is with much pleasure we hear of his favorable progress in Paris, (the latest field of his efforts,) and that it is our privilege to place his record here in honor of his native home. His father, Robert G. Hardie, is a native of New York city, and his grandfather, Mr. John Hyde, who served in the war of 1812, came from Massachusetts to this town about fifty years ago. It is about thirty years since his name became associated, and, to the last years of his life, he was practically interested in, the improvement or regeneration of our village cemetery. But a short time has elapsed since the eyes of our venerable friend of eighty years closed forever, therefore there is here no more familiar name than that of "Uncle John Hyde."

HENRY DWIGHT HOLTON, M. D.,

Resident physician and surgeon, of Brattleboro, the past decade, was born at Saxtons River, Vt., July 24, 1838, married there Ellen Jane Hoit, Nov. 19, 1862, who was born Nov. 28, 1839, at Saxtons River, daughter of Theophilus and Mary Damon (Chandler) Hoit of S. R. The early training of Dr. Holton was of the strictest New England kind, and much of his success in life is undoubtedly due to the principles thus early instilled into his mind by his parents. His boyhood was like that of the



Ans. Robinson Phila. Phila.

Henry D. Holton

majority of boys brought up on a farm, and is well described by Warner, in his book entitled, "Being a Boy." The following account of his life is from a book entitled, "Physicians and Surgeons of America," and a sketch of him in a work published by the Rocky Mountain Medical Association. He was fitted for college at the Saxtons River Seminary, and studied two years with Dr. J. H. Warren, of Boston, and two years with Professors Valentine and A. B. Mott, of New York, attending lectures at the same time in the medical department in the University of New York, from which he graduated in March, 1860, settling successfully in Brooklyn, N. Y., (physician to Williamsburgh Dispensary, Brooklyn, 1860,) Putney, Vt., and Brattleboro, Vt., his present residence. He has traveled extensively in Europe and this country. He is a member of the Connecticut River Valley Medical Society, of which he was Secretary from 1862 to 1867, and President in 1868; the Vermont Medical Society, of which he was censor for several years, and the President in 1868; the American Medical Association and the British Medical Association, a corresponding member of the Boston Gynecological Society, and member of the American Public Health Association, and a delegate to the International Medical Congress at Brussels in 1875. He is also a member of the Rocky Mountain Medical Association. The Doctor has contributed some valuable papers to medical journals and to transactions of medical societies, and reported at one time "Mott's Cliniques" for the press. An article describing his apparatus for keeping in place sternal dislocations of the clavical, and an article on diphtheria, are contributions which show research and ability. He was appointed by the court, in 1873, medical examiner to the Vermont Asylum for the Insane, and in the same year was elected by the Legislature one of the Trustees of the University of Vermont. He has been surgeon of the 12th regiment of Vermont militia. He is now Professor of Materia Medica and General Pathology in the medical department of the University of Vermont. The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon him in 1879, by the University of Vermont. In June, 1880, he was elected one of the Vice Presidents of the American Medical Association. The

Doctor is a vigorous orator and a clear thinker, and well up in a knowledge of the most approved and latest methods of relieving human suffering.—From the "*Farwell Memorial*."

ECCENTRIC PERSONS IN BRATTLEBORO.

Mrs. Lydia Maria Child has, in some of her works, compared such persons to "sweet bells jangled out of tune."

Such characters, of varied capabilities, can be found in every community. The great deficiencies in some render them unworthy of notice, but the amusing peculiarities of others cause them to be conspicuous and quite universally known and remembered, while many persons of far greater usefulness are forgotten. Therefore the history of the odd specimens of humanity serves to remind us of persons and events that otherwise would be forever buried in oblivion.

OLD JIMMIE BARNES AND SUKIE, HIS WIFE,

Black Sam, Johnson, Aleck, Jess. Mash, John Dover, Ed. Gould and others, have each played their parts before the people of Brattleboro; the curtain dropped, and the actors, with a large share of their audience, passed onward beyond recall.

John W. Blake, Esq., our first postmaster, found employment for Jimmie Barnes on a farm owned by Mr. Blake, in the West River district. At this time Jimmie had no family, and he was intensely devoted to the interests of his employer, for whom he had great veneration. He considered the "Esqr." the man, and the only man, fit for office. When asked the question whom he should vote for, for representative, governor or president, the answer invariably was, "Squar Blake." Jimmie remained a single man until he met Sukie at the store of John Holbrook, in the building now known as the American House. This event must have been before 1810, for Mr. Holbrook ceased his mercantile operations in this place about that time.

However much "Barkis was willin'," there was a serious objection, in the shape of a husband, to be disposed of, before Sukie could be honored by the name of

Barnes. In all the stores and hotels of that time, customers were furnished with a popular beverage called "flip." This was, we believe, a compound of some kind of ardent spirits, beer, water, nutmeg, sugar, and finished by inserting into the mug containing the composition, a red hot iron. As Esau sold his birthright for a mess of pottage, the husband of Sukie, for a mug of flip, gave up his marital rights to Jimmie, and left him in undisturbed possession of "the charmer." The legality of this affair was never questioned before the courts, and for effectiveness, expedition and economy the transaction has never been surpassed, if equalled, in this town. Jimmie ever afterwards had a weakness for the beverage, and had as many blessings in store for the man who invented "flip," as Sancho had for the man who invented sleep.

A daughter, the eldest from this novel union, married one of the brave tars who served under Com. Decatur, in the war of 1812, and assisted in the capture of the British frigate "Macedonian." It was the custom of that time to use complimentary words in marriage notices, therefore appeared in the village paper, the following: "Mr. J. Freeman, to the amiable and accomplished daughter of James Barnes, Esq., of England."

Our earliest recollections of Jimmie date to the time he was bent with age and went about with a bag upon his back, to carry off—we were told—naughty, disobedient children, and especially those boys who neglected to attend school and religious exercises.

The frontispiece in the Westminster Catechism—a likeness of Satan—for Sunday, and Jimmie with his bag for the other six days of the week, rendered one motive of obedience sufficiently prominent for juvenile government in this place. But more dreadful than with a bag was Jimmie with a spade—that implement of his vocation in the village cemetery—when he covered from our sight forever, Andrew Jackson Shattuck, Willy Fessenden and other of our schoolmates, in the long time ago. The pent up grief, led slowly up cemetery hill by Dea. Wood, often found utterance, when fell upon the ear a hopeless, heart-rending rattle upon the

coffin, of gravel from the glittering spade of Jimmie.

Though

"It was a childish ignorance,"

there was a pleasure in wishing anything but good for the old wretch who dug the first graves on that hill and made so many people cry.

The catechism can yet be seen, but the old "Scratch," decorated with serpents, who once stood at its threshold, long since vanished with Jimmie and his bag. By the death of Mr. Blake, in 1818, Jimmie lost his most highly valued patron. From that time, or a short time before the death of Mr. Blake, Jimmie took up his abode on the east side of the river. The small dilapidated cottage, where he lived with Sukie and an idiotic child named Olive, was, in 1825, standing near the base of Chesterfield mountain and about opposite the Congregational parsonage. He cultivated some over an acre of ground, about his cottage, but the principal source of his income was this place, where he passed most of his time in varied employments, such as working in gardens, doing chores, moving grain on his back up or down stairs for merchants, and telling big stories.

"The honey bees in England," he said, "are big as the sheep in this country, but the hives are about the same size as used here." "When at work with my axe on the mountain," said he, "I was attacked by a big snake that measured, after I had killed and straightened him out, just sixteen axe-helves long." It was as impossible to get an abatement of one axe-helve from the measure of that snake, as to get from farmer W. a reduction of one bug from the "eight bushels of squash bugs, potato measure," found by him, as he declared, when tearing away an old barn.

Jimmie claimed to be a native of old England, and he evidently felt superior to the natives here who were laborers like himself. In hair-breadth escapes and thrilling experiences he rivalled old Sinbad, of Eastern romance. There was an air of earnestness and seriousness in his manner, when relating the events of his life, that would doubtless have generated more faith in the minds of those who listened to his narratives if he had regarded the old admonition,

"Lest men suspect your tale untrue,
Keep probabilities in view."

The history of his advent here will be best given, as well as we can remember, in his own words:

"When some weeks on the voyage from England to this country, our ship was leaking so badly we could not save her, and to save myself I got inside of a large hoghead. The cooper headed me in and the waves cast me ashore. The bung of the cask loosened by sunshine and I pushed out and grabbed the tail of an ox. The frightened animal dragged me over a ledge, the cask broke open and up jumped Jimmie."

His wife, Sukie, made mops, husk doormats, and told ladies' fortunes to order; but she was a poor financier. Her price for reading the book of fate was a small package of green tea. When the summer was in prime many small packages, wafted by white dresses and enclosed by jewelled fingers, passed over Chapin's island to the shrine of Sukie. To the Brattleboro fair of doubtful age, feeding on blue clay and the illusions of hope, there was an unaccountable charm in the ugly, pox-marked, tripe-like face of their oracle. Her eminence in ugliness constituted, perhaps, her popularity as an oracle. A company of quite plain looking girls never appeared so attractive as when standing beside old Sukie. We will allow them credit for sagacity transcending their aspirations of receiving light from Sukie's yellow teacup. The cunning creatures understood the value of comparison; willingly did they accompany eligible and desirable young beaus to this little cot on the mountain, who would "look on this picture and then on that."

In 1833 some people then living in this place caused the erection of a new building for Jimmie and Sukie. Col. Paul Chase, proprietor of the old stage house, and Mr. McKean, the first high school teacher, especially interested themselves in this matter, and Mr. McKean went over the river with his nail-hammer, to help shingle the house. A few years after this event the house was destroyed by fire, and from injuries thereby received, Olive, their idiotic child, died. At this time age and infirmity had nearly finished their work

upon the aged couple; but Col. Chase did not desert them in this extremity. With his own carriage he brought them to this side of the river, where his personal superintendence was given to their wants, and every needful provision made for their comfort up to the last moment of their lives.

"BLACK SAM,"

So called, came here from Bennington about 1823, and was at one period the only representative of the colored race in this place. From that circumstance alone he was conspicuous. He was much of the time in the employ of Francis Goodhue, Esq., but when he was under the influence of stimulants his employment was less lucrative though more amusing. Upon such occasions his powers of imitation were largely developed. The sentiments and exact tones of the voice of his subject was given at the street corners, or wherever he could find an audience. He gave imitations of animals, but he especially delighted in showing off the magnates of Brattleboro; and his patron was not excepted in these laughable exhibitions of his peculiar faculty. Sam was bound to have some fun, and he generally succeeded in accomplishing his object. He did not bind his talent in a napkin, but did all he could to improve his own and other people's digestion.

Poor sensitive, suffering

JOHNSON, THE RHYMER,

Or hard, to whom we have elsewhere alluded more definitely, rarely smiled. Not a day passed when he did not have a grievance, some record of abuse or charge against some one, to send up to the high court of heaven. Homeless as he was, and wandering in abject poverty from house to house, and passing the long winter nights in a stable, caused some observers of his condition to advise him to apply to the town for relief. Upon one such occasion he replied, "Don't fret yourself about me. I lodge in a more comfortable place than General Washington did when he was surveying in the forest; and when he was fighting the battles of his country I guess he would have sometimes been glad to find as good a place as Mead's barn to sleep in. If my shoes do let in the water, there is as good a chance for it to run out as there is

for it to get in, and there is as good a chance now for you to mind your own business as there ever will be."

"JOHN DOVER."

Who came here about 1840, was a serious oddity, and always in a hurry. His almost constant employment was sawing wood with a very short, quick movement of the saw, and his utterances perfectly accorded with said movement. His reply to any question was prefaced with the word God, repeated very rapidly many times. He knew Alfred Ellis was the most eminent fisherman in town, and it may be he intended to take away his well-earned laurels. This much is certain; John, in his latter days, spent much time fishing in divers places. One morning he caught, at the mouth of West river, an enormous pike. Passing through Main street with his valuable prize, much attention was excited, congratulations offered and inquiries made of the fortunate fisherman. With the usual preface John replied, "Can't tell, can't tell; if he hadn't thought 'twas Alf. Ellis' hook never should caught him in God's world."

John belonged to one of the two classes of men in Brattleboro who do not

"Keep their eyelids closed
And waste their hours in bed."

As a general rule, smart, thriving men are not of the 3 o'clock in the afternoon sort; they are early risers in the morning. Men of an exactly opposite character do the same, as some hotel bar-keepers could testify. Now it is not necessary to say John was of the class last mentioned; but we will give him the credit of being an early riser, and giving important testimony as to the merits of Mead's snow statue. Near the snow-lined pathway in which he was walking, with a wood saw, to his task, stood, in all its commanding, wondrous beauty, the "Recording Angel," fresh from the creator's hand. Fearfully he gazed upon the silent monitor and then, giving it as wide a berth as possible, ran with all his might until well out of supposed danger, when he exclaimed, "It's a devil or ghost, I don't know which!" After living in this town about twenty-eight years, poor John died in the arms of public charity at the town poor farm of Brattleboro.

EDWARD GOULD.

With slender, bent form and shuffling, dragging step—the motion of his body like that of a ship in a high sea, and apparently as insensible to surroundings,—this queer specimen of humanity was for many years almost daily seen in our streets, to as late a period as 1869. He was peaceable and inoffensive under great provocations; but when he heard from a crowd of school boys, "Ed Gould stole a knot hole, a post hole, and he stole squashes in the blow," his anger was aroused to a fearful pitch. He was often shamefully treated and made the subject of ridicule. The boys, delighted to find a vulnerable point in the armor of his good nature, teased and tormented poor Ed. until he often became completely exhausted in vain efforts to punish them for libel and clear up his character. It was not, we have charity to believe, intentional cruelty on the part of the boys, but it was their natural, almost insatiable love of fun that nearly wore out this poor, unfortunate being. The veteran frog, as stated in ancient fable, exactly explained the situation amidst a shower of stones. Deficient as he was in the qualities needful to command respect, he seldom, if ever, failed to give a correct answer when the question was, "What is the day of the month?" He also gave exercises in singing, spelling and preaching. If a chair, box or barrel was furnished him for a rostrum, he never declined when invited to address the few or many. These efforts, it has been said, "were enough to make a colt break his halter." They were often unintentional burlesques, more characterized by entertainment than by instruction, yet some gifted men of high intellectual attainments will ever lack the important qualifications—assurance, energy and earnestness—as displayed by Ed. Gould from the last head left in an empty flour barrel. "The Scolding Wife" was the song best adapted to his operatic abilities—his highest accomplishments in vocal music. In the chorus—

"It is her heart's delight
To bang me with a fire shovel
Around the room at night!"—

a very proper sympathy was excited for the unfortunate husband in this age of female domination. When the song of "Brave Wolfe" was called for, the whole

air and manner of the singer changed. The smacking together of clenched hands, the fire and indignation, in singing the grievances of the unhappy subject of petticoat despotism ceased, and in soft, plaintive tones was heard:

"Love is a diamond ring, long time I've kept it,
'Tis for your sake, my love, if you'll accept it.
And then this gallant youth did cross the ocean,
To free America from her invasion.
The drums did loudly beat, the guns did rattle;
Brave Wolfe lay on his back, "How goes the battle?"
I went to see, my love, 'twas in my favor;
"Oh then," replied brave Wolfe, "I die with pleasure."

Then the cannon on our side did roar like thunder,
"And, have yer got eny terbacker with ye?"
"Be yer goin' to use that pipe for a few minutes?"

HIS LECTURE ON MILLERISM.—"Now my Christian Friends, Rumsellers, Terbacker-chewers and Sabbath-breakers, you don't believe the world will all burn up next year, because you don't want to believe it; and that ain't all, you don't want a stop put to your devilry. You are as bad as the folks was more than 40 years ago, when old Noah built his yark. When he told the folks the water was goin' to rise high as Chesterfield mountain and drown 'em all out, they didn't believe it, but they abused him, and made fun of him, and yer see how they got paid for it. Noah flew round like a house afire after stuff to build his yark. He went to Texas, Hinsdale and Chesterfield to buy lumber. He got some of his best sticks down to Jarro Burrows' mill, in Vernon; and farmer Wood with his stags did the teaming for ninepence a perch. He got all the nails at Hall's store and paid for 'em in sheep pelts and dried apples. He hadn't but just got his yark done when the rain come down like pitchforks. But folks wouldn't believe Noah when the water was knee deep in Main street. Noah see how 'twas, and he opened the door and told 'em they better git aboard while they could; but they said it wasn't much of a shower, and soon over; then they began to yell and hoot, and the tarnal school boys snow-balled him so he had to go in and shut the door. But you know it wasn't long afore they wished he would open that door agin and take 'em aboard. This time the fishes will all be killed, and a yark such as Noah had wouldn't do yer any good. Nothin' will save ye now but to believe what I tell you,

and being so good, the fire won't burn ye more'n t'will Hinsdale red oak. We must all stop being sinners. I have been a sinner myself. I stole rum from Hartwell Bills and denied it when they laid it to me. I went to court the Pierce girl and pretended all I wanted was a drink of water. I was a lying scamp and I've been sorry for it a good many times, and I shan't do so again next time I see her."

Ed. obtained some of the ideas from which this lecture was constructed by attending Millerite meetings at the Chapel on Canal street, in 1842. One of the preachers at the series of meetings held there at that time usually, when commencing his services, took off his coat and cravat. While disrobing himself to his shirtsleeves, he said to the audience, "Thank God, I know what it is to work for my living. I have laid many rods of stone wall in my day, but I have done with all such work forever. I have but one task before me, and that is of short duration. I shall never again visit my earthly home, for before I finish the work assigned me, before I can complete the circle marked out for me, the last great day will surely come and all the things in this world will burn up or melt with fervent heat. This mountain of rocks, now clad in the varied colors of autumnal beauty, will, before another autumn, melt down into the river and kill all the fish. Please to sing,

"You can't stand the fire
In that great day."

In an atmosphere charged with fumes of burning sulphur, a large share of the audience, judging from the sound, kept time with the singing by stamping their feet. Chipman Swain, Esq., our deputy sheriff, appeared in the sacred desk, on the left side of the preacher, and requested there be no more manifestations of disrespect for the services. He reminded all present of Vermont law, its impartiality in protecting all religious sects, and the penalties for persons who in any manner disturb assemblies gathered for religious worship. The tall, commanding form, authority, and very proper remarks of this executive officer prevented, it may be, the riotous opposition or persecution needful for the prosperity of this sect in Brattleboro. The awfully solemn words of the stone wall

preacher fell mostly upon stony ground, and since this event more than thirty times has old Chesterfield mountain put on her annual gala dress, as in days of yore, while upon Ed. devolved the task to keep green the memories of the prophets by his oratorical efforts in the public streets.

At the conclusion of a lecture on phrenology, Ed. and "Jess Marsh" were persuaded to become subjects for examination by the lecturer before the audience. The next morning Ed. said, "They wouldn't let the phrenologer man tech us 'till they put a hankercher on my face and a hankercher on Jess' face. The phrenologer said we was both fools, but Jess was the biggest fool, 'cause he didn't know it, and I did."

One evening in a crowded meeting house, not very well lighted, Ed. was seated listening to a revival sermon from an itinerant minister. Immediately after the sermon, an invitation was given to all unconverted persons desiring prayers to occupy the "anxious seat." The reverend gentleman, depending upon his sagacity to detect mental emotion from appearances, left the pulpit, and by making personal applications, as he moved among the people, some persons went forward who otherwise would not, probably, have presented themselves. The serious, humble appearing Ed., as he sat with downcast eyes, attracted the attention of the vigilant shepherd. "My friend," said the preacher, as he grasped Ed. by the hand, "Is Christ precious to your soul?" The great, prominent blue eyes of Ed. opened wide with a vacant stare as he replied, "Wal, I dun know; guess it's pretty good plan." The faithful watchman said no more,

"But with a sigh moved slow along."

HOTELS.

THE OLD BRATTLEBORO HOUSE,

Known in the past generation at one period as "Smith's" and at another time as "Chase's Stage House," was built by Samuel Dickinson, in 1795, and was destroyed by fire in October, 1869. Dickinson married Hannah Whitney, a sister of Hon. Lemuel Whitney. After he left the hotel he built the house on Flat street afterwards owned by James Frost, where he died May 15, 1817. In Prospect Hill Cemetery we

have found his monument, with the following inscription:

"Beneath the sacred honors of the tomb,
In awful silence and majestic gloom,
The man of mercy here conceals his head,
Amidst the solemn mansions of the dead.
No more his lib'ral hand shall help the poor,
Relieve distress, and scatter joy no more."

From 1795 to 1869 the hotel has been conducted by Sam'l Dickinson, Salem Sumner, Erastus Dickinson, John R. Blake, Maj. Henry Smith, Col. Paul Chase, Lem'l Whitney, William C. Perry, Charles C. Lawrence, and at some period by a gentleman from Troy, N. Y., whose name we are not able to give. The property was owned at one period by Francis Goodhue, who erected the front gable and made some other alterations; but at the time of its destruction it was the property of the Blake Brothers, of Boston, Mass., who sold the land on which the buildings stood to E. Crosby, or Crosby & Rice, and the well-known "Crosby Block" now occupies the site of the old Brattleboro House, which was built 85 years ago. Built so long ago, and in almost constant use for the public accommodation seventy-four years, this hotel was more extensively known and better remembered abroad than any other building of its time in this place. Standing through all the wars excepting that of the Revolution, what a story of the long vanished years must be associated with it! If it had a voice or record to tell us of the now buried generations and interesting events of its time, we should have a more complete history of this town than any person now living can furnish. We can sift over some ashes of its past, find here and there a gem or historical fact; but of the many sad and glad memories associated with it, we can know but little.

Of those known to fame who in early life began their career by rendering services as bar-tender, office clerk, or occupying some subordinate position here, were: E. Fessenden, William Chamberlin and Simeon Leland. Fessenden is a native of this town, but for many years has been a noted citizen of Hartford, Ct., where he has successfully filled important offices in that city, and among them, president of the Phoenix Life Insurance Company. Chamberlin was an eminent wholesale merchant in New York, and began business in that city by retailing goods from a wheelbarrow, on a

capital of but \$100, and that was lent to him by Maj. Henry Smith, who was at the time keeping the old stage-house here. The fame of Leland, as a man of enterprise and success, reaches from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Judging from the palatial hotels he has reared as if by magic, he must have found, in some dark corner of this old house, or elsewhere, the wonderful lamp of Aladdin.

About the time of the last war with Britain it was the custom to roll into that big bar-room a hogshead of old West India rum, and supply customers from the faucet. Years ago we heard Erastus Dickinson (nephew of Samuel Dickinson) say, "I paid over \$300 for a hogshead of old rum, and after it was on draft in the bar-room it was, by good judges, declared a superior article. It immediately acquired so excellent a reputation it would not stay with me, and in a little over one week it all left me." Probably more than a dozen such houses could be built by the money here expended in hogsheads of rum, fourth of July dinners, training day and other gala day feasts, diffusing a sweetness on the air *a la* the

"Wonderful savor of pastry and pies
That night from St. Gore's butteries."

The only hall in the village for public gatherings was in this house. It was dedicated in 1816, by feasting and dancing. Cap't Sam'l Betterly of Newfane—just married—was there with his bride, and others from out of town participated in the festivities on this occasion. Joseph Steen, Esq., our eldest native citizen (1880), and Judge Whitney joined in the dance, and Mr. Steen, by his activity upon the floor, completely wore out his new pumps bought for this eventful night. "While joy was unconfined, and youth and pleasure met," intelligence circulated in the gay company that Mrs. Barber—a general favorite and highly respected—had just breathed her last. The sad feeling in the company from this event, and respect for the deceased, suggested a discontinuance of the exercises, but Judge Whitney said, "Let the dead bury the dead. On with the dance!"

Many years ago a theatrical company from the city made the whole village and

vicinity completely wild with their excellent acting in this hall. The plays continued so many days or weeks it was thought by some to be a permanent institution, as in Boston or New York. The fate of the beautiful Desdemona excited general sympathy and brought copious tears from—then in life's morning—our prospective grandmothers. The play of "George Barnwell, the London apprentice," was, for moral effect, equal to a camp-meeting sermon. Upon the handbill announcing the play, or tragedy, was the following caption:

"How wretched is the man who's wise too late!
By my example learn to shun my fate," etc.

Underneath the foregoing was an engraving representing poor Barnwell hanging by the neck upon a gallows, as an example of being "wise too late." Wisdom, as personified in Scripture, said, "seek me *early* and ye shall find me," but for *late* seekers for wisdom no encouragement is given. When wisdom comes *too* late we do just as well without it, as exemplified in the fate of Barnwell. That sermon, though from a theatrical company, at the old stage house in the long ago, has never yet, we believe, been surpassed in any pulpit in this town.

With the exception of D. P. Kingsley of Springfield, Mass., we believe the old stage proprietors who once made this house their home, are none of them living. Many now living here remember Asher Spencer, Lovell Farr and Kingsley, formerly a partner of Mr. Spencer. Shepherd Pond, the last of the old stage drivers we remember, is yet living (1880), we learn, in Bennington, Vt.

Col. Paul Chase served several years as high sheriff of the county, and Maj. Henry Smith was chosen his successor to that office. They were agents of the old lottery organization, chartered for the benefit of Horatio Knight, about 1826. Messrs. Chase and Smith occupied conspicuous positions in society, and their families, as to intelligence, influence and respectability, were in the front rank.

THE VERMONT HOUSE,

Which from 1828 to 1857 stood where is now the Town Hall and the Episcopal Church, was a common wooden dwelling house of two stories, until fitted up for a

hotel by Willard Pomroy, in 1828. His brother, Chester W. Pomroy, was the first proprietor. He was succeeded by Hiram and Alonzo Joy, and others, whose names do not occur to us; but Capt. T. C. Lord was the last owner and proprietor. He took away the old wooden house, and in 1849-50 erected, in place of it, a handsome brick front of three stories. It was destroyed by fire in February, 1851, and never rebuilt. At the same time "Wanstasket Hall," built in the rear of this hotel, by Hon. Calvin Townsley, was destroyed. The hotel was owned by Col. Calvin Townsley, and sold by him to Capt. Lord after 1840. Capt. Lord died but a short time—a few weeks—before the fire. He was a popular hotel keeper and captain of the "Lafayette Light Infantry." A military company from the city of Lowell, Mass., was induced by Capt. Lord to visit Brattleboro, in 1847-8. They had glorious weather and a fine time. Accompanied by Capt. Lord's infantry, they ascended the mountain east of the village. The hydro-pathic institution of Dr. Wesselhoeft was then in its palmy days, and the patients had built a house of logs upon the highest point of the mountain, three stories in height. There were projections from each story wide enough to stand upon, and a flat roof. The soldiers and brass bands of music completely filled the projections of the house and occupied the flat roof. They played several marches we could hear from the village distinctly, and we could also plainly see the bright glare of the brass instruments reflected by the sun. The effect was beautiful and decidedly pleasing. The house, soon after this rare event, was burned down by one of the annual fires on the mountain. Capt. Lord at this time could not accommodate one-half of his applicants for hotel fare, and many private houses were opened for visitors from abroad.

Between 1846 and 1860—a period of fourteen or fifteen years—celebrities of both sexes were frequently seen riding or walking in our streets. Of such, whose names occur to us, were Henry W. Longfellow, Count La Porte, professor in Harvard, but in 1830 Minister of Finance under Charles X. of France, Rev. William H. Channing, Col. T. W. Higginson, James Parton and wife, (Fanny Fern,) Miss

Catherine Beecher, Dr. Kane, of Arctic fame, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Prof. Calvin Stowe, and Count Gowraski. Of those from abroad who built or bought houses in this place and vicinity, for homes during the warm season, were John Stoddard of Savannah, Ga., Buckner and Eustace of New Orleans, La., the last named United States Senator from Louisiana, Hon. George Folsom of New York, United States Minister to foreign parts, N. F. Cabot, Esq., from Alabama, Prof. Elie Charlier of New York, and at a later period, Joseph N. Balestier, Esq., and Dorman B. Eaton, Esq., both of the legal profession in New York City. Each of the gentlemen last named have given public addresses in this place upon matters of national importance; and Prof. E. Charlier of New York, on the Fourth of July, 1876, made some remarks with happy effect. To the people assembled on our park, or village common, he said: "Though a native of France, I claim a kindred with you, for my wife and children were born under your flag. And I claim a share in your Washington, for the royal army of my native land could not be permitted to draw their swords on your soil against the enemies of American liberty until your Washington was created, by a commission from the King, a Marshal of France." A reply the Professor once made, as we learn, to the remarks of an insufferable egotist, is so good a plaster for the bump of self-esteem, that present and future generations ought to have it. The reply we give below: "If what you say is true, no other man in this world can perform the duty I require performed, or fill your place. I see upon you, as well as upon myself, indications of age, and people will soon be obliged to get along without us, therefore they might just as well begin now to learn to do without us as to wait a little longer."

THE HAYES HOTEL,

Built by the grandfather of President Hayes, is yet standing at the West Village, but it has long since ceased to be used for its original purpose. The President's uncle occupied it for many years as a private residence, and it is now in possession of his daughter, Mary Ann, who is the present wife (1880) of Mr. W. H. Bigelow, formerly of Chicago, Ill. In 1815 the old

Brattleboro Light Infantry dined at the Hayes Hotel, the day the mail coach—decked with flags—brought here the tidings of peace, after the war of 1812, and Mr. Anthony Van Doorn.* We know of but one member of the infantry company of that day now (1880) living, Joseph Steen, Esq., and he says the father of President Hayes assisted in waiting upon the table that day. We improve this occasion to say that one of our early Representatives, Israel Smith, was brother to Chloe Smith, the grandmother of the President, Rutherford B. Hayes.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE.

The hotel now known by the above name was not used for that purpose until after 1811. John Holbrook occupied it for mercantile uses up to that period, when he left this place and settled in Ware House Point, Ct. After its vacation by Mr. Holbrook, it was owned by one of the Hunt family, of Vernon, and Joseph Goodhue, first hotel keeper. It was next owned by Francis Goodhue, who, sometime between 1833 and 1837, built the front gable and piazza. The house then received its present name, but for some fifteen years or more it was known as "Sikes' Hotel," and there was a sign with the name as stated thereon. Mr. Uriel Sikes and Richard Philips came from Northampton, Mass., about 1811, and established a hat manufactory in this village, under the firm of Philips & Sikes. Sikes afterwards began hotel keeping in this house, about 1820, and left it about 1835 to his successor, Ralph Herrick. During the time Mr. Sikes was in this hotel he was a noted performer upon the bass viol. He was the leader of a band of stringed instruments, that officiated at a Fourth of July celebration in 1824. On the morning of that day

*Mr. Anthony Van Doorn was the son of a West India sugar planter, and was a man of excellent business capacity. He was well informed, as he had studied for one of the professions, but did not complete his studies. He built up—for that time—a large furniture business, at the West Village; and about 1829-30 moved his business to the East Village, where he died in 1871. He built the large brick house on Main street, now occupied by his son, Moses T. After he retired from business he visited Europe. He left a widow and four children. His oldest son, Moses T., is now a prominent merchant on Main street, and his second daughter is the wife of Mr. John Brown.

the bass viol and violin players had a rehearsal in the south front room of this hotel, and thereafter played a march at the head of a long procession, escorting the orator of the day to the only meeting house then in the village. The house remained in possession of Joseph and Wells Goodhue until sold to Charles F. Simonds, in 1860; and in 1863 it was conveyed to Stearns & Ray. In 1865 it was bought by the present (1880) owners, Ray & Boyden.

From the beginning to the present time the proprietors have been: Joseph Goodhue, Uriel Sikes, Ralph Herrick, Mr. Burnett, Edward Woodman, George Bugbee, Charles G. Lawrence, Mr. Rice, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Day, Henry C. Day, R. Rawson, Chas. F. Simonds, Mr. Starkey, J. S. Gates, C. Stearns, George A. Boyden, Henry Starkey, F. E. Reed. Hon. Daniel Webster took dinner at this house in July, 1840, when Edward Woodman was proprietor of it. Messrs. L. G. Mead, John R. Blake, and others,—a committee of reception—directed the footsteps of Mr. Webster to this hotel. "Mine host" of the "Stage House," Col. Paul Chase, was at that time a prominent pillar of the democracy here; otherwise the great statesman would, probably, have been directed to "Chase's Stage House."

RUFUS CLARK'S HOTEL.

The house south of Whetstone Brook, bought by Capt. Adolphus Stebbins in 1832 and now (1880) owned and occupied by his son, John Stebbins, was a hotel, and Rufus Clark the proprietor, in 1815. Mr. Stebbins removed the upper story of the rear part, where was a hall for dancing, etc. There was at this time (1815) no road past the house, leading to Guilford, and, of course, no Canal street. All travel from this village to Guilford was up Cemetery Hill and then take the right, past the farm of W. F. Richardson.

The house was built in 1812, by Joseph Clark, father of Rufus Clark. The master workman was James Steen, father of Joseph Steen. Mr. Clark also first established here the cloth-dressing and wool-carding business. The shop and machinery was where is now the machine shop, first built by Thomas & Woodcock for the manufacture of paper machinery, and afterwards a new brick shop, for the same

purpose, was erected on the same ground by Hines, Newman & Co., and is now standing. Joseph Clark was one of the earliest settlers, and owned all the land south of Whetstone Brook to the Guilford line.

THE REVERE HOUSE

Was built by James Fisk, in 1849, and was burned in 1877. Mr. Fisk was the first keeper, or proprietor, and thereafter it was kept by Henry Field, J. J. Crandall, Vanbibber, Asa Sanderson, George R. Cushing, Knowlton Brothers, Mr. Stevens, L. V. H. Crosby, Henry C. Nash, George A. Boyden, and some others, but Nash was owner and Henry Harris proprietor at the time of its destruction. Fisk sold the house and stables to Mr. Vanbibber, and after the death of Mr. Vanbibber, Henry Nash became the owner. In 1850, when under the management of J. Fisk, it was opened as a temperance house, and a grand entertainment given on this occasion. Sentiments were offered and congratulatory speeches made at the table of refreshments, by pastors of churches and other citizens of this place. We believe it did not long continue to be a temperance house.

After its destruction a portion of the land in front was purchased by the town, to widen the highway, and A. V. Cox & Co., and Starr & Estey bought the remainder. The gentlemen last named have erected (1879) a beautiful brick block with marble trimmings—Philadelphia style—containing Howe's photograph rooms, Mrs. T. Avery's millinery store, office of Davenport & Eddy and the People's National Bank, of which Hon. Parley Starr is president. The land west of this block has been sold by Messrs. Starr & Estey to D. Leonard and the Methodist Society. That society is now (1880) constructing a house for public worship. It is the intention of Mr. Leonard, we learn, to build a block, at no distant day, upon the remainder of the Revere House ground, to contain his power presses and other fixtures for the publishing business.

BRATTLEBORO HOUSE,

Named after its old predecessor of "happy memorie," is upon the south side of Whetstone Brook, near the bridge. It was at first an organ manufactory, built by Messrs. Jacob Estey & Co. Isaac Sargent

fitted it up with all the modern improvements for a first-class hotel the next year (1870) after the old "Brattleboro House" turned to ashes. His means being exhausted by the great expenditures, the property returned to J. Estey & Co. The hotel is now (1880) conducted by Messrs. Dunton & Campbell. The house is well kept and has pleasant rooms. The view of the Connecticut from its upper rooms is very fine.

BROOKS HOUSE

Was erected by George Jones Brooks in 1871-2. The plan was by E. Boyden of Worcester, Mass., and the construction by J. M. Buzzell. The cost was between one and two hundred thousand dollars. The size, quality, and general arrangement of it has led some people to believe the public wants have been anticipated for some years to come. Within the memory of some people now living here, not so large, convenient and elegant a hotel could be found in our largest cities. All the rooms are in telegraphic communication with the office, are heated by steam radiators, and are mostly arranged in suites, parlor and bedroom adjoining. It is provided with all the modern improvements, and no expense has been spared in the arrangements to meet the demands of the age. It stands upon the west side of Main street, and but a few rods from the steep declivity of the river bank, upon which is Main street, about 100 feet above the Connecticut,—thereby affording the very best facility for drainage. Since the construction of "Crosby Block" and the "Brooks House," our natural advantages for good drainage have been improved by all the hotels, most of the dwellings on Main street, also on High and some other streets.

Mr. George J. Brooks, to whom we are indebted for this generous expenditure for the convenience and honor of Brattleboro, is a son of the late Capt. William Smith Brooks, who, with his family, settled in this town in 1839. He was born in Medford, Mass., March 5, 1781, and in early life was engaged in commerce. He was the commander of a merchant vessel, and suffered loss and imprisonment by the French depredations,* or "spoliations," as

*He was also taken prisoner by an English press gang. It was such outrages upon our commerce that brought on our last war with that nation, 1812.

it was called, of American commerce, when Napoleon I. was shaking down the thrones of Europe. Capt. Brooks, after his capture, was detained several months a prisoner in France, and saw Napoleon when at the pinnacle of his prosperity. This insult to the old stars and stripes was not forgotten by Andrew Jackson. Many will remember that halcyon period of the democracy, when, by the action of its great executive, it bravely defended the unity of these States and

"My father's flag and mine."

The dilatory action of the French government in regard to making compensation for these spoiliations, revived within the old hero the memories of other days. The flag which waved in triumph over his cotton bags, and the dead Pakenham with four thousand slain, must be respected at home and abroad. Therefore came forth his message to Congress, recommending reprisals upon French commerce, unless immediate attention was paid to our demands.

In 1821, Capt. Brooks settled in Chesterfield, N. H., where he established a cotton factory at the outlet of Lake Spafford, causing a village to spring up about him, which is now known as "Chesterfield Factory." He continued his business at the factory several years after his removal to this place, his last home, where he died in 1865. His wife died in 1841, and of the family six children are now (1880) living, and, with the exception of Capt. William, Jr., make this place their home. George J. and Francis W. were located several years in California, where they were successful wholesale dealers in paper. Capt. William was a clerk in the store of the late Gardner C. Hall in 1829-30, when he was elected captain of the Brattleboro Light Infantry. From him, when in England, came the art of making seamless brass and copper tubing, and patents therefor have been sold to the amount of \$500,000. The wide acquaintance of the most of this family with the world—having lived in varied climes and visited the most famed resorts in this and other countries—had ample means, opportunities, experiences and discrimination for selecting the most favorable locations for health, convenience or pleasure, has not prevented them from choosing their location here. And one of

them, in giving such a monumental evidence of his approval of this location, has spoken plainer than words in favor of Brattleboro.

In the summer of 1877 the President of the United States—R. B. Hayes—with his wife, visited Brattleboro, the home of his fathers, and was met by our citizens in the spacious rooms of the Brooks House. He addressed the people from the balcony in front, and on the morning of his departure, said his grandfather was a blacksmith in this town (See sketch of the Hayes family, page 67) about 100 years ago. This, we learn, is the first time a President of this nation has visited this town, and it was a matter of congratulation and satisfaction that there was so good a house for his reception.

GLEN HOUSE—WEST VILLAGE,

Known over fifty years ago as Stewart's Hotel, and a favorite resort of the military of that day, is the second hotel built by Rutherford Hayes. Since Russell Hayes succeeded his father as proprietor of this hotel, the persons whose names we give below have conducted it down to the present time: Amasa Bixby, Henry Barrett, Timothy Root, Phineas Stewart, R. Goodenough, George Emerson, Mark Worcester, George A. Boyden, Henry Nash, C. O. Miller, L. D. Thayer, Mr. Alden, William Warren, T. Clapp, Albert Smith, John L. Sargent, present owner, and Seth Jones, present proprietor (1880.)

VERMONT HOUSE.

There is another hotel a few rods north of the Glen House, known as Vermont House. This hotel was first set in operation by Mr. Nathaniel Holland, some twenty years ago, and is now owned by Charles Mixer. It is the last public house in this town before coming to the Marlboro line.

CHURCHES.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH.—EPISCOPAL.

In 1871 the Rectory, situated on Green street, was sold, and a lot purchased on Tyler street, upon which, during the same year, a new rectory was built, costing about \$6,000. F. A. Nash and Dr. W. H. Rockwell were appointed as the building committee. The largest contributor to the building fund was Mrs. Judge Kellogg.

Mr. George W. Folsom and his sister, Miss Helen L. Folsom, also gave liberally, and the different parishioners contributed according to their several ability. In 1874, the Rev. Mr. Harris resigned, and was succeeded by the Rev. Wm. H. Collins, of Vergennes, Vt., who is now the rector of the parish. Through the efforts of the ladies of the parish, the debt remaining upon the rectory has been nearly all paid.

In April, 1879, F. E. Draper, Esq., of New York City, placed in the church the following substantial and elegant memorials of his wife, Mary Goodhue (Cune) Draper: An eagle lecturn of polished brass, a chancel rail and corona of the same material. The latter is a very fine piece of workmanship, being made in the form of a double crown. Upon the largest is this inscription in raised letters—"I will walk before the Lord in the land of the living." The inscription on the upper crown contains the names of Mrs. Mary G. C. Draper and her sister, Julia (Cune) Bartlett. There are about 40 gas jets in the crown, and the effect when lighted is very beautiful. In addition to these gifts, Wilton carpets have been laid in the chancel, greatly improving its appearance. These were also from the same person who gave the memorials we have described.

REV. WM. H. COLLINS.

UNIVERSALISM IN BRATTLEBORO.

West Village.

Hosea Ballou preached his second sermon in this place in 1791. He was then in his twenty-first year. He says, "The second time I attempted to preach was in the town of Brattleboro, Vt., where my brother preached in the daytime and I undertook to speak in the evening, being overpersuaded to do so; but this attempt was a failure, and I was greatly mortified and thought for a time that I would not engage in a work for which I was not competent." The brother referred to above was David Ballou, considerably older than Hosea, and the father of Rev. Moses Ballou of Philadelphia. Among the auditors of Father Ballou on the occasion mentioned above were, probably, Col. Daniel Stewart, Levi Goodenough and Reuben Stearns, at least these men were pronounced Universalists at that time. Col. Stewart was "always" a Universalist. If so, the doctrine of the

final restitution of all things was believed here as early as 1780.

Hosea Ballou, 2d, preached some of his first sermons in Brattleboro. It is believed that he preached at the residence of Levi Goodenough in his eighteenth year—1814. He certainly preached there not later than 1816-17. Between this date and 1829, there was occasional Universalist preaching in school houses or private residences by Revs. John Brooks, Thomas J. Sawyer, Wm. A. Balch, Russell Streeter and Isaiah Boynton. In December, 1829, Rev. Matthew Hale Smith, then only a boy of 18, was settled over a society in the West Village. He preached half the time there and the other half in Guilford. Meetings were then held in the Town Hall. Mr. Smith continued his pastorate in Brattleboro till 1832, a successful one so far as indicated by outward results. He was popular and his audiences were always large.

He was succeeded by Rev. Aurin Bugbee, during whose ministry occurred one of those episodes the like of which could hardly take place in this generation whose sectarian spirit is certainly less fierce than that of the last generation. The old church in West Brattleboro was owned in considerable part by Universalists. They asked for the privilege of using it occasionally a Sunday, but their request was absolutely refused. Thereupon they went to church early Sunday morning, November 24, 1833, forced open the door and took possession of the house. Meantime, two clergymen, Revs. F. Loring of Hinsdale, N. H., and Warren Skinner of Proctorsville, had been engaged to conduct the religious services during the day. Mr. Loring began his service at 9 A. M. and continued it till 10:30 A. M., when Mr. Skinner took the pulpit for another service. At this time the other party with their members, one of them the principal of the Academy, came in a body to the church, entered the vestibule and demanded admittance to the auditorium, the doors of which were all closed, long seats filled with men being placed against them. They requested the Universalists in the vestibule to call out their committee for consultation; but they answered that they should not interrupt the services, which had then begun. Next the Congregationalists proposed to overpower the Universalists in the entry, rush into the church and expel Mr. Skinner by force

from the pulpit—and take possession themselves. But Judge Clark advised them that by this course they would all render themselves liable to indictment and heavy fines as disturbers of a religious meeting. The Academy bell was then rung and they departed in a body to that place and held their meeting, leaving the Universalists in undisputed possession of the church for the rest of the day. However, at the close of Mr. Skinner's service, at twelve o'clock, Mr. Loring began his second service for the day, and at its conclusion, at half-past one o'clock, Mr. Skinner took the desk and occupied it till three o'clock. As a result of this contest, after some months the Universalists sold their interest in the church to the other owners and in 1834 built the Brick Church now standing in the West Village. Meantime their meetings were held in Stewart Hall.

The Brick Church was dedicated the 1st of January, 1835. The order of services on that occasion was as follows: Reading of Scriptures, Rev. Mr. Wheeler; Introductory Prayer, Rev. F. Loring; Sermon, Rev. I. D. Williamson; Dedicatory Prayer, Rev. T. J. Whitcomb; Concluding Prayer, Rev. Aurin Bugbee. Immediately after the dedication of the church, Rev. Charles Woodhouse assumed the pastorate of the society and continued it two or three years. He was succeeded, about 1838, by Rev. Abraham Page, whose ministry extended only through one year. Rev. J. W. Bailey preached here from 1841 to 1843. An incident occurred during this period which made a deep impression upon his audience. One Sunday while he was preaching, a pure white dove came into the church, through an open window, perched upon the stove-pipe, where it remained a moment, and then flew directly over the minister's head, poising there awhile, and then passed out of the window through which it entered. The speaker was moved by this incident, so much resembling the descent of the Holy Spirit upon Jesus, and drew from it encouragement and approval of his words and work.

Rev. W. S. Ballou was pastor of the society in 1844-5. He was succeeded in 1847 by Rev. Jno. S. Lee. The Melrose Seminary, at the head of which was Mr. Lee, was established at West Brattleboro at this time. At this institution, besides many

others, several of our clergymen received their academical education, among them, Revs. Sumner Ellis, R. A. Ballou, S. H. McColester, Judson Fisher and Simon Goodenough. Mr. Lee left the parish and the school in 1849. The school did not continue long after he removed from this place.

Mr. Lee was followed in the parish by Rev. W. S. Ballou, whose second pastorate extended through two years. Rev. Edwin Davis preached part of the time during 1851-2. Rev. W. Wilcox part of the time during 1853-4. The society's last settled pastor was Rev. Maxey B. Newell, who supplied them half the time in 1858-9. There has been no stated and regular Universalist preaching in the West Village since that date.

The society was organized January 10, 1834. Among the first signers of the constitution were Phineas Stewart, Samuel Earle, Jr., Jeremiah Beals, Emory Stearns, John Cutting, Robert Windsor Frazier, Roswell and Alonzo Goodenough, John Mixer and Rufus Pratt.

East Village.

Universalist meetings were held in Wheeler's Hall as early as 1835. Rev. Chas. Woodhouse the preacher; but it was not till May 24, 1843, that the present society was organized. Among the original members were Dr. Reuben Spaulding, A. J. Hines, J. H. Esterbrook, W. H. Esterbrook, Alford Simonds, O. J. Martin, Orin Starkey, Luther Weld, Harvey Houghton, Jno. B. Miller and Sewall Morse. The first meeting house owned by the society was located on the corner of Canal and Clark streets, and was purchased by the Millerites in May, 1843. It was built and occupied for many years by the Methodists. The first settled pastor of the society was Rev. L. J. Fletcher, who began his ministry in the early part of 1844. He was succeeded in July, 1846, by Rev. Jno. H. Willis, who remained here only one year. Rev. C. R. Moor assumed the pastorate of the society early in 1848 and closed his connection with it in February, 1852. The present Universalist church was built during his settlement here. It was erected in 1850 and dedicated in February, 1851.

Rev. H. P. Cutting was settled over the society in May, 1852, and remained one year. He was followed, June, 1853, by

Rev. Geo. H. Deere, whose pastorate extended through seven years. During his ministry the church was repainted, in 1857, and through his exertions \$500 were raised in 1858, for Tufts College. Rev. E. Smiley began his labors with the society the first of January, 1861, and closed them with the same year. He was succeeded early in 1862 by Rev. W. T. Stowe, whose pastorate extended to July, 1864. Rev. M. R. Leonard supplied the desk through the winter of 1864-5.

REV. JAMES EASTWOOD.

Rev. James Eastwood was called to the pastorate of this parish Sept. 15th, 1865, and resigned Jan. 3rd, 1870. Rev. M. H. Harris was settled July 1st, 1870. During the nine years of Mr. Harris' pastorate this parish has grown to be among the largest and strongest in the village, and the largest Universalist parish in the State, having at the present time two hundred and fifteen families connected with it. In 1871 the church edifice was enlarged and remodeled. Since October, 1870, more than two hundred members have united with this church by baptism; and \$30,000 have been paid out for parish expenses and missions. The church organization was reorganized Sept. 14, 1843. Rev. Warren Skinner preached the sermon on this occasion, and baptized fourteen persons and gave them the right hand of fellowship.

BRATTLEBORO NEWSPAPERS.

Brattleboro's first newspaper was the *FEDERAL GALAXY*, which was started by Benjamin Smead, in 1797. The *Galaxy* was printed on a four-page sheet measuring about 17 by 21 inches, four columns to a page, in type of similar size to that used in this work, but of the "old style," and was sold to subscribers for \$1.34 per year, payable on the last day of every quarter. An idea of what was considered news in those early days may be gained from the contents of No. 71, Vol. 2, dated May 8, 1798, a copy of which is now in possession of the writer. The entire first and second pages, and nearly one column of the third page, are taken up with a copy of the "Instructions to Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, John Marshall and Elbridge Gerry, Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary to the French republic," signed by Timothy Pickering, Secretary of State,

and bearing date July 15, 1797—nearly ten months previously! Following this article, under the general head of "Domestic Events," is given about a column and a half of news from South Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, New York and Massachusetts. Then follows a half-column of editorial matter, the leading article treating upon the then all absorbing topic of our relations with France. Something more than a column of this page is occupied with advertisements. Two and a half columns of the fourth page are devoted to a report of the proceedings of the American Congress, House of Representatives, extending from Wednesday, March 28, to Tuesday, April 3. The remainder of the page is taken up with advertisements, among which are three applications for divorce. There is not a local or State paragraph in the entire paper. The *Galaxy* was continued until about 1802, when Mr. Smead removed to Dansville, N. Y.

Not long after the death of the *Galaxy*, (in 1803) *THE REPORTER* was started, by William Fessenden. Mr. Fessenden was the son of Rev. Thomas Fessenden of Walpole, N. H., and learned his trade at that place. As related by Mr. Joseph Steen (who served as apprentice in the Reporter office, beginning June, 1814), Mr. Fessenden had arrived in Brattleboro on his way to New York to procure employment as a journeyman printer, and the fact becoming known to the landlord, Mr. Samuel Dickinson, John W. Blake, Esq., and other leading men of the place, who greatly desired to have a Federal paper published here, Mr. Fessenden was induced to remain and embark in the undertaking. He obtained a press and other necessary materials in Boston, at second hand, established the Reporter, and remained proprietor of it until his death, in 1815. Becoming largely interested in the publication of books, the editorial charge of the paper, after the first few years, was largely left to other hands, being for some time in care of his brother, Thomas Green Fessenden, who was a lawyer by profession and a writer of note, and who afterwards went to Boston and established the *New England Farmer*.

Another newspaper, called "*THE INDEPENDENT FREEHOLDER AND REPUBLICAN JOURNAL*," was started about 1808, by a

printer named Peter Houghton, who was backed up in the enterprise by Judge Chapin, father of the late Dr. Charles Chapin, but it was continued only a short time.

The Reporter, soon after the death of Mr. Fessenden, passed into the hands of his father-in-law, Deacon John Holbrook, by whom it was continued until merged in the Messenger, about 1826.

The year 1817 saw the advent of the AMERICAN YEOMAN. The publisher, Mr. Simeon Ide, had worked as pressman on Webster's spelling book the greater part of the year 1813, for William Fessenden. In 1816 he had printed "the first New Ipswich (N. H.) edition" of the New Testament, in his father's blacksmith shop in that town; but the work proved unremunerative, and after having disposed of most of the edition to pay his debts, he found himself possessed of a good Ramage press, a font or two of type, and a few other necessary utensils of the trade, and he resolved upon publishing a newspaper. Failing to find the necessary encouragement at Keene, he next turned to Brattleboro, and issued the first number of the Yeoman, February 5, 1817. The first number contained a spicy article from the pen of Hon. John Phelps of Guilford, laying down before the inexperienced young editor certain rules to be observed in his editorial career, by following which (in the ironical sense of the entire article), he says, "I am certain your paper will want nothing—but subscribers." Mr. Phelps, Hon. James Elliot, Hon. Royall Tyler, Dr. Allen, Dr. J. P. Warren (then a student with Dr. Allen), and other men of some note, were occasional contributors to the columns of the Yeoman. A circulation of 300 copies was insufficient, however, to satisfy Mr. Ide's ambition, and at the end of one year he removed to Windsor, Vt., and united his paper with the Vermont Republican, in the office of which he had commenced his apprenticeship in the fall of 1809. At this writing Mr. Ide is still living in serene old age at Claremont, N. H.

In 1822 the BRATTLEBORO MESSENGER (Whig) was started by Alexander C. Putnam, a printer, who learned his trade at Windsor, and married a sister of the late Deacon Anson Barber. After continuing the paper four years, Mr. Putnam sold (1826) to George W. Nichols, whose first

wife was a sister of the Fessendens, and who for some time had been employed on the Reporter, as foreman. Mr. Nichols was born at Stowe, Vt., in 1782, and learned his trade at Walpole, N. H. In politics he was a Democrat. He continued the Messenger until it was merged into the Vermont Phoenix, in 1834. After two years' connection with this paper, he sold out, and soon purchased the Windham County Democrat, which was started in 1836 by an association of Democrats, and run for one year under the editorial management of Mr. Joseph Steen. Mr. Nichols' second wife, Mrs. C. I. H. Nichols, who was a sister of Judge Howard of Townshend, was for some years the real and accredited editor of the paper. Under her administration the Democrat became one of the earliest champions of woman's rights in the country, and took a prominent position among the newspapers of the State. The paper was discontinued in the fall of 1853, and in the spring of 1855 Mr. Nichols removed with his family to Kansas, where he died the same year, at the age of 73.

The SEMI-WEEKLY EAGLE was started by B. D. Harris and William B. Hale—two youths just emerging from boyhood, and, as one of them has since expressed it, with considerable more pluck than discretion, there being already two well-established newspapers in the village of 2500 inhabitants, and neither of the firm understanding the printing business. It was a Whig paper, with strong partisan proclivities, and decidedly belligerent. The first number was issued Aug. 10, 1847, and its publication was continued about three years before passing into other hands. In the meantime Mr. Hale became cashier of the bank at Winchester, N. H., and Mr. Harris, having accepted the position of first Secretary of the Territory of Utah, then recently organized by act of Congress, was compelled to relinquish his connection with the paper. Accordingly, in the spring of 1851 the establishment was sold to a party of gentlemen in the county who were interested in maintaining the paper, and its management was committed to the hands of Pliny H. White, then a young lawyer, residing at West Wardsboro, whose letters and occasional essays had already attracted attention, and who, in after years,

as Rev. Pliny H. White, became well known throughout the State. Mr. White, not finding editorial pursuits, as developed in a country newspaper office, entirely congenial to his tastes or his talents, remained in charge of the *Eagle* only a little more than a year, when Mr. Harris, having returned from Utah, was persuaded to resume control of it. He enlarged and changed it to a weekly sheet, and continued to conduct it until 1855, at which time, an adjustment of local political differences having taken place, the paper was united with the *Vermont Statesman*, conducted by O. H. Platt. The *Eagle*, under the management of Messrs. Harris and Hale, attained a circulation of about 1500 copies, which was considerably above the average circulation of country newspapers at that day. Being contemporary, and to some extent in rivalry with such well-known journals as the *Windham County Democrat*, edited by Mrs. Nichols, with which it had many a friendly bout; the *Bellows Falls Gazette*, edited by John W. Moore; the *Montpelier Watchman*, *Patriot* and *Freeman*, conducted respectively by E. P. Walton, Jr., Charles G. Eastman, and Charles W. Willard; the *Burlington Free Press*, *Sentinel* and *Courier*, under the editorial management, respectively, of DeWitt C. Clarke (and afterward of the elder Benedict), John G. Saxe and E. A. Stansbury, and other journals of like character and ability that might be named, it had to be both wide awake and pungent to maintain a reputable standing. The original projectors of the *Eagle* are still living and in the prime of life. Mr. Harris, still a resident of Brattleboro, is a well-known railroad contractor, while Mr. Hale has for many years been engaged in the banking business at Northampton, Mass.

THE VERMONT PHOENIX

Was first published Sept. 12, 1834, by Geo. W. Nichols and William E. Ryther, Mr. Nichols being the publisher of the *Brattleboro Messenger*, a Whig paper in politics, and Mr. Ryther publisher of the *Independent Inquirer*, a liberal paper in religious matters, owned by an association of gentlemen. It was first published for the proprietors by Hiram Tupper for a short time. The *Inquirer* having been published one year, the association sold it to Mr. E. H.

Thomas. The proprietors of the two papers then agreed to let both *die*, and from their ashes resurrect another paper, to be called the *Vermont Phoenix*. The *Phoenix* was published by Nichols & Ryther until Sept. 30, 1836, when they transferred their interest to Mr. G. C. Hall and Mr. J. C. Holbrook, the politics of the paper not being satisfactory to some of its patrons. The paper was then put in charge of Mr. Calvin Walton, from Boston, whom the proprietors engaged for the purpose, Mr. Ryther being retained in the office, and the paper advocating the election of William Henry Harrison for President. Mr. Walton's name, however, appears in only four numbers of said paper. Five weeks afterward Mr. Ryther, having purchased the paper of the proprietors, assumed its publication, and continued the same until July 8, 1847, when a partnership was formed with Mr. O. H. Platt (since of St. Louis, Mo.,) which lasted until April 18, 1851, when Mr. Platt, having purchased Mr. Ryther's interest, became sole proprietor. The *Phoenix* was enlarged in 1845, eleven years after its first publication. June 5, 1851, Mr. Platt, having purchased the *Bellows Falls Gazette*, united the same with the *Phoenix*, announcing that the paper would be published simultaneously at Brattleboro, Bellows Falls and Ludlow. How long this arrangement lasted we do not know. The *Phoenix* was again enlarged January, 1852. About this time the name of the paper was changed to *The Statesman*. January 1, 1855, it was merged with the *Eagle*, published by B. D. Harris, and the combined paper was called *The Republican*. George W. Nichols, publisher of the *Windham County Democrat*, having given up his paper and gone West, the type and fixtures were purchased by Dr. Charles Cummings, (who had had some connection with the *Eagle*), and Feb. 3, 1855, he revived the *Vermont Phoenix*, with which *The Republican* was merged in 1857. Mr. Cummings remained editor and proprietor of the *Phoenix* until he went to the war, in 1862, as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 16th Regiment Vermont Vols. At this time the publishing of the paper was in charge of Mr. Charles S. Prouty, and the editorial charge was assumed by Rev. Addison Brown, formerly

pastor of the Unitarian Society in Brattleboro. Cummings was killed before Richmond, Sept. 30, 1864, while in command of the 17th Vt. Reg't, which he had recruited on the expiration of the time of the 16th. Col. Cummings was a native of Royalston, Mass., where he was born Feb. 6, 1821. Attending medical lectures at Castleton and Woodstock, he received his diploma in 1847, and after practicing a while at Fitzwilliam, N. H., came to Brattleboro in 1850. Messrs. Brown and Prouty purchased the Phoenix of Cumming's estate, in December, 1864. Jan. 1, 1868, Mr. Daniel B. Stedman bought a third interest in the paper, which was then enlarged to its present size. Mr. Brown died May 11, 1872, and Sept. 1, 1873, Mr. Prouty sold his interest to Mr. Olin L. French, who had formerly been editor of the Keene, N. H., Sentinel. The present firm is French & Stedman. The veteran founder of the paper, Mr. William E. Ryther, is still living at Bernardston, Mass., and furnished many of the above facts.—D. B. STEDMAN.

VERMONT RECORD AND FARMER AND ITS EDITORS.

In July, 1863, Daniel L. Milliken, editor of the Brandon Monitor, a local paper, changed the name and character of his paper, with the view of better adapting it to the wants of the whole State, and styled it "The Vermont Record." Mr. Milliken removed to Brattleboro Jan. 1, 1865. Here he had with him for a time H. M. Burt, now of Springfield, Mass., publisher of the paper printed on Mt. Washington, and who was connected with the New England Homestead, a paper which has gone out of existence. Rev. Mr. Ketchum was also associated with the editor of the Record for a limited time. Soon after the removal to Brattleboro, another department was added, with a separate heading, entitled, "The Vermont Farmer." In April, 1867, Mr. Milliken sold out to Ed. P. Ackerman, of Newark, N. J., who conducted the paper for nearly two years. In January, 1868, the two departments were united under the present title, The Vermont Record and Farmer, and C. Horace Hubbard, Esq., of Springfield, conducted an agricultural department for a number of years. In March, 1869, Mr. Ackerman sold to F. D. Cobleigh, a Brattleboro printer, who

had a job office in connection with the office of the Record and Farmer. In May, 1874, Mr. Cobleigh died, and for the following year the Record and Farmer was under the editorial charge of J. M. Tyler, Esq., administrator of Mr. Cobleigh's estate, now Representative to Congress from the Second Vermont District. In April, 1875, Rev. A. Chandler, the present editor, purchased the paper of Mr. Tyler, and in January of the present year (1879) H. L. Inman of Ballston, N. Y., formerly one of the proprietors of the Ballston Democrat, purchased a half interest, the name of the firm now being Chandler & Inman.

While in Brattleboro, D. L. Milliken published also a School Journal, a monthly publication. He subsequently removed to Boston, Mass., and started "The Cottage Hearth," a literary and family magazine, which was continued until the present year, when it was merged into the Golden Rule, W. H. H. Murray's new monthly, with which Mr. Milliken is now connected. Mr. Ackerman, on leaving Brattleboro, went to New York, and has been engaged in different kinds of business. He is now in the lecture field. Mr. Cobleigh was a Knight Templar, and was buried with Masonic honors. Mr. Chandler, previous to taking charge of the Record and Farmer, had been a Congregational minister, preaching in several places in New Hampshire and Vermont for fifteen years.

REV. A. CHANDLER.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

The Household is the pioneer in its class of periodicals; the first, and, for several years, the only journal published in the country entirely devoted to domestic affairs. It was founded in the belief that the literature furnished by the various "ladies magazines" and kindred publications, though well-adapted to the needs of a large portion of its readers, was not such as to meet the requirements of those earnest working women who constitute so large a portion of the wives and daughters of our land; that they needed something more practical in its nature, whose tendency should be to elevate that peculiar labor of caring for and managing the family, known by the general term of "housework," from a mere drudgery to a science, and at the same time extend a hand to those who

have a longing to make their home an index, as it were, of their characters—a reaching out for an attractiveness of surroundings which, with much or little expenditure, according to their means, shall attract and retain their husbands and friends, educate and refine the boys growing from youth to manhood, and cultivate a love for the good, the beautiful and the true in the daughters of the household, and in this way to make home, however humble, the dearest place, and the family the happiest people. Such is the purpose of the Household, and the patronage it has received may be taken as evidence that the faith of its projectors was well founded, especially in view of the fact that, unlike many, if not all of the successful journals of the present day, it was in no sense a child of fortune, either by birth or adoption. It is a well-known saying, "it takes a fortune to establish a paper;" the history of nearly every prominent periodical bears witness to its truth. The Household was reared and schooled in the hardships and privations incident to the life of a country printer, starting in January, 1868, with a subscription list of *thirteen*, with no capital to sustain it, and but little experience in newspaper life to direct its course, amid doubts and fears, gaining a little firmer foothold every year, it has solved the problem of success, and has to-day the largest circulation of any monthly published in New England. Four pages were added to its original sixteen, in the early part of 1869, the publisher having offered to make such an enlargement when the circulation of the journal should reach 12,000, and at the same time promised to make another and equal enlargement when the subscription list should number 20,000. The latter promise he was able to redeem with the commencement of the third volume, two years from the time the first number of the paper was issued; and since that time it has contained twenty-four large and well-filled pages, making it considerably the largest dollar monthly issued from an American press.

Instead of being disposed of through newsdealers, as a large portion of most of the monthly publications are, the large edition of the Household is mailed almost entirely from the publishing office, and fills nearly a hundred of Uncle Sam's large

mail sacks per month. These are mailed from the middle to the last of the month preceding the date of issue, those having the farthest to go taking the earliest trains, and the whole edition reaches its readers with the regularity of clock work. It goes to every State and Territory in the Union, besides a large number are sent to foreign countries; the Household is not a local paper with a circumscribed field, but a cosmopolitan journal, adapted to all sections of the country, pretty generally found wherever there is a representative of the class to whose interests it is devoted. Its subscribers are found in nearly every county in the Northern and Western States, while in the far South and on the Pacific Coast its patrons are already numbered by the thousands. It has a large and efficient corps of agents throughout the country, many of whom have canvassed for it from its commencement, and it is a fact, since the first number was issued not a week-day has passed without bringing some addition to its subscription list. A good idea of the scope of the Household may be derived from a brief review of the special departments into which it is arranged. These are ten in number, corresponding to the apartments of a dwelling, as follows: The Veranda, the Drawing Room, the Conservatory, the Dressing Room, the Nursery, the Dining Room, the Dispensary, the Library, the Kitchen, and the Parlor.

In the Veranda are given the architectural notes, hints for out-door work, while a lookout is kept upon the surroundings of the dwelling, and assistance given toward beautifying the premises. The Drawing Room has articles on the art of furnishing the house, care of furniture, etiquette, and interior decorations. In the Conservatory are gathered the pets of the family in pots, cages and aquarium, and information given upon all matters pertaining to their treatment. The Dressing Room contains a brief review of the fashions, toilet recipes and practical suggestions upon needle-work and kindred topics. The Nursery is devoted to the care and management of infants and children, and furnishes the little folks with an assortment of entertaining reading and puzzle work. The Dining Room is furnished with hints upon table etiquette, the analysis of food, table talk, and a column of jokes as a "dessert." The

sanitary articles of the Dispensary are from some of the best writers in the country, and abound in valuable information concerning the care of the sick and the preservation of health. In the Library, literary and educational topics are freely discussed, and there are also notices and reviews of books and current publications, and a page of original music in every issue. The Kitchen is a large department, where contributions are received every month from many of the most successful housekeepers in all sections of the country upon the various subjects that please or perplex their younger and less experienced sisters, with a large number of original and well-tried cooking recipes, a column of "Questions and Answers" upon all subjects pertaining to home life and domestic economy, a fund of practical information under the title of "Chats in the Kitchen," and a page of "Letters" from the Household Board, which is not surpassed in interest by any other feature of the paper; last, is the Parlor, which is a collection of original and selected stories, miscellaneous reading, poetry, etc. In short, the Household labors to promote the sweetness and grace of true womanhood in its presiding genius. And as an advertising medium the Household is especially valuable to all who desire to attract the attention of housekeepers and heads of families. It is generally preserved through the entire month for family reading, and then quite frequently laid away to be bound at the close of the volume and kept for future reference.—*From the Book of the Centennial Newspaper Exhibition.*

ODD FELLOWS.

Odd Fellowship was introduced into Brattleboro by a dispensation granted by R. W. Grand Sire Thomas Sherlock, July 13th, 1846, to John H. Willis, Henry Burnham, Thomas C. Lord, Frederick Franks, John B. Miner, and Horace D. Brackett, for a Lodge at Brattleboro, to be named Wantastiquet Lodge, No. 5, which was duly instituted at Brattleboro, Aug. 3, 1846, by D. G. Sire Albert Case. The Lodge was then put in working order by electing the following officers: John H. Willis, Noble Grand; Thomas C. Lord, Vice Grand; Horace D. Brackett, Secre-

tary; Frederick Franks, Treasurer; who were duly installed into their respective chairs.

The Encampment branch of the Order was introduced by a dispensation granted by R. W. Grand Sire James L. Saunders, for an Encampment to be named Oasis Encampment, No. 5. This Encampment was duly instituted by James L. Saunders, R. W. Grand Sire, April 9, 1868. The Encampment was organized by electing and installing the following officers: Sewall Morse, Chief Patriarch; Henry M. Currier, High Priest; Timothy Vinton, S. W.; James M. Allen, Scribe; Henry Glover, Treasurer; George H. Clark, J. W.

The Rebekah branch of the Order was introduced by the institution of Dennis Lodge, No. 1, by Commissioner B. W. Dennis of Michigan, February 9, 1869, and was organized by electing and installing the following officers: Henry M. Currier, N. G.; Mrs. H. Atherton, V. G.; Mrs. L. M. Burditt, Secretary; Mrs. L. S. Higgins, Treasurer.

TIMOTHY VINTON.

BANKS.

PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK.

Organized October 25, 1875. Capital \$100,000. Parley Starr, President; Julius J. Estey, Vice President; W. A. Faulkner, Cashier.

BRATTLEBORO SAVINGS BANK.

Chartered in October, 1870; commenced operation in spring of 1870. Deposits, about \$700,000. R. W. Clarke, President; B. D. Harris, Vice President; C. W. Wyman, Treasurer.

THE VERMONT HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Held their semi-annual meetings in Brattleboro in 1860 and 1862. At the meeting, July 16—17, 1862, the 16th, morning session, the Educational Secretary (of the Vermont Board of Education), John S. Adams of Burlington, introduced with timely suggestions Vermont geography and local history, for action of the Society upon, later. At the afternoon session, Rev. Pliny H. White read a memorial paper on Gen. Wm. Barton, who settled in the town of Barton, Orleans County, from whom the town derived its name. Henry Clark of West Poultney read interesting extracts from addresses he had delivered

at the centennial celebration of Poultney, Sept. 21, 1861, upon the history of that town. The Hon. Hampden Cutts of Brattleboro read a carefully prepared sketch of the Hon. Paul Spooner, M. D., late of Hartland, Windsor County; after which Henry Clark, the orator of occasions, after some popular remarks on the suggestions made by Mr. Adams, at the morning session, introduced a resolution of sympathy and encouragement for Vermont geography and the civil and natural history of the State. The resolution, supported by the Hon. Geo. Folsom, LL. D., of Brattleboro, and the Burlington orator, who in his pertinent, persuasive, hurriedly eloquent zeal, always took an audience up and carried them along with him, was adopted. The Hon. Eliland Hall, President of the Society, in his grave, kind manner and way, then introduced the following, which, on motion of Mr. Adams of Burlington, was adopted:

Resolved, That we commend to the attention and encouragement of our citizens the Vermont Historical Magazine, recently undertaken by Miss Abby Maria Hemenway, of Ludlow, and now partially completed. Collecting from sources that will ere long be inaccessible, a vast amount of historical matter that is now useful, and will soon become invaluable. Its own intrinsic worth, as well as the persistent energy and praiseworthy perseverance with which it has been prosecuted, all recommend the enterprise to our approval and to general encouragement and support."

This was the first public notice of the work by an historical body; the more fitting and pleasant, coming as first, from our own Vermont State Historical Society.

Mrs. Hampden Cutts gave the historical levee, a very pleasant feature in the meetings of those days, at her hospitable mansion, the evening of the 16th. This meeting at Brattleboro was a specially interesting and genial one. Of the gentlemen named there present, all are now dead but Gov. Hall, of Bennington, and Henry Clark, now of Rutland. Others also, not herein specified, who were there are now demised. One, whose death left a blank in the Society, never yet filled, the live historical secretary, George F. Houghton, Esq., who was so much the soul of the meetings in his time, infusing into them so largely his own earnest zeal and fine historical taste and feeling. "*Sic transit gloria mundi.*"—ED.

ADDENDA TO BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. CHARLES KELLOGG FIELD.

Died Sept. 16, 1880, aged 77 years.

To the persistent efforts of this gentleman during the last two years of his life, we are indebted for a large portion of the portraits contained in this work. By age and infirmities retired from business, but so long as he had strength to move he continued his slow and daily walk through our busy streets, but ever manifesting a lively interest in the progress of our History, since its publication was commenced by Mr. Leonard.

Fortunate, in 1876, in obtaining of Messrs. Bufford & Son, of Boston, accurate portraits for his history of Newfane, he wished to see equally good portraits of the old-time worthies of this town, whose well-remembered faces were familiar to him in the days of his youth and early manhood. Unsolicited, and without any reward for his services, he corresponded extensively with those more directly interested, to assist in the accomplishment of his wishes. He also collected money by subscription to procure an engraving of the new Unitarian church, and wrote the biographical sketches of Capt. Samuel Root and Epaphro Seymour, on pages 121 and 123. But a few days before his death he said to the writer, "Well, I feel relieved, for I have collected the money, paid Bufford for the portraits, got his receipt, and the matter is now all settled." With this labor of love his life has closed. Sadly and reluctantly, after a pleasant familiarity of twenty years, we take final leave of this remarkable man, who usually kept his worse side out and his best within. It may be truly said of him, as Byron said of Sheridan,

"God never made but one such man,
And broke the die in moulding Sheridan."

In the Vermont Phoenix of September 17, 1880, we find the following obituary notice:

"The well-known form of Charles K. Field has passed from among us forever. For many months his friends have been admonished by his faltering steps that the end was near, and his own remarks have indicated that he was fully conscious of the fact; but when it was reported that he

was hopelessly ill, a feeling of sorrow settled over this community, which was greatly deepened by the intelligence of his death.

Mere casual acquaintances were often repelled by his somewhat rough exterior and blunt remarks, but those who knew him intimately looked through the surface into his heart, esteemed and loved him.

He came of a distinguished family, his lineage being traceable to John Field, the astronomer, who was born in London about 1520, and who died at Ardsley, England, about 1587. His grandson, Zechariah Field, came to Massachusetts and settled in Dorchester about 1630, but a few years later moved to Hartford, Conn., and died in Hatfield, Mass., in 1666. From him the line is easily traced to Martin Field, the father of the subject of this sketch, who was born in Leverett, Mass., Feb. 12, 1773, graduated at Williams College in 1798, studied law with his uncle, Lucius Hubbard, at Chester, Vt., and settled at Newfane at the opening of this century. He was a man of rare natural ability, of varied and extensive acquirements, and for thirty years was eminent in his profession and one of the leading men of the State. His wife was sister of the late Hon. Daniel Kellogg of this town. Their youngerson, Roswell M. Field, was one of the most brilliant and able men Vermont ever produced. He removed to St. Louis in 1839, and soon became the compeer of the most eminent lawyers of the West. For many years before his decease, in 1869, he was called the Nestor of the Missouri bar.

Charles K. Field, the oldest son, was born in Newfane, April 24, 1808, fitted for college at Amherst, Mass., entered Middlebury College at the age of fifteen, and graduated in 1822. After studying law three years in the office of his father, he was admitted to the bar of this county and commenced the practice of his profession in Newfane; in 1828 he removed to Wilmington, where he resided for ten years, representing that town in the legislature in 1835, '36, '37 and '38; he was a delegate from that town in the State Constitutional Convention in 1836. In 1838 he returned to Newfane, where he resided until 1861, representing that town in the legislature in 1853, '54, '55, and '60, and also representing it in the Constitutional Convention

in 1843, '50 and '57. In 1861 he moved to this town, where he has since resided. He was elected a member of the Council of Censors in 1869, and chosen President thereof at its first session, and in 1870 represented Brattleboro in the Constitutional Convention. Thus it will be seen that he had large experience in legislative bodies, where he always exerted great influence and did much toward shaping the legislation of the State.

Mr. Field inherited many of his father's characteristics, especially his sarcasm, humor and faculty for relating stories, of which he possessed an inexhaustible store. He was a great reader, and the best ancient and modern authors were as familiar to him as were his village neighbors. His memory was wonderful; he remembered all of value that he ever read or heard, and had it at instant command; this, with his quick perception, originality, powers of description, wit and humor, made him a most entertaining man in conversation, a brilliant public speaker and a formidable adversary in forensic debate. His judgment of men was unerring; a distinguished jurist of this State once said of him that it made little difference what men said to him, he seemed to look right into their minds and read their real thoughts. He was a skillful lawyer, few men wielding a keener rapier than he, and he apparently possessed every requisite of a most effective jury advocate; but though he always commanded a large practice, he mainly left the trial of jury cases to others, regarding that as an uncertain and unsatisfactory field of enterprise. He was widely known throughout this State and highly regarded for his brilliant abilities. He possessed a kind, sympathetic heart, retained the strongest attachment for his friends, and was an honest man. He was the last of that generation of men composed of the Bradleys, the Kelloggs, the Shafers and the Fields, who for more than half a century gave eminence to the Bar of Windham County, and whose names will always shine in the galaxy of Vermont's distinguished men.

Mr. Field was married in 1828 to Julia A. Kellogg of Cooperstown, N. Y., who survives him; he leaves three children, Mrs. E. P. Jewett and Henry K. Field of Montpelier and Mrs. H. C. Willard of this town."

ALBERT H. BULL.

A well-known citizen of Brattleboro, died July 29th, 1869, of heart disease, at the age of 64 years, while on his annual summer visit at Old Orchard Beach, near Saco, Maine. Mr. Bull was a native of Hartford, Ct., where for several years he was a successful druggist. He retired from business about 20 years ago, and since that time has resided in Brattleboro. In 1849, he married Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Col. Joseph Goodhue, who survives him. The Brattleboro *Phoenix* says:

"Mr. Bull has laid the people of this village under great obligations by a generous donation to the library, a few years since, of \$2,000, to be paid in annual installments of \$100 each, for the purchase of books. The perusal of the books purchased by his liberality will exert a healthful influence for long years to come, and keep his name in fresh and grateful remembrance. His remains were brought to this place, and buried in our beautiful cemetery."

A correspondent of the *Portland Press* writing from Orchard Beach, says of Mr. Bull: "For 17 years he had spent his summers here, and had become interested in making the place attractive. When four years ago, the Park lot of forty acres, covered with a pine growth, was purchased by Mr. Staples, proprietor of the Old Orchard House, Mr. Bull conceived the idea of laying it out with walks and avenues, and supplying it with rustic seats and arbors. He had so nearly succeeded in carrying out his design as to make it a spot of great interest to all who visit the beach. He labored with his own hands, and with his own money employed others to assist. In winters, at his home in Vermont, he had with his own hands painted signs for the names of the walks and shady nooks, among which we find "Fisherman's Hut" and "Parsons Lodge," &c., and many other similar names, that seemed to him appropriate to the various localities. His work was a purely disinterested one, and he could only have been prompted by his love of the beautiful. He is represented as a man of culture, and his works here abundantly show it. His age was sixty-five, and the exclamation of all is, 'he died too soon.'"

THE ACADEMY OF 1801.

Three buildings were occupied by Rev. Hiram Orcutt in the establishment of "Glenwood Seminary," at the West Village in 1860. One of the buildings, with gable in the center and wings upon each side, is the academy building constructed by a joint stock company in 1802, the charter of the company having been granted by the State of Vermont in 1801. Roswell Redfield, uncle of Capt. Benajah Dudley, assisted in its construction in 1802.

Capt. Dudley, now (1880) living in his ninetieth year, was one of the pupils at this academy in 1807, when it was under the administration of its first preceptor or instructor, Rev. Titus Hutchins of Westmoreland, N. H. Built in the days of wrought nails, pod augers and flint-lock muskets, its antiquity and associations claim our attention. A large number of the collegiates of this town, whose names are on our list, page 58, fitted for college at this institution, under the instruction of Mr. Roswell Harris, who was its preceptor over thirty years.

In by-gone days this academy was famous for its exciting, thrilling exhibitions, in the ancient, spacious meeting-house (built in 1785 and destroyed by fire February 2, 1845) and thereby a worthy rival of the old Chesterfield Academy, which, at its annual exhibitions, drew crowds of visitors from afar and near to see where

"The great heroes of the buried past,
Their mighty shadows o'er the present cast,
And fight their battles on the tented field,
Upon the lofty heights of Chesterfield."*

In the exhibitions at West Brattleboro, as at Chesterfield, tragedy was largely prominent and "thunder, blood and guns," the order of the day.

At the East Village there was but one school house in which was a public school, in operation about six months in a year, when it was currently reported among the scholars that at the coming exhibition of the Academy at the West Village, Theodore Green would, with a sword, cut off Goliath's head. Whether that now veteran Admiral in his youthful days acted the

*In November, 1842, there was acted by the students "The Emancipation of Europe," and Napoleon, Wellington, Blucher and Alexander were represented. About midnight the Burdett and Miller glee club, from Brattleboro, sang "Lutso's Wild Hunt" with fine effect and loud applause.

young David and carried out this part of the programme, we cannot say; but in after years we have seen acting by these students of such a character as to confirm us in the belief that somebody cut off the giant's head. In one scene we witnessed, the situation required the use of a terrible dagger, but in place thereof appeared a silver-plated butter-knife, and this was before the days of Mark Twain.

The annual June training sham fights were invariably upon the green in front of the Academy, and against its walls were placed canvas roofs, under which were retailers of various kinds of refreshments, such as yellow gingerbread, smoked herring, beer, cider, and the contents of those beautiful cut-glass decanters of the olden time. Mr. Lewis Amsden (one of the old spelling-book printers at the East Village) usually pitched his tent in this locality on the first Tuesday in June, where, in addition to the sale of refreshments, as aforementioned, he disposed of penknives, jack-knives, pencils, side-combs, etc.

In 1815 the school closed, and remained closed about two years. During this period the second story of the building was occupied as a cabinet furniture manufactory by Mr. Anthony Van Doorn. He continued his business there until he built a furniture manufactory at the West Village, where, or near where, is now the brick Baptist church. After the room was vacated by Mr. Van Doorn, the town, for a consideration, acquired the right to use the room for town meetings. From that time this was the town hall, and the only place for voting upon town and state affairs until 1855, when the brick building now used for that purpose was built and made ready at the East Village. Previous to the occupation of the old Academy by the town, we have not learned where the town meetings were held, but we surmise, as the old meeting-house was built by the town, they made use of it for that purpose.

Judge —, who lived at the East Village from 1789 until April, 1847—a period of 58 years—never in all that time failed to be present at town meetings but in two instances. The Judge was a man of marked ability, and for a long time controlled public opinion here; but as the town increased in population and he increased in years, his position became more

and more difficult to maintain. He made many eloquent and effective speeches in that old hall, in defence of his opinions upon town affairs. At the conclusion of one such effort against a popular movement, Mr. John Birge, who rarely made remarks in public, arose and said: "Mr. Chairman, I move there be 3000 copies of his excellency's speech printed for circulation." No one man has so many times represented this town in the State Legislature as the Judge. He has been heard to say he could not be true to the freeman's oath unless he voted for himself.

At the town-meeting in 1847 there was a long contested election for representative, and not until near midnight did they succeed. Then, at the eleventh hour, a new candidate—John R. Blake, Esq.—received the majority vote.

KILLED IN BATTLE.—Mr. S. T. R. Cheney of West Brattleboro has recently lost two sons, one killed in the attack on Fort Steadman, in front of Petersburg, and the other died at Brooklyn, N. Y., the day after his marriage. Frederick S. Cheney, who was killed at Fort Steadman, was a corporal in Company C. 57th Massachusetts Regiment. Captain George E. Barton notified Mrs. Cheney of the death of her son, an extract of which we copy:

DEAR MADAME: It becomes my painful duty to inform you that your son, Frederick Cheney, a corporal in my Company, "C," detached on the "Color Guard," was killed in the action of the 25th of March, before Petersburg, Va. I cannot speak too highly of his many good qualities, both as a soldier and a young man of excellent principles. Always kind and considerate towards his comrades, he won their love and respect, and as some of the company remarked in my presence, "I would have spared almost any one else, rather than him." Like many of our other brave boys, he fell at his post of duty, fighting for the Union and the old flag. I found his body after the fight and it was removed to the 1st Division Hospital burying ground. He must have died instantly without much pain, as he was struck on the head by a piece of shell. His body lay within a few feet of Lieut. Murdock, who was killed while holding the colors. And now, dear madam, please accept the

heartfelt sympathy for yourself and family in this your sad bereavement, and may the good Lord in his mercy help us all to do our duty and enable us to say and feel "Thy will be done," so that whether on the field of battle or in our quiet New England homes, we should be "always ready" and like your son Frederick at our post of duty."—*From an Old Brattleboro Paper.*

HISTORICAL NUGGETS FROM BRATTLEBORO.—The first postage stamps ever printed in this country came from Brattleboro, in 1845 and 1846. About the same time Providence, R. I., and New York city issued a local carrier's stamp, but Postmaster Palmer, of Brattleboro, was the first to put in circulation a stamp to prepay postage. They were printed in sheets, upon light buff-colored paper in black ink, and were about the size of the present postage stamp. It is needless to say that in the years that have elapsed their value has largely appreciated. Before their scarcity and antiquity was fully realized, seven of these stamps were sold for \$1 each, and the same have been resold as high as \$20 apiece, going to England. A Bath (England) magazine has published a long article in regard to the stamps, mentioning the name of the engraver (Thomas Chubbuck of Springfield, Mass.) and having a wood-cut of their original.—*Newspaper Item.*

DEATH OF A PRODIGY.—George Ladd, Brattleboro's mathematical prodigy, died at the Poor Farm, February, 1878. His wonderful ability to solve the most difficult mathematical problems, although without even a common school education, made him an interesting character. If given, for instance, the number of miles from Brattleboro to Washington, or any other point, he would immediately and accurately give the number of feet and inches.

A CURIOUS FIDDLE.

Not even Cremona's far-famed violins so cluster with reminiscences as this. It was natural that, while our boys were lying at Brandy Station, on the Rappahannock, during the gloomy winter of 1864-5, their thoughts should turn towards the more pleasant scenes of their native hills.

"Oh that we had a fiddle!" at length some one exclaimed.

"Well!" said a young fellow from Brattleboro, "I believe, boys, that I can make you a fiddle."

He had never attempted anything of the kind in his life.

"Can you?" shouted the boys. "Good! you make one and we will send to Washington for the strings."

George M. Colt, of Company C., 2d Vermont Volunteers, was the one who proposed to make the cheer-giving instrument; and with a hatchet, a jack knife, an old file and a piece of a junk bottle as his only tools, he got a piece of soft maple that grew upon the banks of the Rappahannock, and set to work. The bottom and side rim of the fiddle were made out of one single piece of maple, in the most approved style and form of the ordinary fiddle. It was a complete dug-out. The top was made of pine, which grew in the country. The bow was of maple, same as the larger part of the shell. The hairs were pulled from the tail of Col. Walbridge's white horse. The glue, some member of the company happened to have with him. In the course of some five weeks the instrument was completed. After having been wistfully eyed by the men of the company and regiment for a long time, during its construction, the instrument at length gave forth its stirring strains. One of their comrades was called out of the hospital to give it a trial. He played two hours, until he was exhausted. Many stag dances it conjured up; to many headquarters it went of nights in a round of serenades. It was admired and cherished by the officers, and wondered at by that prince of tacticians and soldiers—General Getty.—*Newspaper Article.*

A CENTENARIAN.—1879.

A notable event for West Brattleboro was the 100th anniversary of the birth of Mrs. Sally Stockwell, which was celebrated most becomingly, at her home, on Wednesday, April 30, 1879, by her numerous relatives and friends. Mrs. Stockwell was born at Chesterfield, N. H., April 30, 1779. She was a daughter of Abner Harris, whose father was one of the early settlers of that town, and who emigrated from Woodstock, Conn. She was married to Arad Stockwell when sixteen years of age. He died 23 years ago at the age of

83 years. She has been the mother of ten children, five of whom are still living and were all present. There were also 34 grandchildren, 24 now living, and 37 great-grandchildren, 33 now living. Hundreds of her friends called upon her, with congratulations and many tokens of regard. A poem was also read by Rev. M. H. Harris, written for the occasion by Mrs. Abby R. Colburn of Brattleboro. The Brattleboro photographers, Messrs. Howe and Parker, were on hand, and secured pictures of the old lady, the house, and the relatives and visitors present. The old lady received them with charming womanly simplicity and grace. She dined with her oldest friends, and after dinner she smoked her accustomed pipe. Her mind and memory are wonderfully clear for a centenarian, while there is little in her appearance to indicate that she has outlived three generations. Among the aged guests present were Eli Lee of Vernon, 93 years old; Rev. Samuel Fish, 90; Emory Pratt, 90; Benajah Dudley, 88; Sally Harris, 87; Timothy Adkins and wife, each 86; Maria Woodward, 85; Mrs. Emory Pratt, 84; Electa Bennett, 84; Saben Jones, 82; Wilder Harris, 82. Mrs. Stockwell is a living, unanswerable argument and example in favor of early marriages and large families. Married at 16, the mother of ten children, and 100 years old. What more can be said? Girls, go and do likewise—if you can. Another sad warning of the evils of tobacco. Mrs. Stockwell has smoked moderately for a time, "whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." If she hadn't done so, probably she would now be 260 years old instead of 100!—*Brattleboro Paper*.

THE TUSK OF AN ELEPHANT FOUND IN BRATTLEBORO.

The tusk of a fossil elephant was found in a muck bed, about five feet below the surface, on the farm of D. S. Pratt in this town, Saturday, Sept. 2, by a workman who was digging muck. The tusk is forty-four inches in length and eighteen inches in circumference at the largest end, and eleven inches at the smallest. It is in a fair state of preservation, although some parts of it crumbled after being exposed to the air. The workman on discovering it took a piece to Mr. Pratt, remarking as

he handed it to him, that he had found a curious piece of wood. Mr. Pratt, on looking at it, discovered its true nature. This tusk belonged to a species of elephants long since extinct, supposed to be the *Elephas Primogenius* (or mammoth) *Blumenback*, that inhabited the northern part of North America, having wandered across the Siberian plains to the Arctic Ocean and Behring Straits and beyond to this country south to about the parallel of 40 degrees. Their bones show them to have been about twice the weight and one-third taller than our modern species.

The remains (tusks, teeth and several bones,) of one of these elephants were found at the summit of the Green Mountains, at Mount Holly, in 1848, by workmen engaged in building the railroad from Bellows Falls to Rutland. These remains were found in a muck bed, eleven feet below the surface and at an elevation of 1415 feet above tide water. Most of the bones found, including a molar tooth, were taken by the workmen and others and carried out of the State. The most perfect tusk was secured by Prof. Zadock Thompson, and is lodged in the State Cabinet at Montpelier. This tusk was 80 inches long and four inches in diameter. The molar tooth, now in possession of Prof. Agassiz, weighs eight pounds and presents a grinding surface of eight inches long and four broad. A plaster cast of it is on exhibition with the tusk at our State Cabinet.—*Brattleboro Paper*.

Leonard Knapp was captain of the old Floodwood company, in 1831. His father—James Knapp—John Alexander and a Mr. Bennett went from Brattleboro to the battle of Bennington. Leonard Knapp said, when in the employ of Dr. Lemuel Dickerman, he heard the Dr. say he learned his profession from Dr. Henry Wells, our first town clerk. Lemuel Dickerman, when a boy, was a bound apprentice to learn shoemaking, in Massachusetts. He left his employer and travelled on foot to Brattleboro. After some time in service on the farm of Dr. Wells, he became so well accomplished by instructions from Wells, that he assisted him in practice, until so many patients preferred the young doctor, that the old doctor sold out and went to Montague, Mass.

PART II.

DUMMERSTON.

BY DAVID LUFKIN MANSFIELD.

"Be that is not proud of his ancestors, either he has no ancestors to be proud of,
or he is a degenerate son."

THE FIRST VISIT OF WHITE MEN TO DUMMERSTON

Was that of Col. Joseph Kellogg and his scouting party from Fort Dummer.

They ascended Black Mountain, Nov. 30, 1724; Col. Kellogg wrote in his journal at that time:

"The next scout I sent up ye West River Mountain, and there to Lodge on ye top and view Evening and Morning for smoaks, and thence up ye mountain at Great Falls and there also to Lodge on ye top and view morning and evening for smoak; but these making no discovery of any Enemy returned."

Dummerston was a name originally applied to one of four tracts of land granted about 1713, by Massachusetts to Connecticut as an equivalent for 197,793 acres of land granted by the former to planters, and which upon determining the boundary between the two governments were found to be within the jurisdiction of the latter. This tract containing 43,943 acres and including a portion of the present towns of Brattleboro, Dummerston, and Putney, was sold at auction, together with the other tracts, by order of the colony of Connecticut, April 24 and 25, 1716, and upon partition made, fell to William Dummer (afterwards Lieutenant Governor.) Anthony Stoder (Stoddard) William Brattle and John White.

Dummer being the oldest proprietor, the tract was called after him. On the settlement of the judicial line between Massachusetts and New Hampshire in 1741, this tract fell within the limits of the government of New Hampshire, which incorporated the whole into three townships, including in the middle township, the greatest part of the land belonging to the heirs of Wm. Dummer and Antony Stoder, and called the name of it Fullum, by virtue of which the privileges of a town are now held.

The charter from New Hampshire, dated Dec. 26, 1753, was issued to Stoder and 56 others, and covered 19,360 acres. The time to fulfil some of the conditions of the charter was extended June 12, 1760, and again July 7, 1763.

'History of New England'—Coolidge and Mansfield, 1860.—Town Record.

Note: Anthony Stoddard, William Dummer and John White, resided in Boston Mass. and Wm. Brattle in Cambridge

ORIGINAL CHARTER OF DUMMERSTON.

Through the kindness of O. E. Randall of Chesterfield, N. H., the representative of that town to the Legislature of that State, which met at Concord, June 4, 1879, we have obtained a copy of the charter of Fullum.

The original charter is recorded in

the "Charter Record" Vol. 1 Page 185, which volume is kept in the office of the Secretary of State, for the State of New Hampshire, at Concord.

PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

***** George the second
 * L. S. * by the grace of God, of
 * * * Great Britain, France
 * * * and Ireland. King, de-
 ***** fender of the Faith, &c. To all Per-
 sons to whom these Presents shall come,
 Greeting: Know ye, that we of our
 special grace, certain knowledge, and
 mere motion, for the encouragement of
 settling a New Plantation within our
 said Province, by and with the advice
 of our trusty and well-beloved Benning
 Wentworth, Esq., our Governor and
 Commander-in-chief of our said Prov-
 ince of New Hampshire, in New Eng-
 land, and of our Council of said Prov-
 ince, have upon the conditions and res-
 ervations hereinafter made, given and
 granted, and by these presents, for us
 our heirs and successors, do give and
 grant in equal shares unto our living
 subjects, inhabitants of our said Prov-
 ince of New Hampshire, and our other
 governments, and to their heirs and
 assigns forever, whose names are en-
 tered on this grant, to be divided to
 and amongst them into fifty-six shares
 (two of which shares to be laid out in
 one tract of the contents of eight hun-
 dred acres for His Excellency, Benning
 Wentworth, Esq., and in full for his
 two shares, which said tract is bound-
 ed Viz: Beginning at the North East
 Corner of this town, then running down
 Connecticut River two hundred and for-
 ty rods, then West 10° North, till
 eight hundred acres are completed,) all
 that tract or parcel of land situate, ly-
 ing and being within our said Province
 of New Hampshire, containing by ad-
 measurment, nineteen thousand three
 hundred and sixty acres, which tract is
 to contain five and a half miles square
 and no more; out of which an allow-
 ance is to be made for highways, and
 unimprovable lands, by rocks, ponds,
 mountains and rivers, one thousand and
 forty acres free, according, to a plan

thereof, made and presented by our said
 Governor's order, and hereunto annex-
 ed, butted and bounded as follows, viz :
 Beginning at a stake and stone on the
 bank of Connecticut River, being the
 North East corner of Brattleborough
 and running West 10° North on said
 Brattleborough to Marlboro East line,
 thence North 10° East on said Marl-
 borough to the line of Faine thence on the
 line of Faine East 10° South, five hun-
 dred rods, thence, northerly on said
 Faine four miles to a stake and stones,
 from thence east 10° South to Connecti-
 cut River, and from thence down said
 river to the bound first mentioned, and
 that the same be, and hereby is incorp-
 orated into a township by the name of
 Fullum, and that the inhabitants that
 do or shall hereafter inhabit the said
 township, are hereby declared to be en-
 franchised with and entitled to all and
 every of the privileges and immunities
 that other towns within our Province
 by law exercise and enjoy: And fur-
 ther, that the said town as soon as
 there shall be fifty families resident and
 settled thereon, shall have the liberty of
 holding two Fairs, one of which shall
 be held on the first Thursday in May
 annually, and the other on the first
 Thursday in September annually which
 Fairs are not to continue and be held
 longer than the respective Saturday fol-
 lowing the said respective Thursday,
 and that as soon as the said town shall
 consist of fifty families, a market shall
 be opened and kept one or more days
 in each week, as may be thought most
 advantageous to the inhabitants: Also
 that the first meeting for the choice of
 town officers, agreeable to the laws of
 our said Province, shall be held on the
 fifteenth day of January next, which
 meeting shall be notified by Josiah
 Willard, Esq., who is hereby appointed
 the Moderator of the said first meeting
 which he is to notify and govern agree-
 able to the laws and customs of our said
 Province; and that the annual meeting
 for ever hereafter for the choice of such
 officers for the said town, shall be on
 the first Tuesday of March, annually
 to have and to hold the said tract of
 land as above expressed together with
 all privileges and appurtenances, to

them and their respective heirs and assigns forever, upon the following conditions, viz :

I. That every grantee, his heirs or assigns shall plant or cultivate five acres of land within the term of five years, for every fifty acres contained in his or their share or proportion of land in said township, and continue to improve and settle the same by additional cultivations, on penalty of forfeiture of his grant or share in the said township and of its reverting to us, our heirs and successors, to be by us or them re-granted to such of our subjects as shall effectually settle and cultivate the same.

II. That all white and other pine trees within the said township, fit for Masting our Royal Navy, be carefully preserved for that use, and none to be cut or felled without his Majesty's special license for so doing first had and obtained, upon the penalty of forfeiture of the right of such grantee, his heirs and assigns, to us, our heirs and successors, as well as being subject to the penalty of any act or acts of Parliament that now are, or hereafter shall be enacted.

III. That before any division of the said land be made to and among the grantees, a tract of land as near the centre of said township as the land will admit of, shall be reserved and marked out for town lots, one of which shall be allotted to each grantee of the contents of one acre,

IV. Yielding and paying therefor to us, our heirs and successors for the space of ten years, to be computed from the date hereof, the rent of one ear of Indian Corn only, on the first day of January, annually, if lawfully demanded the first payment to be made on the first day of January after the first of January next ensuing the date hereof.

V. Every proprietor, settler or inhabitant, shall yield and pay unto us, our heirs and successors yearly, and every year forever, from and after the expiration of ten years from the date hereof, namely, on the first day of January, which will be in the year of our Lord Christ one thousand seven hun-

dred and sixty four, one shilling proclamation money for every hundred acres he so owns, settles or possesses, and so in proportion for a greater or lesser tract of the said land; which money shall be paid by the respective persons above said, their heirs or assigns, in our Council Chamber at Portsmouth, or to such officers as shall be appointed to receive the same; and this to be in lieu of all other rents and services whatsoever.

In testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness—Benning Wentworth, Esq., our Governor and Commander-in-Chief of our said Province, the twenty-sixth day of December in the year of our Lord Christ, one thousand seven hundred and fifty three, and in the twenty-seventh year of our Reign.

B. WENTWORTH.

By his Excellency's command, with advice of Council.

THEODORE ATKINSON, SECT'Y.

Entered and recorded according to the original, under the Province Seal, this 27th day of December, 1753.

NAMES OF THE GRANTEES OF FULLUM.

Simeon Stodard, John Franklin, Anthony Stodard, Martha Holmes, Thomas Hubbard, Samuel Holebrook, Nathaniel Perkins, Thomas Brumfield, John Cushing, Samuel Watts, John Chandler, Joseph Royal, Benjamin Lowder, William Lowder, Solomon Willard, Daniel Oliver, Gillum Phillips, John Foy, John Foy, Jun., Ebenezer Field, Samuel Hunt, John Powel, Jeremiah Powel, Shrimpton Hutchinson, Eliakim Hutchinson, Henry Liddle, William Hutchinson, Robert Jenkins, Thomas Amory, Nathaniel Coffin, Jonas Mason, Thomas Seales, Nicholas Loreing, Benjamin Hallowell, Henry Bromfield, William Phillips, Samuel Freel, Richard Foster, Robert Fletcher, Jun., David Nevins, James Minot, Jonathan Hubbard, Elijah Alexander, John Summers,

John Pierce, Daniel Warner, Theodore Atkinson, Richard Wibird, Samuel Solley, Meshech Wear.

His Excellency, Benning Wentworth, Esq. a tract of land to contain eight hundred acres, which is to be accounted two of the within mentioned shares, and laid out and bounded as within mentioned; one whole share for the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; one whole share for the first settled minister of the gospel; in said town; one whole share for a Glebe for the minister of the Church of England, as by Law Established; also one whole share for Sampson Willard. Recorded from the back of the original Charter for Fullum the 27th. day of December 1753.

PR. THEODORE ATKINSON, SECT'Y.

The Grantees, owing to Indian wars, as they claimed, could not fulfil the conditions of the charter; hence, they applied for an extension. Mr. Randall did not deem it necessary to copy the merely preliminary or terminal matter, but made the following extract from Extension of Charter:

"Now know ye that we being willing to promote the end proposed, have of our farther grace and favour suspended our claims of the forfeitures which the said Grantees may have incurred, and by these presents do grant unto the said Grantees, their heirs and assigns the term of one year for performing and fulfilling the conditions, matters and things by them to be done which term is to be renewed annually until his Majesty's Plenary Instructions shall be received relative to the incident that has prevented a compliance with the charter according to the true intent and meaning thereof. Signed, sealed &c. by Benning Wentworth the 12th, of June 1760.

Received pr. Theodore Atkinson, Sect'y, according to the original. June 12, 1760."

DUMMERSTON AS SURVEYED IN 1767.

The plan of the town as surveyed by Isaac Miller, and Ebenezer Waters in

1767, is quite different from the one recorded at the end of the charter on the Charter Book with the Secretary of the State of New Hampshire. The west boundary line of the town as surveyed in 1767, is a straight line. The plan of the town drawn on parchment by Ebenezer Waters is still in existence; but the writing has nearly faded out. By careful study, we have deciphered, or made out all but one or two words. It reads as follows:

"This is a Platt of 21,700 acres of Equivalent Lands, so called, Lying on and adjoining the West side of Connecticut River and North of Haidens Land so called, and said Equivalent Lands of Gov. Dummer and Anthony Stoddard Esq. deceased beginning at the N. E. corner of Brattleborough at a basswood tree marked standing on the bank of said River, From thence extending West 9° 45 North 5 3-4 Miles and 47 rods to a Beech Tree marked on the West line of said Equivalent Lands from thence extending North 26° 25 East 6 3-4 Miles 18 1-4 rods on said West line to a small Hemlock Tree marked, Thence extending East 10° 25 South 6 3-4 miles & 56 rods to a stake and stones Found on the Bank of said River and from thence Extending southerly by said River on which it Bounds easterly to the Bounds as formerly said—15,600 acres of said Land was laid out in the months of Sept. & Oct. 1767, and 6100 acres laid out in the month of June—for all said Land was laid into 100 acre lots Excepting some slips that was not convenient for lots, and these was also mostly on corners—all was done in lots that could be by Isaac Miller of Worcester & by Particular orders of Capt. John Stevens of Ashford, Comm. and Anthony Stoddard Esq.—Surveyed.

Per EBENZ. WATERS."

The Captain's name was barely legible. The south line of Dummerston is now 7 miles long, and the width of the town about 5 miles. 61 lots, or 6100 acres, were sometime set off to Putney, leaving 15,600 acres. Adding 1400

probably once a part of Marlboro. we have 17,000 acres, or as reported in the grand list of 1880, 18,481 acres. The township was re-charted by Gov. Tryon in 1766.

TOPOGRAPHY OF THE TOWN.

Brookline and Putney bound Dummerston on the N., Connecticut river on the E., Brattleboro on the S., Marlboro and Newfane on the W. The surface is exceedingly diversified. There are many high hills and deep valleys. Most of the land is very productive, especially in the Connecticut river and the West river valleys; and other portions are well adapted for grazing purposes. The principal forest trees are hemlock, pine, beech, birch, oak, ash, hickory and some chestnut. The sugar maple is abundant, and the product of one of the largest orchards, in the best seasons, has been 3300 lbs. of maple sugar. In 1850, other products amounted to 1581 head of cattle valued at \$50,000; 967 bushels of rye were raised that year, also, 8639 bushels of oats; 45066 lbs. of butter were made and 14550 lbs. of cheese.

West river separates the town into two divisions called East and West Dummerston. It flows southeasterly through the town and empties into the Connecticut at Brattleboro. The school districts are numbered from one to five in the west part, and from one to eight in the east. Two have been consolidated with the others leaving only eleven at the present day. The west village is located near the right bank of West river on a lowland plain running north and south. The principal buildings include a church, store, tavern, post-office, and saw and grist-mill. The thrifty farmers and mechanics occupy neat looking dwellings. The Brattleboro and Whitehall

narrow gauge railroad is building past this village. (Written in 1879.)

From this valley the hills rise gradually till their summit is reached, in this town, four miles distant near Marlboro pond. From that point the hills overlook Black mountain which rises to a height of 1150 feet above the surface of West river into which flow the streams from this high range of hills. The largest stream is Allen's brook, so named from the circumstance that a Mr. Allen was killed by the Indians many years ago, and buried near its source at Marlboro pond. They defeated the whites in a battle at Newfane, and Mr. Allen was one of the number pursued and killed. For long years a pine stump marked the spot where he was buried near the brook which received his name. Late years it has been called Stickney brook. On it are good water privileges, and within a few years, 4 saw-mills were standing on its banks within the space of as many miles. Three are still in operation and one has been pulled down. Along the passes of this brook are very deep ravines. The most beautiful stream is "Furnace brook" on which is the "Cascade" made famous and attractive to the passer-by on account of its foaming, rushing and sparkling waters jumping, tossing and glittering in the falling rays of the sun, down over a high ledge of rocks shaded by over-hanging trees and bushes threatening to dash upon the traveler as he passes over the bridge under which it swiftly glides into the river below.

Of the western range, Wicopee Hill is the most famous. Years ago there was no other pathway up the West river valley from Brattleboro to Newfane except over this very steep hill, by marked trees; and the traveler must have found it a hard road to travel. Black Mount-

ain is on the left bank of West river opposite the village of West Dummerston. It rises almost perpendicularly from the water 1150 feet and opens to the south in the form of a horse-shoe, called "The Shoe of the Mountain." The appearance of the mountain as you pass along on the opposite bank of the river, is bold and majestic. Granite rocks are piled one upon another. Evergreen trees and stunted shrubbery poorly cover its surface and give it a dark and sombre hue. In the N. W. part of the town is a narrow defile made by the river. Along this narrow passway called "The valley of the shadow of death," is the road leading to Newfane. So steep and high are the hills and so narrow the pass, that for two or three months of the winter the rays of the sun scarcely fall upon the road for a mile, any part of the day. Well may the traveler exclaim on his journeying over the hills in this town :

"The hills! the everlasting hills!
How peerlessly they rise,
Like earth's gigantic sentinels,
Discoursing in the skies."

Through the east part of the town passes the Vermont Valley Railroad along the Connecticut valley. The railroad buildings include a passenger and freight depot. After leaving the railroad station, about two miles distant across the meadows and plains is the village of Slab Hollow, not a very high sounding name, but a place of considerable business, located on Salmon brook where there are good water privileges. The principal buildings are mills and shops, aside from the dwellings which together make quite a collection. One mile farther west is Dummerston Centre, a small village on an elevation of land that affords a delightful view of the long range of New Hampshire hills. No water-power is near and hence its for-

mer prosperity has greatly declined. Here is where the first meeting-house was built more than a century ago. Here is where the first settlers met so often at the house of Enoch Cook to transact town business. The new meeting-house stands not far from the site of the old church. The post-office is located where Hosea Miller lived, who was one of fourteen to sign the first call for a settler's meeting Jan. 21, 1771.

Business was once sufficient to keep open two stores, and the firm of Noyes, Mann & Hayes profited to the extent of \$3,000 in one year. Litigants found employment for two lawyers; and the old time schoolmaster flourished his ruler over four-score and ten pupils. All is now changed. The number of school children has lessened one third. The old store is empty, the lawyers are starved out and only tillers of the soil remain. The range of hills through the central part of the town form a watershed from which the streams flow in one direction to the West river, and in the opposite direction, easterly, to the Connecticut. The principal streams on the eastern slope are Salmon brook and Canoe brook or Murder Hollow brook as it is called at the present day. The first name was given from the circumstance that Alexander Kathan, one of the first settlers, found an Indian canoe in that stream. The other name was given from the fact of its being the scene of a murder committed near where it empties into the Connecticut. The victim was a peddler of silk dress-goods. His body was supposed to have been thrown into the river, as a trail from the place of violence was found leading across the sandy soil to the edge of the stream.

The view from Prospect hill is always pleasing, and at this season of the year,

May 27th, when the fields and pastures are green with fresh grass, the forests clothed with new leaves and the fruit trees in full bloom, the survey is truly delightful. Prospect is nearly 200 feet higher than the beautiful hill where the Central village stands below, and almost overlooks Black mountain on the southwest in the West river valley. From its summit ten churches are visible in the several villages exposed to view. A part of the thriving village of Brattleboro can be seen six miles southward. The Green Mountains terminate the view in the west and gradually slope downward to the valley between, fertilized by West river, that rushes on in its rapid course until it unites with the Connecticut a few miles to the south, and destined some day not far distant to furnish a path for the swift locomotive that carries wealth and enterprise wherever it speeds. The blue Ascutney rises prominent in the scenery 40 miles away to the north, and the woodland hills fade into the horizon far beyond. The granite hills of New Hampshire extend along the eastern sky and the grey old turret of Mt. Monadnock rears in sight far above the neighboring summits. A rich and beautiful valley intervenes, through which flow the tranquil waters of the Connecticut as they roll silently on to the broad ocean. These are some of the principal features of the surrounding landscape. Consider, also, the cultivated fields, the numerous farm-dwellings, dotting the hillsides, the grassy plains and the fertile meadows and many pleasing objects, too numerous for description, and it can well be said that the view is charming.

GEOLOGY.

This paper for our history was to have been written by Samuel Knight of Brat-

tleboro, but old age and failing health prevented his performing the allotted task. The writer can make only a brief statement on the subject. In the east part of the town is a large quarry of argillaceous or roofing slate which has been wrought for more than half a century. There are other kinds of slate some of which are serviceable for flagging stones. Schorl or black tourmaline is found in this town. Granite is also very abundant and highly valuable for building stones. Excellent granite has been extensively wrought for building abutments, piers, culverts of highways and railroads. It is also used for the walls of buildings, underpinning, doorsteps, hearthstones, window-caps and fencing posts. Allen, or Stickney brook, flows over a bed of excellent granite near its mouth, that has been worked many years. There is a shop near by for stone mason's work where the granite is formed into the required shape for building purposes. Black mountain is a huge pile of granite rocks piled up like "Ossa on Pelion" making an inexhaustible granite quarry. The Brattleboro and Whitehall Railroad passes close to the foot of this mountain of granite. [the above was written in 1879. The writer adds, Jan. 1884:] This quarry was owned by a New York Company in 1879. It is now owned by Geo. Lyon of Northfield Mass. who employs about 50 men in getting out granite. He has a large and increasing business, and contracts at the present time that will require two or more years to fulfil.

BRATTLEBORO AND WHITEHALL R. R. Gauge, three feet:

The road extends up the West River valley from Brattleboro to Londonderry.

The trains began running, Nov. 20, 1880, and the road has been in successful operation since that time with in-

creased earnings and passenger traffic from year to year. The earnings from Nov. 20, 1880, to Jan. 1, 1882, as reported by the treasurer, of the road are as follows :

From passengers,	\$15,041,97
„ freight,	15,919,78
„ express,	579,41
„ mails,	2,251,14
A total of	33,810,30

The total cost of the road was not far from \$408,000.

RECORD HISTORY,* NOTIFICATION.

This is to inform the freeholders of the Town of Dummerston that they meet at the house of Mr. Isaac Miller in said town on the first Monday March at ten of the clock in the forenoon to act on the following articles, viz :

1st. To choose a Moderator to govern said meeting.

2d. To choose a Clerk for the settlers.

3d. To see if they will choose a com-
mity to lay out roads in said town.

4th. To choose Surveyor to order the work on said roads, and see how many days each man shall work at the roads year ensuing.

5th. To choose a comity to view the public Lots and choose a spot to set a meeting house on, and this comity to be employed by the settlers to see to the owners for a title to the land to set a meeting house on.

6th. To choose a comity to look out a convenient spot for a burying place.

7th. For all who have worked on the road to bring in their account at said meeting—and further to act as they shall think proper when met together. Dummerston, January the 21st, 1771. The foregoing was signed by

Alexander Kathan, Ebe'z. Haven, Chas. Davenport, Daniel Kathan, Enoch Cook, John Kilbury, Samuel Wiswall, Josiah Boyden, Barzilla Rice, Rufus Sargent, Samuel Dutton, Jr., Nathaniel French, Isaac Miller, Hosea Miller.

Agreeable to the foregoing the settlers met at the house of Mr. Isaac Miller in

*From Joseph Miller, Town Clerk.

Dummerston on Monday the 4th day of March 1771 and acted as followeth, viz :

1st. Chose Mr. Alexander Kathan Moderator.

Secondly Enoch Cook Settlers Clerk

3ly. Voted and chose Mr. Samuel Wiswall, Mr. Alexander Kathan and Mr. Enoch Cook for to be a comity to lay out roads.

4thly. Chose Mr. Isaac Miller and Mr. Benjamin Jones to be joined by the above comity to view the public Lots and chuse a spot to set the meetinghouse.

5thly. Chose Mr. Benjamin Jones and Mr. Alexander Kathan Surveyors of highways and voted each settlers lot to work four days.

6ly. Chose Mr. Charles Davenport and Mr. Daniel Kathan and Mr. Joseph Hildreth to look out a burying place.

7th. Voted the comity for viewing public Lots, to apply to the owners for a title to the land to set the Meetinghouse on.

Agreeable to the 7th article, put to vote whether there should be any allowance for any that had worked at the roads before the year 1771, and it passed in the negative.

“A town meeting was holden at the house of Mr. Enoch Cook in December 1772 voted to build a meeting house forty foot long and thirty two foot wide Lieutenant Spaulding, and Mr. Charles Davenport and Mr. Ebenezer Haven a comity to compute the cost and adjourned till the 28th day of this instant day of December at the house of Mr. Thompson at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

December 28th 1772 then met according to adjournment at the house of Mr. Jacob Thompson & voted, first, that the vote for build a meeting-house forty feet long, and thirty two feet be Reconsidered and voted that a meeting house be built 50 feet long, and 40 feet wide, and further voted that Mr. John Hooker, & Mr. Joseph Hildreth and Enoch Cook be a comity to forward the building of said house, and dissolved the meeting, (No name signed as clerk but think Enoch Cook at this time was clerk.)

Dummerston, Alias, Fullam, Alias, Fullam District, May 9th, 1772.

Public Notice is hereby given that the third Tuesday in May instant being the 19th of the same month is appointed by law, for the freeholders and inhabitants of that tract of land called *Fullam* which is erected into a District to elect & choose from & among the freeholders & inhabitants thereof one Supervisor, Assessor, Collector, Overseer of the Poor Commissioners for laying out highways. Also so many persons to be Surveyors, and Overseers of the highway as shall be thought to be necessary. Fence-viewers, and four Constables and Selectmen or Trustees."

INTRODUCTION TO THE RECORDS OF DUMMERSTON FOR THE YEARS 1773 & 1774.

The tract of land called Dummerston is a part of the tract of land on the west side of Connecticut River formerly granted to Connecticut government as an equivalent for some lands which the province of Massachusetts Bay had granted to their planters which upon inquiry was found to be within the Government of Connecticut in order to secure the property of ye soil to the Massachusetts planters, that government granted to Connecticut the property of sundry tracts of their province lands one of which was the tract here mentioned, which the government of Connecticut sold to sundry private gentlemen among whom the late Honorable William Dummer Anthony Stoder Esq. whose heirs are now the proprietors of one-half of the whole tract on Connecticut River supposed to contain 48000 acres the said Wm. Dummer being the oldest proprietor the tract was called after him, the name is now kept up in acknowledgement of the title from the original grant of the Massachusetts government which is the title the land is now held by—on the settlement of the jurisdictional line of the province of Massachusetts Bay with that of New Hampshire, the tract of land here mentioned fell within the limits of New Hampshire government which incorporated the whole into three township including in the middle townships the greatest part of the lands, belonging to the heirs of Wm. Dummer & Anthony Stoddard & called the name of *Fullum* by virtue of which the priv-

ileges of a town are now held Besides the town of it *Fullum* which is known by the name of Dummerston, includes nearly one half of the town of Putney.

MINUTES FROM DUMMERSTON RECORDS.

"After the record of a town meeting holden on the 17th of May 1774, are the remarks of Dr. Solomon Harvey then town clerk of Dummerston. The reader may observe that no Trustees were chosen at the annual meeting as usual, which, should it excite any speculation, it may be remembered that the Government of New York who had ever since July ye 4th Anno 1764, exercised an unprecedented system of tyranny over all that territory then called State of Vermont—and did in almost numberless instances, so cruelly harrass and pillage the poor new settlers in their intolerably, inhospitable wilderness, as rendered their hard earned pittance scarce worth enjoying, and all under the sacred and auspicious name of administering justice; for a particular account of which see Col. Ethan Allen's treatise on the monopolizing conduct of New York relative to the New Hampshire grantees and settlers on the West side of the Green Mountains; and all to reflect on the conduct of the New Yorkers in the neighborhood from the time of the commitment of Lieut. Spaulding to the common jail for high treason till after their murdering of William French and Daniel Houghton: and no man can be at a loss in regard to the truth of what is here laid down.

Governor Tyron and his imps, and the minions of the British tyrant (George the third) had by their hell invented policy, their plans, commissioners and other artful insinuations, extended their influence into every new plantation over which they tyrannized, and had not failed even to have some in their interest in this town who by art and insinuation overpersuaded the honest people of the town to omit choosing Trustees for the year, alleging that they had no right to it by virtue of any law of the Government, notwithstanding the provision made and provided in such case, and the special injunction to all incorporated societies to comply with it, and accordingly

the meeting was dissolved by a majority of votes. The people finding how grossly they had been imposed on in the affair, grew uneasy at the conduct of the artful insinuator, knowing that the next step would be that the New York Judges and Trustees in their Court convened at that blood stained star-chamber in Westminster would appoint some of their innisaries to supply the place of Trustees in the town according to the law of New York made and provided in that case as aforesaid, and of consequence to avoid the mischief intended a meeting was held on the 10th of June following at 4 of the clock in the afternoon at the house of Enoch Cook in said town previous to which an advertisement had been published by the Clerk exhibiting the articles hereafter acted on, viz: 1stly, After the meeting being opened the Moderator of the former meeting took his place in order to keep silence agreeable to the 1st article, the inhabitants voted to reconsider the vote of the former meeting for dissolving it, and to revise said meeting and 2dly chose Joseph Hildreth, Enoch Cook and Solomon Harvey Trustees for the year ensuing. 3dly, Thomas Clark as an assessor to be joined with the other two chosen at the former meeting, after which the meeting was adjourned, and to meet at any time or as occasion might require in the judgement of the Trustees, to consider of such business as might be thought sufficient for consideration, the response for a meeting of this nature seems to have been the threatening approach of New Yorks Tyranny which might require a more speedy meeting of the inhabitants than what could have been convened agreeable to the usual method.

A true record of the aforesaid proceedings.

Per SOLOMNN HARVEY, Town Clerk.

On the 18th of Oct. ADom 1774 Lieut, Leonard Spaulding of the town of Fulham Alias Dummerston was committed to the common goal for high treason against the British Tyrant George the third, by the direction of the infamous Crean Brush, his attorney and Noah Sabin William Willard and Ephraim Rana Esqrs. and Wm. Patterson

the high Shreve and Benjamin Gorton and the infamous Bildad Eason his deputies upon which he upon the following day, viz: Oct. 29th a majority of the inhabitants meet near the house of Charles Davenport on the green and made choice of sundry persons to serve as a committee correspondency to join with other towns or respectable bodies of people, the better to secure and protect the rights and privileges of themselves and fellow creatures from the ravages and embarrassments of the British tyrant and his New York and other emmasaries. The persons made choice of were these, viz: Solomon Harvey, John Butler, Jonathan Knight, Josiah Boyden, Daniel Gates.

By whose vigilance and activity Mr. Spaulding was released from his confinement after about eleven days; the committee finding it necessary to be assisted by a large concourse of their freeborn neighbors and brethren consisting of the inhabitants of Dummerston, Putney, Guilford, Halifax and Draper, who discovered a patriotic zeal, and true heroic fortitude on the important occasion. The plain truth is that the sons of freedom whose patience was worn out with the inhuman insults of the imps of power, grew quite sick of diving after redress in a legal way and finding that the law was only made use of, for the emolument of its creatures and the innisaries of the British tyrant, resolved on an easier method and accordingly opened the goal without key or lock-picker, and after congratulating Mr. Spaulding upon the recovery of his freedom dispersed every man in peace to his respective home, or place of abode.

The foregoing is a true and short relation of that wicked affair of the New York cut-throatly *Jacobitish*, High Church Torietical minions of George the third, the pope of Canada and tyrant of Briton.

Per SOLOMON HARVEY, Town Clerk.

P. S.—Mr. Spaulding's pretended crime was that he threw out some words unfavourable to the British tyrant, relating to the Quebec bill by which he is made pope of that Government.

On February ye 3d the freeholders of Dummerston met at the house of Enoch

Cook in said town, at the hour of 2 in the afternoon agreeable to a legal advertisement for the purpose.

1stly. Made choice of Hosea Miller as Moderator.

2dly. Chose Solomon Harvey, and Richard Kelley to serve as delegates to set in Congress at Westminster on the 7th instant at the hour of ten in the forenoon.

3dly. Voted that the Courts of Common pleas be put by for a time. After which the meeting was adjourned to the 14th instant at 2 of the clock in the afternoon, in order to hear the report of the delegates after the rising of Congress.

HOSEA MILLER, Moderator.

A true copy from the minutes.

per SOLOMON HARVEY TOWN CLERK

On Feb. ye 14th met according to adjournment the former Moderator being absent and made choice of Enoch Cook to conclude the business of the meeting.

Voted 1stly. That the Delegates conduct at the Congress is satisfactory to the town.

2ndly. Voted that the Cadet Company have leave to act independent of the town until the 3d Wednesday in May next with regard to military affairs.

3dly. Voted to dissolve the meeting.

A true copy from the minutes

per SOLOMON HARVEY TOWN CLERK

On the 28th of November 1774, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon the freeholders &c met at the house of Enoch Cook in Dummerston agreeable to an advertisement previously posted for that purpose in which the articles to be acted on were regularly inserted.

1st Chose Solomon Harvey, Ebenezer Haven, Hosea Miller to act as delegates in the County Congress at Westminster, on the 30th instant

2dly Voted that the Assessors, assess the town in a discretionary sum of money sufficient to procure 100wt. of Gunpowder 200wt. of Lead & 300 flints for the town use, which was proposed to be procured with Potash Salts

3dly Voted that Josiah Boyden & Thomas Clark be a committee to

receive the Salts & procure the articles above mentioned. The meeting was then dissolved by vote of the town.

Per SOLOMON HARVEY TOWN CLERK
Finistur A Dom 1775.

On April the 6th a meeting was held in Dummerston agreeable to the usual forms.

Voted 1stly That Lient. Leonard Spaulding be the Moderator of said meeting.

Voted 2dly To send Solomon Harvey, Ebenezer Haven, Cornelius Jones and William Negus to Westminster, there to meet other Committees, to consult on the best methods for dealing with the unprovoked murderers of William French and Daniel Houghton.

3dly Voted to Dismiss Alexander Kathan and Enoch Cook from being Assessors because they refused to assess the town for the purchasing a stock of ammunition agreeable to a vote of the town of November ye 28th 1774.

4thly Made choice of Jonathan Knight Hosea Miller, Wm. Negus to supply their places after which the meeting was dissolved by a majority of votes. Tests Leonard Spaulding, Moderator.

Per Solomon Harvey Town Clerk."

Remarks of SOLOMON HARVEY
Town Clerk

I cannot conclude the records of the town regularly with regard to sundry proceedings toward the close of the year. I would cast no undue reflections but it may not be amiss to say that this year was the most remarkable ever known in this land, being a time of heart searching perplexity throughout all America the most poignant griefs and raging calamities seems to have raged in all parts, and in this neighborhood the affairs of a public nature wore the most disagreeable face.

The enemies of our land and of our temporal happiness exerted themselves in a very singular manner in order to create jealousies the most dangerous to societies and thereon to build the monstrous fabric of discord designed for our destruction. The

worthy inhabitants of this town cannot after a moments reflection but be sensible of the artful insinuation of the inveterate enemies of the public affairs which so far succeeded notwithstanding my faithfulness and unshaken fidelity both to the town and country and mankind at large as rendered it necessary that I should resign all public offices among which that of Town Clerk. I resigned to John Scott your Constable to whom you are referred for the remainder of the Town records of the year A Dom 1775. Thus I conclude by subscribing myself the towns and all mankind's hearty and sincere friend.

SOLOMON HARVEY.

Soon after the charter of Fullum was granted, John Kathan who had resided in the limits of the town since the year 1752, united with a number of persons, purchased in conjunction with them, from the New Hampshire proprietors, a part of the township, and in the year 1754, according to his own account removed there "with his wife and seven or eight helpless children." Possessing the qualities of industry and perseverance—qualities especially necessary to the successful management of a new settlement, he addressed himself to his task and did "actually clear and improve above 120 acres, and built a good dwelling-house, barn and all necessary offices, and also a saw-mill and a potash works," and in order to guard his improvements was "at considerable expense in building a fort around his house" and was under the disagreeable necessity of residing therein during the course of a tedious and distressing war.

Joseph Temple of this town tradition says was saved in Westminster fight by the pewter basin in his knapsack.

Another brave man of the same township, John Hooker escaped with the loss of the soles of his boots which were raked off by a chance shot from the enemy. But the discomfort was only temporary; the art of the shoemaker was potent to

restore the wanting portions, and the boots were afterwards worn by their owner with feelings of pride and satisfaction. Many a man more distinguished but less valient than Mr. John Hooker has in time of battle found safety in trusting to his soles, and that too, in a manner not one half as honorable.

RECORD RESUMED BY MR. MANSFIELD.

In accordance with the act of Congress, adopting the "non-importation, non-consumption, non-exportation association" on Oct. 20, 1774, the town held a meeting Nov. 28, 1774, and voted:

"that the assessors assess the town in a Discretionary Sum of money Sufficient to procure 100 weight of gun powder, 200 weight of Lead & 300 flints for the town use which was proposed to be procured with potash salts."

Josiah Boyden and Thomas Clark were chosen a committee to receive the salts and procure the articles above mentioned. In one of the articles of the "non-importation" &c act, was a recommendation that a committee should be chosen "in every county, city and town, by those qualified to vote for representatives in the Legislature, whose business it should be attentively to observe the conduct of all persons" in regard to measures adopted by the association. The advice conveyed in these words, though rejected by Westminster, was heeded by the patriotic people of Dummerston. The service implied was such as suited their temper. The subject was broached in town-meeting, Jan. 3, 1775, and several persons with Dr. Harvey at their head were chosen a "Committee of inspection to observe the "Conduct of the inhabitants agreeable to an order or recommendation of the Right Honorable Continental Congress." Under authority of this Committee, two of the town assessors were removed from their places, because they had refused to purchase the stock of ammunition which was to be

paid for in "potash salts." From one man they took a gun because they suspected it contained a ball more friendly to the King than to the Congress.

By their decision, another man who had been prominent in the history of the village was declared unfit for office, and was not permitted to act in a public station, until by his conduct he evinced the spirit of a patriot. After the beginning of the Revolution, committees like these were to be found in almost every town throughout the New Hampshire Grants, but the people of Dummerston seem to have led the way in sustaining in Cumberland county (now Windham and Windsor counties) the efforts of Congress to guard against the manœuvres of inimical persons.

CAPT. JOHN KATHAN,

to whom in the year 1753, the township of Fullum was granted, unitedly with a number of other persons, purchased from New Hampshire proprietors, removed there with his family. He addressed himself with energy to his task and cleared and improved 120 acres on which he built a good dwelling-house and "all necessary offices, also a saw-mill and potash works," and in order to guard his improvements "was at considerable expense in building a fort round his house.

The first settler of Dummerston, as stated in the preceding records by the town clerk, performed good labors in the midst of great hardships and trials. Misfortune rendered his toil more severe. His eldest daughter, Mrs. Moore was taken captive by the Indians and he did not know her fate until she was returned from her captivity. The settlement, although much disturbed by the war, was not allowed to die, and a few years after the restoration of order, John Kathan

and his eighteen associates, with their families were rapidly subduing the forests of Fullum, and accomplishing the conditions of their charter."

In addition to the town record account, the history of Captain Kathan, thus far given is from *Hall's History of Eastern Vermont*. For further information relative to him and his family, we are indebted to relatives of the Kathan family at the present time. Valuable information has been obtained from two Bibles; one containing the family record of Alexander Kathan, the other that of his father's family. Alexander's family Bible is now the property of a relative in Bangor, Me. It was printed in 1775. The Bible with the record of Captain John Kathan was printed in 1731, and is 148 years old. It is now the property of Charles C. Frost of Brattleboro. Both Bibles contain facts relative to the captivity of Mrs. Moore, a daughter, of Capt. John and sister of Alexander Kathan.

Capt. John Kathan came from England in the year 1729, and probably resided in Worcester, Mass. previous to his removal to Dummerston. He married a sister of Capt. Fairbank Moore. Their children were Alexander, b. Apr. 22, 1729, during the passage of his parents to America; Margaret, b. Oct. 6, 1730; John, b. Jan. 7, 1732, died June 3, 1802, aged, 70; Mary, b. Oct., 18, 1734, and married Col. John Sargeant, the first Anglo-Saxon child born in Vermont; the event is recorded in the old Bible as follows:

"tuesday ye 16 day of Dec. 1760, John Sargeant and Mary Kathan was married by Major Belles, (Bellows).

She was the mother of Eli Sargeant, the elder, who died at West River, Apr. 24, 1884, aged 73. Martha Kathan was born May 8, 1736, and married "July ye 22, of tuesday 1764 to Asa Holgait, By Samuel Stevens Esq."

DANIEL KATHAN was born Feb. 1, 1741 and married,

"tuesday May ye 6 day 1764, to Ruth Beret (Barrett) By Mr. Gay of Hinsdell."

Charles Kathan was born Mar. 26, 1743. These are the seven children that Capt. John Kathan had when he removed his family to Dummerston. They were not very "helpless" at that time, for the youngest was 9 years of age and the eldest 22 years. It is not certain that Alexander came here with the rest of the family. If he did, he must have returned to his home in Massachusetts, where he was married in 1755, and came back to this town in 1761.

John Kathan was present with his father in 1765, for John Kathan and John Kathan Jun., with nine other persons signed a memorial that year. (MSS. in the office of Sect. State Mass. LXXV. 547.) It was a complaint against Nathan Willard, in command of Fort Dummer. The record of Capt. Kathan's settlement in this town reads thus:

"June 5, 1752, John Kathan with his family Cam to settle at Bemas' rock on Conicut river in ye Government of New Hampshire eight miles from Fort Dummer."

This rock, which is near Putney depot, was named for Joseph Bemas, probably, a rather noted individual in this region at that time, and from whom sprang numerous families by that name.

The place is now called Kathan's ferry. The naming of rocks in the river appears for two objects: one as points for surveys of land, as deeds are in existence making these rocks as boundaries: The other as stopping places in voyages on the river to different military posts. Capt. John Kathan died Nov. 23, 1787, in the 81 st. year of his age. His wife, Martha (Moore) Kathan, died,

"22 of September 1766, of a monday night."

We read also, in the old Bible that on

"tuesday february ye 10, 767, Capt. John Kathan and the Widow Mary Wright maired at Springfield By the Rev. Mr Lotrop (Lothrop)."

"May 11, 1755, Margaret Kathan maired Benjamin Moors."

Although the captivity of Mrs. Moore is an incident in the early history of Brattleboro, it is mentioned thus briefly for the purpose of adding in connection what was recorded in the old Bibles of the Kathan family.

"Monday March ye 6, 1758, Capt. Moors with his son Benjamin were killed and Ben's Wife and two children were taken captives by the Indians."

After she had regained her liberty, we read in the same record:

"January 26, 1764, the widow Margaret Moors was maired to Moses Johnson by the reverent Mr. Gay of Hinsdell."

This passage explains what Alexander Kathan wrote in his Bible about the captivity of "sister Johnson" by the Indians. In the old Bible printed in 1761, we find the earliest date of births in Dummerston.

"Mar. ye 5, 1761, thursday Mary Kathan or Mary Sargent wife of John Sargent; her first child a son was born in fullom (Fullum) and province of New Hampshire. His name was Eli Sargent. He died Apr. 24, 1834, aged 73 years."

The second family that moved into Dummerston was that of

ALEXANDER KATHAN,

son of John Kathan who came to America in 1729. He was born Apr. 22, 1729, during the passage of his parents to this country. Margaret Baird, his wife, was born Aug. 21, 1732. They were married, Dec. 4, 1755, by Rev. Mr. Roberts of Leicester. Their children were Mary, b, Oct. 8, 1756, married Elihu Sargent, died Dec. 18, 1850; John, b.

Oct. 12, 1758, died Apr. 10, 1833, aged 74; Daniel, b. Oct. 15, 1760, married Olive Lamb, died Sept. 10, 1804, Olive his wife died Jan. 23, 1803; Thomas, born in Dummerston Apr. 30, 1764, died July 15, 1838; Elisabeth, born Dec. 25, 1767, died Jan. 13, 1828.

"I, Alexander Kathan, arrived in Fulham May 1, 1761, with my family from Worcester. Nov. 16, 1762, moved into my log-house. Nov. 6, 1783, moved into my new house west side the road."

It was, probably, not the first framed house built in town, as stated in another place. Alexander Kathan died Feb. 14, 1825, aged 95 yrs. 6 mos.; Margaret, his first wife, died July 14, 1803.

He married after her death, Dec. 31, 1806, Mrs. Mary Hart Davenport, who died June 22, 1830, aged 98 yrs. 3 mos. Alexander's mother died Sept. 22, 1766.

His father died Nov. 23, 1787. His wife's father, Mr. Baird, died May 3, 1782. John died June 3, 1802. His brother Charles resided in Putney where he built a house in the year 1768, "on the spot where Mrs. McLellan lives [1825] near Dr. Campbell's." As a military man, his rank was Lieut. Colonel. He died May 22, 1793, aged 50 years. His brother, Lieut. Daniel Kathan died Oct. 17, 1807, aged 67 yrs. Daniel's wife, Ruth Barrett, died Aug. 3, 1802, aged 57. Alexander's family Bible has the following information recorded:

"Mercy Baird died Apr. 23, 1790.

"Hosea Beckley, ordained minister in Dummerston Mar. 2, 1808; Court stopped at Westminster March 13, 1775;

"Sister Johnson was taken by the Indians, carried to Canada Mar. 6, 1758, and was redeemed by Gen. Schuyler in the fall. She died Oct. 18, 1779, up at the lake."

Also, we read in the same record that Alexander Kathan and wife joined the church in Dummerston, Mar. 11, 1787.

Religious sentiments and counsel

for his family are written on several pages of this old Bible and many texts of scripture from which he had heard sermons preached by Rev. Aaron Crosby.

The first three settlers located, not on the high lands, as many have done in early settlements, but on the forest plains near the Connecticut. Capt. John Kathan, Alexander Kathan and Daniel Kathan built their log-houses near to the three principal brooks that flow into the Connecticut river in the east part of the town.

Capt. John Kathan settled near the brook north of Putney depot on land then a part of Dummerston; Alexander, near Canoe brook, and Daniel not far from Salmon brook. These families came from Worcester, Mass. Alexander kept a memorandum in almanacs for each year, of principal events in his farming business and other matters worthy of note. These almanacs were kept in file by stringing them on a leathern thong, and are now in possession of his descendants; some forty in number are in possession of a family in this town.

The earliest of these almanacs is for the year 1764, and the numbers are complete down to the year 1817, except 1795 and 1814. The oldest ones are the almanacs published by Nathaniel Low. Most of the file from 1781, are the almanacs of Isaiah Thomas. Mr. Kathan was in the habit of noting on the margin of these almanacs important events relating to his business and other affairs. Here are a few items in reference to the making of sugar:

"March 19, 1764, tapped trees, made 21 lbs. of molasses."

February 1765, tapped trees, and sugared off 18 pounds on the 26th."

"Apr. 6, 1778, made off, 10 lbs. of sugar; that's the first this season."

Here we find the date when the first meeting-house in town was raised.

"November 10th 1773, raised the meeting house."

"May 19th, 1780, remarkable dark day."

"April 5th 1781, a man and a horse crossed the river on the ice."

"The 2d Sabbath in the same month snow was knee deep in the field and solid."

"1785, snow 1st day of April, 34 inches deep on a level."

"19th, old snow knee deep, new snow."

"May 26th, put in seine and catch no shad."

"May 30, catch shad."

"March 31st. 1786, no snow."

"2d day of April, terrible storm of wind, and snow fell knee deep."

"17th. began to plow."

"March 29th. 1787, burnt out the bass-wood stub and scart out two flying squirrels."

"May 10th. 1788, the mountains covered with snow."

"Aug. 19th. a hurricane."

"March, 1803, what a sight of pigeons did fly all the 13th."

"June 6th. 1804, set tobacco."

"Aug. 29th. cut up tobacco."

"Mrs. Kathan sea a robin on the 9th of February, Robins here seen till the 17th."

"March 5th, sea two robins."

"July 12th. had string beans."

"the 22d, had new tatoss."

"February 1811, killed 110 rats in the corn house in one day."

Alexander cleared a piece of plain land thickly overgrown with old pines, on which he planted corn at one time, but the tall over-shadowing pines prevented his securing anything but a harvest of fodder. The first apple trees grown in town, he brought from Worcester, three in number, and set out on his farm. The kind of apples which these bore was called "cotton wool." The last one of the old trees stood till the year 1869, on land just north of the barn on "the old Kathan place." Mr. Kathan went to Deerfield, Mass. during the first years of his settlement, to get his corn ground. The first record of a grist-mill in Dum-

merston was Nov. 23, 1772, at which time the settlers voted "that the road be accepted from the meeting-house (lot) by the corner of Hosea Miller's lot, so on the south line of said Miller's lot to the Salmon brook, over the brooks down on the north side of said brook, to the Corn Mill thence to John Kilbury's thence to the great road on the south side of Daniel Kathan's barn."

On one occasion when Alexander Kathan was returning from Worcester or Deerfield, guided on his way by marked trees, a dark object appeared in his path not far in front of him. It was evening and near his home. Not being able, on account of the darkness to recognize what it was that obstructed his pathway, and not daring to risk too much by a nearer approach, he fired his gun and the dark object glided away into the forest. In the morning he returned in company with others to the scene of his adventure, and finding traces of blood followed the trail to a swamp, now south of the old burying ground near Oscar F. Bennett's, they discovered a dead bear. Bears were plenty in this town in those days, and frequently the family were kept awake during the night time by the howling of wolves near the sheep-pens where they were often seen standing on their hind feet with their paws resting against the pen, and barking furiously. Some idea of the dense growth of the forest trees and under-brush in those times may be had from the fact that one of Mr. Kathan's little children was lost for a short time in the woods only a few rods from the house, having been sent out by their mother to call their father to dinner.

The first house he lived in was built of round logs, the second one, of hewn logs. The third building was framed, and may have been the first framed house built in town. The old house was remodeled many years ago and the carpenter who helped do the work says, that

the old roof was taken off, another story added, and what is now quite a good looking, two-story, white house was once the habitation of the second family that settled in Dummerston. By good fortune this building escaped destruction in Aug. 1843. A violent whirlwind or hurricane that prostrated several acres of forest trees on the hills west of the buildings, swept down across the plain, leveling the trees in its path, making a direct route towards the house around which it made a sudden turn in serpentine course, shaking up the stately old elms furiously, and spending its force not far to the eastward. The oldest sugar lot in town stands on this farm. Only thirty-one of the old monarchs of the forest are now standing, the largest of which measures 17 1-2 feet in circumference.

A grand-son of Alexander Kathan cut down in 1858, or 1859, one of the large trees in this old lot, and while working it up, the number of rings made by the annual growth from the place where the deepest incision was made in "boxing" the trees, were counted and found to be nearly one hundred.

In boxing the trees for sap to run, a place or groove was cut with an axe, instead of boring with a bit, as the custom is at the present day. With the aid of an iron gouge a place was made to receive the wooden spout. The sap was caught in bass-wood troughs. A section of wood from one of these old trees has been preserved. It shows the marks of three instances of boxing in perpendicular line, the central scar being in the form of the letter Y.

A great grandson of Alexander Kathan named Horace, 10 years old, was scalded with hot sugar so that

he died, 9 days after the accident, Mar. 8, 1833.

He was helping his father take off a kettle of hot sugar. The leg of the kettle caught on the side of the arch, and tipped the contents upon the boy. His father caught him up and dipped him into a tub of cold sap which relieved him of agony a short time, but was not effectual in saving his life.

An incident relating to John Kathan, Jr. is given in Hall's History. In 1779, he refused to serve in the Vermont militia. June 17, of that year, John Kathan and Benjamin Jones, Jr. both of Dummerston, were informed by an officer that they were required to do military duty. On their refusal to comply, being subjects of New York, the officer took a cow from each and sold one of them at auction, and retained the other for the use of the state." Ezra Robinson and Ephraim Rice, also, of this town had cattle sold in the same manner because they refused to pay or serve in the militia. Children of:

LIEUT. DANIEL AND RUTH KATHAN

the order of names being uncertain—Susanna, m. Freedom Bigelow of Chesterfield, N. H., Dec. 14, 1788; Eunice, m. Israel Bigelow, June 11, 1792;

Rufus m. Nabby Stone, Nov. 8, 1796;

Phebe, m. 1st. William Wilder, Jan. 3, 1800, 2d. Josiah Dodge;

Daniel Jr. m. Fanny Haven, Oct. 23, 1800;

Lydia m. Benjamin Frost, Oct. 25, 1801;

Dolly m. Jacob Frost.

Lient. Kathan died Oct. 17, 1807, *Æ* 67; Ruth, his wife died Aug. 3, 1802, *Æ* 57.

It is said that Mrs. Kathan was, in some way related to widow Rebecca Barrett, who died May 15, 1809, aged 79, and who was the "Parent of Lieut. Elijah Brown."

Silas Butler, who married Sally McFarland, Jan. 25, 1816, is said to have owned the old tannery property, located south of Lt. Kathan's residence. The old building and well-sweep were standing in 1832, perhaps later than that date.

A portion of the old tannery-building was occupied for a dwelling. The old millstone, used in the bark mill, that lay imbedded in the earth many years, was recently removed, and now forms a part of the covering on a large water-course built 3 years ago on the Haven place.

FAMILY GENEALOGY.

Daniel Kathan (2d.), son of Alexander, Esq. b. Oct. 15, 1790, m. Olive Lamb, 2d. Sibyl McFarland; He died Sept. 10, 1804.

Children of Daniel and Olive Kathan:

Thomas, b. Nov. 25, 1788, m. 1st. Lucy, b. May 9, 1790; Caty, b. Dec. 22, 1791;

Anna, b. Feb. 7, 1795, m. Alpheus Pratt, of Brattleboro, May 21st, 1812,

Emery, b. May 23, 1797;

Wyman Lamb, b. Dec. 9, 1798, m. Laura Burnham, July 31st, 1825;

Orison, b. July 31, 1801.

The children of Wyman and Laura Kathan were Amandarin, b. Oct. 9, 1825; Maridda, b. Oct. 5, 1827; Eliza, b. Feb. 12, 1831;

Wyman L. Kathan died Feb. 25, 1832, and his widow married Job Knight, June 7, 1834. They had two children, Caroline and Herbert Knight. Their mother died Oct. 17, 1842.

Gardner Kathan, Sen. was a son of Colonel Charles and brother of Prentice Kathan, whose name appears on the tax list for 1802. On the same list is the name of David Kathan. Gardner, Sen. married Betsey Townshend, of Putney. He

is said to have been twice married. He died Feb. 11, 1813, $\text{\AA}$ 46. His children were:

Lydia, who m. Charles Davenport, Jr., Sept. 6, 1812; Richard;

Robert, b. 1790, d. Apr. 8, 1819, $\text{\AA}$ 29;

Gardner, b. Aug. 11, 1794, m. Apr. 10, 1821;

Jerusha, daughter of Charles and Lydia (Scott) Kathan, b. Dec. 29, 1800;

Betsey, born 1796, m. Abel Knight Oct. 17, 1817, d. Mar. 4, 1872;

Orrin, b. 1802, m. Adaline Kathan.

The children of Gardner and Jerusha Kathan were:

Gardner S., b. Dec. 4, 1821; Henry, b. Jan. 7, 1823; Eliza, b. May 6, 1825; Norman, b. Jan. 25, 1827; Dorr W., b. July 8, 1829; John A., b. July 19, 1832; Frances, b. Nov. 15, 1833; Helen, b. Dec. 22, 1837; Riley H., b. June 15, 1839. The father of these children died June 28, 1858.

One Charles Kathan married Sabra McFarland, Mar. 29, 1811.

John, eldest son of Alexander, Esq. was born Oct. 12, 1758, m. 1st. Polly Perry, sister of Bethany, wife of Jesse Knight, 2d. Rebecca, dan. of John Severy of Worcester, Mass. His first wife, Polly, died Mar. 8, 1791, $\text{\AA}$ 23; Rebecca, the second wife, died Dec. 25, 1837, $\text{\AA}$ 79. By the first marriage he had one child, John, born Nov. 6, 1790; by the second, Polly, b. 1794, or '95, who m. Squire Spaulding, July 3, 1811.

John Kathan m. Rhoda, daughter of Roswell Burnham, of Westmoreland, N. H., Nov. 14, 1817. She was born Dec. 3, 1800, died Jan. 3, 1860. He d. Oct. 19, 1859. Their children were:

Louisa, b. Feb. 5, 1819, m. Wilder Knight, July 2, 1839.

Horace, b. Nov. 9, 1821, d. Mar. 12, 1831.

Aurelia S., b. Feb. 28, 1823, m. William A. Dutton, Sept. 10, 1850.

Adeline E., b. June 14, 1825, married

Orrin Kathan, Sept. 14, 1856, d. July 19, 1863.

Fanny M., b. Feb. 18, 1829, m. Adin A. Dutton, Jan. 1, 1850; Ellen, born Feb. 26, 1831, m. Larkin G. Cole of Westmoreland, N. H., Apr. 15, 1858;

John H., b. Mar. 23, 1833, married Fanny M. Newman, of Brattleboro, d. Dec. 7, 1883; George F. Kathan, born Nov. 18, 1835, married Eliza Warr, of Westmoreland, N. H., May 1860;

Kingsley S., b. July 2, 1838, d. Dec. 27, 1864;

Henry H., b. Aug. 18, 1840, m. Belle Belknap, May 6, 1863, died Aug. 24, 1873.

Elizabeth, youngest child of Alexander Kathan, was b. Dec. 25, 1767, m. Joseph Wilson, Jan. 7, 1796.

The earliest record of any death in town is that of Capt. John Kathan's wife, Martha, who died Sept. 22, 1766, *Æ* about 60.

FIRST BURIALS.

The first burials in town were made in the old grave-yard, formerly in Dummerston, now in Putney, about 40 rods northwest from the railroad station. In 1873, seventeen old gravestones were left standing in the yard, and at the present time only nine remain. The rest have been broken down and trampled in pieces by cattle. The grave of Capt. John Kathan, the first settler in Dummerston, is, therefore, left unmarked. Quite a number of the first settlers must have been buried in that yard; for in making the excavation for a cellar on its site a few years ago, seven bodies or skeletons were found, and the owner of the land states that his horses sometimes step into soft places where graves were dug.

Thus ends the record of the births, marriages and deaths in the first three families in town.

The following inscription was taken from one of the old grave-stones left standing in that cemetery of olden time.

"In memory

Colonel Charles Kathan he

Died May 22 1793 in

The 51st year of his age

Time was I stood where thou doest now

And viewed the dead as thou dost me

Ere long thoult lie as low as I

And others stand and look on thee"

From the first settlement in 1752, down to the present time, families by the name of Kathan have been residents of this town. The last person, but one, who died here in the year 1883, was John Kathan, whose death occurred Dec. 7th. He was born in Dummerston, Mar. 23, 1833, and was great-great grandson of the first settler.

MARGARET (KATHAN) MOORE,

the eldest daughter of Capt. John and Martha Moore Kathan, was born, Oct. 6, 1730, probably in Worcester, Mass. She was married to Benjamin Moore, son of Capt. Fairbank Moore, May 11, 1755, and in less than three years after was taken prisoner by the Indians who broke into the house of Capt. Moore, her father-in-law, with whom she and her husband resided, at midnight Mar. 6, 1758, and killed her husband and the Captain, his father. She, startled from sleep by the terrible war-whoop of the savages, sprang from her bed and while the fierce attack was going on below, hurriedly dressing herself and her children escaped from the house. It was in the middle of the night, dark and cold. Not knowing what she did in her fright she had pulled on in dressing two pair of long woolen stockings that proved of good service now and it probably saved her life. She took a sled-road for the woods, that her husband had broke the day before to draw wood. With her

two children, the youngest a babe of but three weeks old, she was soon overtaken by 'the Indians, who as soon as it was light discovered her footsteps in the snow. They took both of her children from her at first but soon returned her babe to her which they allowed her to carry; and they led or carried the oldest child that was but little over two years old. During the night the Indians finding in the house some beans and tallow, cooked the beans in about 20 pounds of tallow and put them up in bags for provision on the way; upon this they subsisted, traveling on foot to Fort Ticonderoga, which they reached on the tenth day from their departure; having crossed the Green Mountains in the most inclement season of the year; and from Ticonderoga they were taken by boat to Montreal in Canada, where Mrs. Moore and her children remained in captivity for two and a half years; her father's family in Dummerston, not knowing her fate till she was returned to them;—Col. Peter Schuyler having "paid a ransom of four hundred livres (\$74) for her redemption from captivity."

She came back to her friends in 1762, and was married to Moses Johnson, Jan. 26, 1764, d. "up the Lake", 1779.

In her after life, it is said, she never reverted to her captivity unless first it was mentioned to her. The reason she gave for it was, during that time she suffered so much that it was painful to remember it.

At the time of the massacre, Capt. Fairbank Moore and his son lived upon the farm comprising the meadows now owned by the Insane Asylum proprietors, just north of that institution. They were killed in a skirmish, and also several Indians whose bones, have been exhumed from time to time by

plowing and digging on these premises—supposed to have been their remains.

After the death of Capt. Moore, the above farm was purchased by Major John Arms. After his death which was by the kick of a horse, his son, Josiah kept the inn on the place, which was a favorite stopping place for Ethan Allen and the Bradleys in their day. Major John was the father of Captain John Arms whose children were Josiah, John, Alfred, (Doctor) Willard, and William Arms of Dummerston. We are indebted to the Vermont Phoenix, 1876 for some of these particulars last mentioned. Mr. Hall says that Hoyt, the author of Hoyt's Indian Wars, notices this transaction as having occurred in the month of September; another account says February, Hoyt locates Mr. Moore's residence in Hinsdale, another account near Fort Dummer. The relation given in the text is, however, believed to be correct. The farm on which Mr. Moore lived, is now occupied by Newman Allen Esq. To an account of this transaction, which appeared in the columns of the "Vermont Phoenix" in the year 1849, is appended the following note;

"Mr. Moore and his son alluded to above as having fallen victims to the Indians, are supposed to have been buried near the side of their log-house which was burnt. On Monday last, bones believed to have been theirs were found in Mr. Allen's barn-yard, covered with about one foot of earth and a board over them, but apparently no coffin or box around them. One of the skulls contained an ounce bullet, which was undoubtedly the cause of death."

[The apology made once or twice in these Kathan family papers, as, in the John Sargeant papers following;—for introducing matters of history that occurred on ground in Brattleboro, is handsome in the author, but scarcely needed; not only, as Brattleboro papers sent for publication in this work do not include

this new and interesting information, but also as Mrs. Benjamin Moore and Mrs. John Sargeant belong certainly to the Kathan family, the two oldest daughters of old Capt. John Kathan. Margaret Kathan and Mary Kathan, both having been raised and having lived here until their marriage, and Mary, probably having been born here; and as the eldest daughters of the first settler, the first young women who lived in the town, could not well be spared from the Dummerston record of "ye olden time." Ed.]

JOHN SARGEANT

was the first Anglo Saxon child born in Vermont. We write about this family because John Sargeant married Mary Kathan of Dummerston, daughter of Capt John Kathan. Their first child was born in this town Mar. 5, 1761. His brother Rufus was a resident of the town and bought his land of the proprietary in 1770. It is recorded in history, that Thomas Sargeant, a brother of Rufus, was a resident of Fullum. One Thomas Sargeant of Brattleboro bought a farm in Dummerston in 1793.

The earliest account we have of the family begins with Digory Sargeant who was born in Sudbury, Mass. The first name is spelled Dickery in Barber's Historical Collections of Massachusetts. He was one of the early settlers of Worcester, and in company with John Wing, George Danson, Peter Goulding and Jacob Leonard began a settlement there in 1685. The town had been previously settled by a few families in 1665, when six or seven houses were built, but soon deserted on account of Indian hostilities in connection with King Philip's war which raged at that time. From the time of the second settlement in 1685, when the whites returned with Mr. Sargeant and others, the settlers prospered well till 1701, when the Indians resumed hostilities on the frontier towns, and Worcester was again depopulated. All the

settlers fled except Mr. Sargeant and his family. He determined to remain and brave the dangers of the Indian foe. He was not molested till 1703, or '04. The following particulars of his death are preserved. When the Indians surrounded his house, Sargeant, seized his gun to defend himself. As he was retreating to the staircase, he was shot down by the savages. Upon this, they rushed into the house and completed the work of death with their tomahawks and tore off his scalp. They seized his wife and five children and began a rapid retreat westward. Mrs. Sargeant overcome with grief and fatigue impeded their progress. As they were ascending the Tataasset or Tatnick hills, a chief stepped out of the file, and while pretending to be looking for game, came up behind Mrs. Sargeant in an unsuspecting moment and deprived his sinking captive of life at a single blow. The children were taken to Canada, where they remained a long time before they were redeemed by their friends. It appears from one record that Mr. Sargeant was twice married. His second wife was sister of George Parmenter of Sudbury. Martha was the eldest of his five children. She was born before 1699, and married Daniel Shattuck of Worcester, Apr. 16, 1719. She died in 1722. The other children were: John, Daniel, Thomas and Mary. Daniel and Mary never returned from captivity, but remained with their captors and adopted the habits and manners of the Indians. Thomas resided in Boston in 1715. John, his brother, had an eventful life. After his return from captivity, he entered the service of the province. During the old French and Indian war, he was a soldier at Fort Dummer. He was a lieutenant, and both his name and that of his son, Daniel appear on Capt. Josiah Willard's company roll, dated

Feb. 12, 1748. Lieut. John Sargeant, his son, Daniel, Moses Cooper, Joshua Wells and one other soldier started Mar. 29, 1748, from Fort Dummer down the scout path to Colrain, for oars and paddles. When a little more than a mile from the fort, they were fired upon by an ambush of 12 or 15 Indians. Moses Cooper was mortally wounded at the first fire, but managed with the help of a comrade to reach the fort. Lieut. Sargeant with the others retreated slowly, firing as they went. The woods were thick and the savages well covered. Wells was soon killed. The Lieutenant encouraged his son with the assurance that help would be sent from the fort; dared the skulking enemy to come out and fight like men, and firing as often as an Indian showed himself. When near the fort, Lieut. Sargeant was killed and his son was taken captive. The next day a company of seven men from Northfield under Capt. Ebenezer Alexander went up to fort Dummer, and found and buried the Lieutenant and his comrade. His grave was probably in sight of the fort. In a petition to the General Court, dated Nov. 29, 1738, asking for a grant of land, he says:

"About the beginning of Queen Anne's war yr Petitioner's father [Digory Sargeant] then [1704] living in Worcester, had the misfortune with your petitioner's mother and one brother to be killed by the Indian enemy: At which time yr petitioner with 5 brothers, and sisters were taken into captivity where yr petitioner remained 12 or 13 years.

When Inclined to go home met with great opposition as well from the papists as Indians: yet he came home and was at the sole cost of his redemption: That upon his arrival into his native country, he was put into the service under Capt. Kellogg, [and after under Capt. Willard] and so remains to this time: That he has been three times to Canada in the service of the

Province since his redemption, and when the Truck-house [one of the small houses in the stockade] was burnt in 1737, he lost greatly."

A grant of 200 acres of land above Northfield was made to him by the legislature. The land appears to have been laid out at the lower end of Fort Dummer meadow. He built a house on this grant where he and his family lived at the time of his death. His age was about 54 years. In 1763, his widow, Abigail Sargeant and the other heirs sold the estate to Capt. Samael Hunt of Northfield. It is described in the deed as "161 acres with buildings thereon, which was a grant to the proprietors of Lunenburg in 1731."

The wife of Lieut. Sargeant was Abigail Jones of Springfield, Mass. They were married July 4, 1727. Their children were:

Daniel, b. Mar. 25, 1728. m. Dinah Jones of Springfield, Mass., July 20, 1751:

Abigail, b. Jan. 1730;

John, b. 1732, at Fort Dummer; the first English child born in Vermont, m. "tuesday ye 16 day of Dec. 1760. Mary Kathan, by Major Belles (Bel-lows)" died July 30, 1793;

Thomas, b. about 1734; lived at Fort Dummer, and Fullun; married, May 17, 1757, Anna, dau. of Joseph Stebbins, of Northfield, Mass.

Mary, born 1742;

Rufus, b. 1740; married about 1774, Susanna ———; died Nov. 23, 1826.

The children of Col. John Sargeant were:

Eli, born Mar. 5, 1761, "in Fullun" [Dummerston].

Levi, m. Lydia Daily;

Lucy, wife of Isaac Bigelow;

Abigail, wife of Robert Wells, and Mary, alias Polly.

The children of Thomas Sargeant and Anna Stebbins, his wife were:

Elisha, b. May 3, 1758;

Anna, b. June 18, 1760.

The children of Rufus Sargeant and his wife, Susanna, were John, Sally, Rufus and Susanna. A daughter of Rufus Sargeant, Jr. married James H Sargeant of Brattleboro, who now lives on the site of the house built by Col. John.

Col. Sargeant was captain of a company in the Lower Regiment "of Vt. in 1776, and was commissioned Lt. Col. of the Southern Regiment, Aug. 18, 1778."

His father had a brother James, and they together, purchased all the land in Brattleboro, lying between West and Connecticut rivers or what is now in that town, called West River. On account of the Indians, it was not deemed prudent to build and occupy, so they with their families took refuge in Fort Dummer, which was on the site of the present residence of Simon Brooks.

This brother James was the father of Thomas Sargeant, who was the father of Elihu, Calvin, Thomas and Luther. The two former living and dying at West River. Elihu was born May 3, 1758 and died, Dec. 1, 1833.

A writer of "historical notes" in the Vermont Phoenix Mar. 31, 1876, says that Col. John Sargeant built about 1762, a large, two-story, gambrel-roof house on the site of the present residence of James H. Sargeant, which became a noted rendezvous for the neighborhood, and also for entertainment for travellers and officers of military posts up and down the river. They were greatly annoyed by the Indians, and the inhabitants had many dangers and hairbreadth escapes to relate.

At the time the Colonel's house

was building, his wife was living with her father, John Kathan, in Dummerston, where her first child, Eli was born. Eli and his brother, Levi, lived to an advanced age, and died on farms comprised in the foregoing purchase. Mary, a maiden sister, lived and died on the old homestead. Col. Sargeant was a distant relative of Mrs. Jemima Howe, afterwards Mrs. Tute, who was captured June 27, 1755, by the Indians at Fort Bridgman on Vernon meadow, a short distance below Fort Dummer. It appears in the record that Mr. Sargeant was married by Major Bellows, who was doubtless, Col. Benjamin Bellows of Walpole, N. H. His sister, Juda, married Capt. Fairbank Moore, killed by the Indians in Brattleboro, Mar. 6, 1758. She was born in 1708, and her brother, Col. Bellows, in 1715. Capt. Moore had two children, Fairbank and Benjamin. Fairbank married Esther Kathan, who was admitted to the church in Northfield, Mass., Nov. 28, 1756. He lived with his family in Putney, 1768, on what was known in 1825, as the Timothy Underwood place. It is recorded that a family by the name of Fairbank Moore lived in Walpole, N. H., in 1759. Benjamin Moore married Margaret Kathan, sister of Mary, the wife of Col. Sargeant, whose marriage was performed by Major Bellows. The statement is made in Northfield history by Sheldon and Temple, that Esther, wife of Fairbank Moore, Jr., was a daughter of Capt. John Kathan, but her name is not given in the family record in the old Sargeant Bible. The three sisters, as there recorded, are Margaret, born 1730, Mary, born 1734, and Martha, wife of Asa Holgait, born 1736. Their mother was sister of Capt. Fairbank Moore. Colonel Sargeant died at West River in Brattleboro, and was buried in the cemetery near his home. On the stone at the head of his grave, it reads thus:

*"Sacred to the memory of
Col. John Surgeant
who departed this life July 30, 1798,
in the 66th year of his age*

*Who now lies in the same town in
which he was born, and was the first
white man born in the state of Ver-
mont."*

His eldest child, Eli, the first child born in Dummerston, died at West River in Brattleboro, Apr. 24, 1834, *Æ* 73.

His wife was Elizabeth Gurton.

LIEUT. LEONARD SPAULD- ING,

who was the first representative to the Vermont Legislature, chosen from this town, was a resident of Dummerston, Nov. 23, 1772, when with two other persons he was chosen to draw a plan of the first meeting-house built in this town. From an old account-book it appears he was in Westmoreland, N. H., at work on a farm in May, 1772, which he bought of Abner Howe. He was a resident of Putney in the summer of 1771, where he had lived six years and perhaps, longer. In his old account-book, minus 19 pages, he charged under date March, 1766:

"Mikel Law to a quart of rum and mug of flip."

Lt. Spaulding settled in Putney soon after the close of the French and Indian war, during which he served as soldier. He made a clearing on the plane east of Putney village, now known as the Dea Jones farm. When cutting the timber he left the trunk of the largest tree higher than the rest and with his axe leveled and smoothed the top as much as he could. The log house was so built that the stump was in the centre of the room and served for a table till he could get time to make one, after removing his family

from Westford, where they lived during his absence, in the French and Indian war. The ground answered for a floor to his cabin. A rustic bed, made of stakes and poles, overspread with hemlock boughs, served for a couch on which to sleep until his goods should arrive. When the new home was ready for the reception of his family, the Lieutenant returned to Connecticut and removed in the early spring to Vermont. He and one child, his wife and another rode on horseback. Thomas Love, his wife's brother, with three more of the children followed, driving the ox team and cart, loaded with a small amount of furniture and clothing.

According to the age of the fifth child, it would be in the spring of 1764, that his family came to Putney. The charges in the old account book show that the Lieutenant was not only a farmer, but also a carpenter and trader to some extent. He bought and sold many articles usually kept in a country store.

Numerous charges are made against customers for rum, flip and occasionally a "pot of syder." From 1766 to 1771, the following names of persons living in Putney are found on the book: Mikel Law, Samuel Allen, Jacob Thompson, Ichabod Gary, Andrew Mc Adam, Nehemiah Howe, Jethro Brown, Samuel Skinner, Joshua Parker, Lt. Edward Howe, William Winan, Mr. Hale, Benjamin Hutchins, R. Robens, Mr. Hartwell, Samuel Morse, Abraham Carly, Aaron Alexander, Lt. Benjamin Whitcomb, John Cole, Elijah Temple, John Scott, Leon'd Keep, Mr. Sawyer, Capt. Aaron Brown, Aaron Gary, Jona. Moore, Daniel Pearce, Daniel Whipple, Judge Lord.

Spaulding's house was burned, probably in the fall of 1771. He did not rebuild, but bought a farm in Westmoreland N. H., where he remained less than a year,

and removed to Dummerston, bought a farm; built a log-house and some years after a framed dwelling now standing. The place is now owned and occupied by George Warwick.

Lt. Spaulding was the first man here, to start with his gun for the fight at Westminster, Mar. 13, 1775. He was knocked down and wounded in that skirmish. He immediately joined the army and continued in the service much of the time during the Revolutionary war. His wife and sons, Reuben and Leonard jr. managed the farm during his absence, yet he came home quite often on furlough. He was in the battle of Bennington [1777]. The day it was fought, his wife, who was in the garden gathering vegetables for dinner, heard distinctly the sound of the roaring cannon, nearly forty miles away. Others in her neighborhood heard the same noise and called it distant thunder; and no one thought differently until the news of the battle came.

Mrs. Spaulding was afraid of wild animals, and one night when her husband was absent from home, a bear came and tried to drive away the hog, which naturally refused to go. The squealing of the hog awakened the family; and the boys with the aid of a dog and burning torches, drove the bear away and rescued the future meat of the family.

It is related of Mrs. Spaulding that she went on horseback, alone, every two years to visit her aged mother in Providence, R. I. as long as she lived, who died at the advanced age of nearly a hundred years. When returning from one of those visits she brought home a small willow stick, used on the way for a riding-whip and stuck it into the ground where it was moist; and it grew to be a large tree; said to be the first of its kind in this town.

Mr. Spaulding held a lieutenant's commission, not only in the French and Indian war, but, also, in the Revolutionary war. He was wounded in the battle of White Plains, Oct. 28, 1776, in the thigh, by a ball which remained in his leg as long as he lived; and was troublesome at times.

Lieut. Leonard Spaulding, for his service in the war of 1776, he received a grant lying west of Lake Champlain in New York state. His commission and other papers showing evidence of service in the war were kept in the family many years; but Timothy Spaulding, a grand-son of Lieut. Spaulding, getting the impression he could secure a pension for the heirs, all of the papers were given up to him by Mrs. Anna (Spaulding) Laughton. He removed soon after to the West, where he died before an application was made to the government and the papers were never returned to the family.

Leonard Spaulding married, Mar. 5, 1756, Margaret, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Sprague) Love of Providence R. I. Her brother, Thos. Love, settled in Pownal, but removed to Bennington. The maiden name of Spaulding's mother was Persis Prescott. Joanna Spaulding was a sister of Lt. Leonard. She married Jesse Frost of Brattleboro and lived in what forms the ell-part of the house in which Dr. S. N. Bemis of that town now lives. She was born Mar. 29, 1739, died Nov. 1834, Æ 95 years, and was buried in the cemetery west of her residence.

Josiah and Samuel Spaulding were brothers, probably, of the Lieutenant.

They were with him at Crown Point in 1758. Jonathan Spaulding may also, have been his brother. The family were tall, strong looking persons; and it is said the sons of the Lieutenant

were over six feet in height; the tallest one six feet seven inches.

The children of Lt. Leonard and Margaret Spaulding were:

Reuben, b. Nov. 19, 1756, m. ——— Gates, died, Jan. 20, 1794;

Betsey, b. June 22, 1758, m. Henry Stevens, Dec. 19, 1779, died Feb. 2, 1790;

Leonard Jr., b. Mar. 14, 1760, m. Priscilla Gleason, Dec. 9, 1779, d. Sept. 3, 1792;

Mary, b. Oct. 11, 1761, m. David Laughton, died May 12, 1782;

Sarah, b. July 19, 1763, m. Charles Wilder, Oct. 27, 1782;

Timothy and John, (twins) b. May 13, 1765, d. June 13, 1785, and Mar. 26, 1793;

Anna, b. Apr. 7, 1767, m. Samuel Laughton, Dec. 14, 1786, died, Jan. 13, 1849;

Esther b. Apr. 1767, d. July 1783;

Josiah, b. Mar. 30, 1771, m. Eunice Skinner, d. Dec. 3, 1798;

Olive, b. Oct. 17, 1773, m. 1st. David Wilson, Feb. 17, 1798; 2d. Daniel Mixer of Brattleboro.

Lt. Spaulding was born Oct. 28, 1728 and died of consumption July 17, 1788 $\text{\AA}$ 59, in a house which he built, now standing on George Warwick's farm.

He was buried at his own request in the grave-yard east of the Hollow, because, at that time, the cemetery where his children were buried was wet ground. No stone marks his resting place. Margaret, his wife, resided with her son, Josiah, on the home farm till his death when she went to West Dummerston after her farm was sold, and lived near her daughter, Mrs. Anna Laughton, where she died May 1, 1827, $\text{\AA}$. 94. Her grave is beside that of Mrs. Anna Laughton, who died Jan. 31, 1849, and no gravestone marks the place.

When Anna Spaulding was married, she wore a linen muslin dress of her own manufacture. She selected the nicest flax, hatched, carded and spun the same into a thread so fine that each skein consisting of fourteen knots, could be drawn through her open thimble. The dress was woven, cut and made by herself, and in texture resembled silk.

Josiah and Eunice Spaulding's children were Polly, born 1793; Timothy, Betsey, and John.

Leonard and Priscilla Spaulding were the parents of Thomas, b. Oct. 19, 1780, Leonard, 3d. Adam, John, William, and Squire, b. May 12, 1790.

Leonard (3d.) married Sally Fuller, of Putney. She was a sister of Mrs. Alvin Knapp. Their children, so far as known, were Rinda, who married Dec. 1, 1880, Asa Baldwin; Amy, married John Cudworth of Putney, and Priscilla married a Howe;

Arba married 1st. Emeline, daughter of Benjamin Estabrook, 2d. Margaret Boyden, sister of Mrs. Electa (Boyden) Bemis. Harriet married Samuel Wilder; Charles; Alvin; Lovina; Lucina.

Children by the first marriage were: Clarissa E., Benjamin A.; 2d. marriage, Hoyt T., Anna, Nellie. Clarissa E. married Ransom C. Farr of Chesterfield, N. H.; Hoyt T. married Ella Mason. The parents and the other three children are not living.

Lieutenant is the title given on the town records; but on the grave-stones of his children, the inscription is Capt. Leonard Spaulding. He was a citizen of the town when it was organized.

The place where he settled and cleared the land was about 2 miles north of the meeting-house and long known as Spaulding's Hill. He was a prominent and capable man in business affairs and in continual service for the town until

the year 1788, when he was unable on account of sickness, to act as one of the committee in finishing the building of pews in the meeting-house. July 2d., 1788 :

"the town met and chose Thomas Clark in lieu of Lt. Spaulding who is unable to act."

He deeded his farm to his son, Josiah, June 3, 1778. He also, deeded fifty acres to his son, John, June 23, 1778.

In the deed to Josiah, provision was made for Margaret, wife of Captain Spaulding; also, for Mrs. Betsey Stevens, Mrs. Sarah Wilder, Mrs. Anna Laughton, and Olive Spaulding, his daughter. He was then near his end with consumption.

Although the children of Lt. Spaulding, especially the sons, became large, muscular persons, all but one or two, died under 40 years of age of consumption, and their sickness was brief.

It is related by those who remember the circumstance; after six or seven of the family had died of consumption, another daughter was taken, it was supposed, with the same disease. It was thought she would die, and much was said in regard to so many of the family's dying of consumption when they all seemed to have the appearance of good health and long life. Among the superstitions of those days, we find it was said that a vine or root of some kind grew from coffin to coffin, of those of one family, who died of consumption, and were buried side by side; and when the growing vine had reached the coffin of the last one buried, another one of the family would die; the only way to destroy the influence or effect, was to break the vine; take up the body of the last one buried and burn the vitals, which would be an effectual remedy: Accordingly, the body of the last one, buried was dug up and the vitals taken

out and burned, and the daughter, it is affirmed, got well and lived many years. The act, doubtless, raised her mind from a state of despondency to hopefulness.

"*Hall's History of Eastern Vermont*" gives us much of the following information In a *sermon preached by Rev. E. D. Andrews, on Fast day, 1825, he states that Leonard Spaulding in 1768, lived near where B. Reynold's resided in 1825. At the June term of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas in 1771, one Jonas Moore of Putney recovered judgment against Leonard Spaulding, of the same place, to the amount of forty pounds, including costs. A *fiery facias* having issued to satisfy the judgment the sheriff by his deputy seized some of Spaulding's effects and placed them in the charge of Moore, who was to keep them at his house until the day appointed by the sheriff for the sale.

Meantime, the 27th. of Jan. 1772, seventy or eighty men crossed from New Hampshire over Connecticut river and going in the evening to the house where the goods were deposited, broke open the door, seized upon and carried them away, and insulted Moore's family at the same time, "various ways."

This affair was owing to the enmity which existed between the supporters of the jurisdiction of New York and the favorers of the jurisdiction of New Hampshire. (For account of his imprisonment at Westminster, see record report by the town clerk.)

In 1776, the "Committee of Safety" cited the doughty old soldier of Dummerston to answer or "make suitable Confession to this Committee for his conduct in Taking Colonel Wells by military force; that mode of proceeding Being Contrary to the minds of this Committee, and also a Violation of a

*Preached at Putney. See Putney, this vol.

Certain Resolvc., formerly passed by this Committee."

To this resolution is appended the following note: "Spaulding comply'd with the above Vote by making proper Confession, &c." Polite and valient, his apologies were ample, and the complaint was dismissed. This incident was copied from the records of the Committee of Safety for Cumberland County, July 25th. at which time Lieutenant Spaulding, a most patriotic citizen of Dummerston, was a member. The committee noticed the matter in order to wipe out the disgrace which had been cast upon them by the unwarrented act of the fiery Dummerstonian. Jacob Laughton, who was a cotemporary with Dr. Harvey, says, Mr. Hall in his History, in a conversation with him in 1857, said Lt. Spaulding was a resolute man and that when he was committed to the jail at Westminster, it took three or four Yorkers to conquer him.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR RECORD.

From the remnant of a journal kept by Lt. Spaulding in 1758, lately found among old papers in the posession of Mrs. Electa B. Bemis, his great-grand daughter.

CROWN POINT JULY 1758.

Lieut. Curtis and Ensign Davice these officers was all Keld and several men beside that I do not Know.

the 21st day a party of our men went out to Look up the Ded men that was not found they found four of our men Keld Nothing more

the 22d Nothing Remarkabel Straing (strange) I remaining week and Loo.

the 23d No news to be hold only mr. morrel was not abel to preach it being Sabeth day our men got mad and sed they would go hom case thay Ded No good to the King or Cutry (Country)

the 24d. in the morning a number of sheep came to the fort and our men brought them

en an almost every man got one toward night a company of Rangers came from the Lake and a cannon was sent from the Lake to be Kept here

the 25d. orders came for our Regemnet to march to the Lake three hundred of Reglers came to stay and two hundred of provenshels we struck our tents and moved to the Lake Left Cur'll (Col.) Cummings and several of our men in order

FORT EDWARD

the 26d. we petcht our tents what we had of them

the 27d. the Regements all droed (drawed) up on the Lines so as the Genral mit sue (view) them

the 28d. News cam en in the Evening by a post from the half way broock that there was a bout thirty six teams and three wagons Cut of and About fiefy men to A skoit them to ye half way broock got With en two miles of ye s'd brook a bout four or five hundred Indians fel on them and tooek al the tems and Keld and tooek a bout 20 women and a bout 20 or 30 men

the 29d there was orders from the genral for al the men that Could not draw there charge was to fire off there peaces moses Sartwell Drawed his charge and only for fushing his gun ye Commodore bregade general a riding a Long his hors started and he Emmeditedly confined him the s'd Sartwell and tryed by a court marshall Capt. sales presanted Lent. Bellard Leut. maikentosb Leut. Godfree Ensign farvel members—under examination the wetness cleared him Capt Daniel fletcher and Capt jones was wetness and was confined to there tents for given Sartwell favors

the 30d. Capt jones was ordered to go on Comand for his punishment Down the Lake to the Narrows with the party of 12 hundred men

the 31d Capt Daniel fletcher was sot at Liberty a party of sixty men out of our Regiment was ordered to go to ye half way broock

Aug 1d. Nothing Remarkabel in the evening I rec'd Sondery Letters for our compauey one from Mr. Joseph Emerson to Capt. Thomas Lawrence I being Commander of the Company I broke it open and Red it I found a word of coshon to Capt Lawrence

the 2d. Leut weson came in from the Narrows a number of teams cam en with prevesions

the 3d the teams went out Loaded with Chest of arms and Sick men was ordered to move

over the hill we en campd and got very good tent for our selves but sum of the men had none and was forst to do as they could get sum back

the 4d. Nothing Remarkable at night orders Came out for Con'll fetchs Regt. to march in the morning by four a Clock

the 5d Brother Josiah Spaulding in the morning toock his gun and went out in order to Kill sum pigens and a coming en he fierd of his gun and the gard seeing him went and toock him and Kep him under gard 2 ouers I went and got him off a bout son down Reced a letter from my wife and one from mother to Josiah which Rejoyced me muchal though it hed been a longe time on its pasaged it bore date June 23d

the 6d we drawed four days previsions in the four Noon in the after Noon I went to hear preaching

the 7d. Nothing straining only one of the Reglers was in Swining and was Drowned and two men was found Ded a bout half a mile from the encampment judged to have ben keld by the moochokes who thay be Longed to it is not Known

the 8d. I went on gard 48 ours with one hundred men About son one our high about seventy teams Cam en brought sum flower some loded with Setlers stowers they brought en ten six pounders in order to put on bord the fessel

the 9d. the teams went a way and carred towards a hundred sick men a party of men that went out five days ago Came en and brought in a french man that they toock

the 10d. I came of from gard and Nues came en from maj'r Rogers that he had a fight and had got a bout 50 skelps and 2 presners and he lost a bout 20 men about 30 wounded

the 11d. in the morning the whole army was Drawed up on the Lines in order to find spies if there was any in the Camp but none found the genral went Round to see the men a party of teams Came en at night by Candel Lite I went ye Con'll tent and a Number of officers was in there and got in a frolick and put Leut. weson en capt and henry woods Ensign and settled the Company

the 12d. Nothing straining or Remarkabel

the 13d. Mager Rogers came en from fort Edward and a bout 90 teams Came en Loded with previsions

the 14d. the teams went a way mager Rog-

ers went out a gain with a bout seven hundred men to the south Bay on the eight day of this month mager Rogers and mager putman being at the South Bay with 700 men major Rogers took 400 men and went over to wood Creek after he was gon one of putmans men went out about 10 rods from the rest of the Company out on an old Logg a tring to Catch sum fish and wile he was there he hearing a Noise he Looek he see a bark cannoo with two Indians a running from him he went and told the maj'r he then found that he was discovered he thought proper to Remove to the Rest of the party he sot out for wood creek got a bout half way met ten of maj'r Rogers men a coming to him for maj'r Rogers and his party was discovered by a party of french and Indians in a boat in wood creek and when mager Rogers and putman came together thay thot proper to march home wards to wards fort Edward. thay marcht to fort and Loged in the morning maj'r Rogers and one of the Reglers Capts got into a banter a bout shouting marks shot a bout five or six guns there being a party of french and Indians on there march to waylay the Rods (roads) between fort Edward and the half way brook thay sed there was mager Rogers a killing pegings thay went and waylaid him mager putman led the party of marcht a bout a mile the enemy enemy haveing plast themselves in an ambush fired upon them they Rusht on the frunt of our men and kild sum they took mager putman and sum more and carred them to ticontoro (Ticonderoga) for mager putman Rote a letter and sent it by a flag of truce that came in from the french our men got 50 skelps and two presners and brot them to fort Edward

15d. in the morning got up and went to wour (our) Nue Ensigns tent and he had got a citel (kettle) of milk and maid it into poriged and I eat sum of them which tasted very well at night there came en 90 teams Loded with meat and flower and buter

the 16d. I was ordered on gard—

the 27Day a bout midnight Leut. Joseph farvel Departed this Life ye next morning he was buried I went and borrod sum bords to make a Corfing for him promised to pay them a gain

the 28th day in the morning A post Cam in to the genral with a packet that Cap briton was taken the whole army was Drawed up on the Lines 21 cannon fired at a time 3 times

going and the small arms 3 times Round a peace

September the 9d. Camp't at Lake George A skout a going to the half way broock to gard teams up got a bout four miles Down the commanding officer of the party sent one sarg't and four Privets as a front gard they being sum ways a head Not less than half a mile from the party the party Consisted of a bout 300 men the Indians way Laid the Rodes and Shot at these five men and Kield the sarg't ded on the spot and wounded one more he mad his skept [escape] and all but the sarg't They skeiped him and got of I had the command of the Quarter gard

the 10d. I came of the Quarter gard

the 12d. Joshuay fletcher Died at the Half way broock with the Camp feaver

the 15th Leut Joseph fasset Departed this Life he died a bout 12 or 1 o'clock at Night I bought Ninety one pound of Cheas and gave seven pound and seven shilling Lawfull money for it and I Let the men belonging to the company have it at one shilling and six pence A pound.

Sept the 29 Leonard parker Departed this Life a bout 4 A clock in the morning—John Read Departed this Life a bout the same time

"Oct. ye 1, 1758." Under this date the journal contains several items charged in acct. against the following persons

Capt powers, mr David powers, Timothy Northan and Mr Dennes.

Oct. the 2d I Reced five Letters from westford (Conn.) one from my Best friend which Plesed me the Best of any thing for a Long time one for Benj'm Nutting one for farmer one for hartwell one for Joseph Boyton

Oct. the 3d. I went on the main gard with forty men of the prevenshels & one capt from the Reglers and thirty men with him one sarg't and one Corp'l each

Oct. 7d. I went Down to the Lake in a whale bote with Leut whitney to the Narrows to the sloop Halifax and tarred al Night and fine doings we had A good super of biled Bass and buter and Venneger with it the Nex morning went ashore and got Red Seder and went on a Island to spiet it out we ou loded and Leut whitney and I was en vited to go a Bord to Bruxfast which we went and had Kofee and tee in the morning we went to the Island and shot at marks A bout 12 o'clock we sot of for hom the wend being very high against us

we took on shore and so got in Day lite it is a bout Eighttee (80) miles Down to the Narrows

Oct the 12 then took a true Copy of the orders given at olbony (Albany) the 14 (th) general orders Dated at olbony May 14d 1758 Rec'd at fort Edward May 19—all officers what ever from the time of there taken the field untill the Day of there Entring into winter quarters are to have only one Ration of Provisions pr Day for which they are to draw for them selves and servents and the orders of November 26, 1757 or the Al lowance 4 day Rations Rations in Lien of provisions to be suspended

Oct. 14th Regimental Rader lays orders It is ordered that Leonard Spaulding Be first Leut. in the Company of Capt Ephram weson and Henery woods second Leut. and Oliver Parker Ensign and Jonas Stratton to be first Leut. and John Dunlap 2d Leut. & David fletcher Ensign in the Company under the Command of Capt John Clapham and Thos. hovey to be ensign under the command of Capt. Asa foster & thay are to be obaid as such al so ordered that each capt or Commanding officers of Each company in my Regt Emeadiately send in to me an a count of all the arms that are lost or Damnfide in there Respective Companies making a Distinschon Between there own & those which thay Rec'd out of the kings Stores in order to be Laid Before his Excellency the genral. Ebenezer Nickols Coll'o

Oct. 16. there came en 104 ox teams and the Next morning thay all Loded Cannon and carred of all the cannon and morters and Sum shels at Night there came en a bout one Hundred wagons thay was all text and Loded by morning with Battoos a bout 90 battoos in all

the 17d the teams Returned from fort Edward

the 19 thay went a way Loeded with ball and shels also one Hundred and forty wagons with Battoos Came en at Night a gain the sloop being at Anker she was ordered to on Rig herself

the 20d She was Brought a long side the wharf and her cannon all on Loded hir Sals taken of in order to be Sonk in the Lake

Lake George———1758 there Came orders that all the Coll'os (colonels) should met and thay Did and Consulted sum time and fonnnd many sick in the Camps and the Next was to see the Likelest way to help the Lord a way

out of the world with them sun thought (one way) and sun A nother but on the whole they thought it Best to put out all the fires and so give them a freas. I think it is as Damnable an Action as they have Don since I came from home At night there came in a bout 100 ox teams Loded with Powder and Cattreges

Oct. 23 con'll Nicholls was ordered to take 11 battoos and march to fort Edward take them to olbony wher on we tok five in the Regiment fiqure got Down

MISCELLANEOUS ENTRIES IN THE JOURNAL.

Sept. 12 1758 Samuel Keep came up to see his brother Jabe Keep he went a way and I sent one Ruffled shirt and one shirt not Ruffled and one pare of Nue brown gloves and two holon caps and old silk handkerchief I delevored these things to him to carry home to his home so I mite have them when we went home so my pack mite be sun Litter

Oct. 14 1758 I had of Mr. Northon one pint of clone water Stephen Kemp Departed this Life about Eight o'clock in the morning.

Oct. 17 I had five mugs of flip and two Cabeges heeds and one pound of Coffe.

Nearly one half the journal was used to keep accounts with the soldiers and from the kind of articles sold to them it is inferred that Lt. Spaulding sold sutler's stores. From these pages the following names of soldiers have been selected and may be valuable for reference:

Joseph Hartwell, Daniel Duglas, Jonathan Sheple, Leonard Parker, Oliver Parker, Silas Kent, Natha'n Lakin, Joseph Page, Nathaniel Parker, Thomas Scott, John Chamberlen, Benj. Nutting, Daniel Gilson, Moses Goold, David Shattuck, Stephen Foster, Zachariah Willis.

"Sept. 7d. 1758. Benjamin Farmer bought one powder horn one Inkhorn and one tump line belonging to Leut. Farvel that Died."

Many charges are made for "muton" "chas" and "Rumb".

The "tump line" was used during the time of battle by the Indians and the white men for the purpose of hauling dead bodies, or helpless wounded men from the scene of carnage. When officers or soldiers were seen to fall in battle, some soldier friend would creep up

to the wounded or dead person; attach the "tump line" and by adroit movements haul the body away unobserved by the enemy. From June 17, 1758, to Sept. 9, many words used for "Parole" are recorded among which are Gage, Nichols, Whitehall, Moumouth, and Catarockquea.

CAMP AT CROWN POINT—SEPT. 19, 1760.

An Inventory of the Effects of Samuel Spaulding Deceased Late Soldier in Capt. Butterfield's Company in Col'o. Ruggles Regt. Lawfull money.

Viz: 1 gun	0£—18s—0d.
1 Pare of Indians stockens	0 — 3 — 0
2 Pare of Stockins	0 — 4 — 0
1 Pare of Bretches	0 — 1 — 6
2 Haversacks	0 — 1 — 6
1 Pare shous	0 — 2 — 0
1 Powder Horn & Bullet Pouch	0 — 0 — 6
1 Tump line & Bottel	0 — 1 — 0
1 Shirt	0 — 4 — 0
	1 — 15 — 6

Leonard Whitacy }
Joseph Boynton } Prisers.
John Darnham }

Aug. 10, 1760. then Rec'd a Leter from my wife whetch Plesed me well and al is well but no date to the Leter.

WAR TACTICS FROM THE JOURNAL.

Words of command for the exercise of foot (soldiers) armed with fire Locks

1. Joyn your right hand to your firelock
2. Poise your firelocks
3. Rest " "
4. Cock " "
5. Present.
6. fire.
7. Recover your arms.
8. Half cock " "
9. Handel your primers.
10. Prime
11. Shut your pans.
12. Cast about to Charge.
13. Handel your Carthridge
14. Open " "
15. Charge with " "
16. Draw your rammers.
17. Shorten " "
18. Put them in the barrels.
19. & a down your Carthridge.
20. Hithdraw your rammer.
21. Shorten " "
22. Return " "
23. Cast off your firelocks.
24. Your right hand under the locks.
25. Poise your firelocks.
26. Shoulder " "
27. Rest " "

28 Order	"	"
29 Ground	"	"
30 Take up	"	"
31 Rest	"	"
32 Club	"	"
33 Rest	"	"
34 Secure	"	"
35 Shoulder	"	"

THE BEATS OF DRUM FOR WAR.

1. A Call 2. A Troop. 3. A March. 4. A preparative. 5. A Battail. 6 A Retreat.

Lt. Spaulding omits the bayonet exercise but gives the following exercise:

To the Right, Close your files. March. Halt.

DOUBLINGS.

Rear half files, to the right. Double your front. March. Half files to the left. As you were. March. Halt. Rear half files, to the left. Double your front. March. Halt. Half files, to the right. As you were. March. Halt. Front half files to the right. About. Double your rear. March. Halt. Front half files. As you were. March.

Front half files, to the left. Double your rear. March. Halt. Front half files. As you were. March. Files to the right. Double. March. Halt. To the left. As you were. March. Files to the left. Double. March. Halt. To the right: As you were. March. Halt. Half ranks, to the right. Double your files. March. Halt. To the left. As you were. March. Halt. Half ranks to the left. Double your files. March. Halt. To the right: As you were. March. Halt.

Lt. Spaulding's old account book, that has been preserved with his journal, contains many accounts with citizens in Putney and Dummerston. The charges in Putney begin in Mar. 1766, and end in 1771. In 1770, he makes the following entry:

"To serving and returning a ret (writ) on Ben Hutchens before Judge Lord, and to service on said Hutchens before Judg Wells."

The book shows that he did business a part of the year, 1772, in Westmoreland, N. H., on a farm which he bought of Abner Howe. The earliest date for this town, then called Fullam, Jan. 6, 1773. The name does not change until 1775, to Dummerston.

"Dummerston, June 27, 1776. For

my time and Expenses a going to old hadle (Hadley) for a minister, time and expenses and hors 15 shillings."

"To bringing the powder from Westminster £. 0 - 4 - 6

"To bringing the Lead from Capt. Clays 190 wait £. 0 - 3 - 6

"Sept. 23 1776, an a Count of what time I spent a waiting on the convention for a Nue State I sot out for Dorset ye 23, of Sept. and Returned hom the 2d. of october. my expenses for that journey are as follows viz:

at Westminster	£. - 0 - 0 - 6
at Rockingham	£. - 0 - 1 - 10
at Chester	£. - 0 - 0 - 3
at Brumle	£. - 0 - 2 - 10
at Dorset	£. - 0 - 10 - 4
at Manchester	£. - 0 - 1 - 10
at Col. Bronsons	£. - 0 - 0 - 10

at Bennington three nights and two days a waiting for copies of ye Convention 0 - 4 - 8
on my way hom 0 - 3 - 9
and my hors the same time 1 - 6 - 16

my expenses at Westminster the third wednesday of janery 1777 four days 0 - 9 - 3

I went to Guilford to carre the papers to Coll Carpenter that Cam from Dorset in order for rasing money for Con, ll warner 0 - 3 - 6

Feb. 17, 1777. to going to Westminster to carre a letter to Dorset by order of the commitee.

Henry Sterns Dr. to Leonard Spaulding.

Feb. 1781. To one flat iron in paper Dollars (continental) \$ 75.00

Mar. 26 To two pound Coton wool at 30 dolers per, pound \$ 60.00

Apr. 16 „ one quart of rum. \$ 26.00

„ „ „ one kake chocelet \$ 10.00

„ „ „ half a pound of Coffe \$ 8.00

No date „ one bushel of rye \$ 50

„ „ „ one quart rum \$ 26 00

Creded february 1781, by 1000 Continental dolers with sixpence, old tener, each dollar

[Of the papers contributed by Mr. Mansfield we shall next give what biographical account he has been able to gather of the fourteen men who signed the notification calling for the first town meeting, commencing with Ebenezer Haven, (see page 8,) and Enoch Cook, the first town clerk, chosen that day, and such other citizens of Dummerston

as were named in that report,—the Kathan's and Lieut. Spaulding, having been previously given. Ed.]

EBENEZER HAVEN FAMILY.

Ebenezer Haven, lived in Hopkinton, Mass., in 1754, and was at that time 24 years of age. He removed to Oxford with his family in 1757 or '58, thence to Sutton, and in 1770, to Dummerston, and was one of the signers on the first call for a meeting to organize the town in 1771. He reached the age of 79 years and his wife, 70. He was probably a brother of Deacon Moses Haven, of Hopkinton, who was born in 1732, and m. in 1750. He was the son of Joseph, b. in 1689, who was a ruling Elder in Hopkinton, in 1731, and afterwards. The father of Joseph was Moses, a deacon in Hopkinton, but b. in Lynn in 1667, whose father was Richard, who came from England and settled in Lynn, in 1645, where, in 1692, he then living, it was "voted, that Sergeant Haven should sit in the Pulpit." Samuel Haven, son of Moses, b. Dec. 9, 1751, removed from Hopkinton to Shrewsbury, Mass. in 1800, and from the history of that town, we ascertained the information given above.

Ebenezer and Abigail Haven were the ancestors of the Haven families in this town. He was a blacksmith and was doubtless the first man working at that trade in Dummerston. He bought lot No. 14 of the original proprietors, June 26, 1770, and the farm is now owned by his great grandson, Orrin Haven, having been kept in the family name since it was first settled.

The children of Ebenezer and Abigail Haven were:

Abigail, b. in Hopkinton, Oct. 26, 1754, m. 1st, Thomas Boyden; had two

children that died young; 2d, Marshall Miller, Nov. 17, 1778, died Jan. 26, 1829.

Nathaniel, born Nov. 8, 1756, m. Mrs. Eunice Farr, widow of William Farr, of Chesterfield, N. H., May 6, 1779.

Anna, b. Sept. 29, 1758, m. Arad Holton about 1776; d. in Feb. 1787.

Joseph, b. Apr. 3, 1761, m. Pamela Houghton, Mar. 12, 1789.

Abel, born May 20, 1763, m. Rachel French.

Relief, b. Mar. 26, 1765, m. Elijah Brown.

Sarah, b. May 3, 1769, remained single through life.

David, born Apr. 3, 1770, m., 1st, Abigail Haven, his cousin, from Brooklyn Ct.; 2d, Olive Goodell, of Westminster.

Polly, b. Feb. 1773, the youngest of the family, m. June 5, 1796, Evans Reed, of Putney.

The children of Joseph and Pamela Haven were Amelia, m. Wilson Bennett, Jan. 1814; Polly, m. Amasa Houghton, of Putney, Oct. 31, 1812; Rebecca; Sarah; Lydia, m. Philip Allyn, Feb. 26, 1829; Tamar and Sylvanus.

Joseph Haven and family removed to Truxton, N. Y.

The children of Abel and Rachel Haven; Fanny, b. Apr. 18, 1783, m. Daniel Kathan, Jr., Oct. 23, 1800;

Lydia m. Rodolphus Scott, of Chesterfield, N. H.; Ira m. Jemima Ward; Jairus m. Arathusa Herrick, of Chesterfield, N. H.; Chester m. Lydia, dau. of Marshall Miller and after his death, Nov. 11, 1814, She m. 2d. Reuben Walker; Louisa m. George Anson Miller; Otis m. Frances Bradbury, of Vergennes; Abel m. Maria Miller, May 18, 1820.

The children of Ira and Jemima Haven ;

Dana M. m. Lois Buck, of Lake George. N. Y. ;

Nancy died young ; Susan m. Asa Lawton ;

Eliza m. J. E. Worden ; Rachel, unmarried ;

Lucy died young ; Ira Osman m. Alvira Ford ;

Louisa m. George B. Newton, of Royalston Mass. ;

Fanny died young ; Julia m. Wm. O Miller ; Frances married H. Harry Miller.

The children of David and Abigail Haven : Abigail m. 1st Thos. Kathan, Sept. 17, 1829, 2d, Benjamin Streeter ; 3d, Leonard Maxwell ; Square m. Sophia Carpenter, of Westminster ; Relief B. m. Horace T. Moore, of Putney, Oct. 6, 1825 ; William, unmarried.

Square Haven married Sophia Carpenter, of Westminster. Their children were :

Alvira m. Lorenzo Field, of Putney ;

Miuerva m. J. L. Maxwell ; Orrin, unmarried.

David Haven, a brother of Abel, died in 1865, aged 94 years, 6 months. Jairus born in Dummerston, was the fourth child of a family of whom Deacon Abel Haven was the youngest : Dea. Abel died on the farm now owned by his son, Joel M. Haven of Rutland. This farm was the only one in town on which good corn was raised in the cold summer of 1816. "Uncle" Jairus did the farm work that year and was in his old age quite fond of relating the particulars of his raising corn when so many failed to secure a crop. His life-work was farming, and he used a scythe in haying for nearly 80 years.

Abel Haven, born Jan. 1, 1799, died Apr. 20, 1864. Maria, his wife, dau.

of William and Hannah (Worden) Miller and grand-daughter of Capt. Isaac Miller, died Jan. 29, 1873. Dea. Haven—deacon of the Congregational church in this town many years—and his wife were good members of the church and very helpful in society, and were much esteemed. Their portraits were donated for this publication by their son, Dea. Joel M. Haven, of Rutland, who was born in Dummerston on the old Haven farm and was a farmer boy until the time when he became a clerk for Foster Wheeler, of Putney. Afterwards he went to Brattleboro and was clerk for A. E. Dwinell, then book-keeper and confidential clerk for Calvin Townsley until Townsley's store was burned. He then went West and engaged in farming ; but was not successful and returned to Brattleboro where he went into the dry goods trade with his brother-in-law, H. C. Fisher. The firm established a branch store at Rutland, of which he became the manager. Some years afterward he became treasurer of the Rutland R. R. company and has held that position many years. He engaged in various enterprises, chief among them being the purchase of the Bates House, making it one of the best hotels in the State and running it as a temperance house. His wife was Maria Dickerman, of Brattleboro, who became a prominent worker in the temperance cause throughout the State. Maria, his sister, married William Fuller, of Brooklyn, Ohio, and Caroline, the other sister, married Henry C. Fisher.

CHARLES DAVENPORT.

The earliest ancestor of whom there is any authentic record, is Thomas Davenport, of Dorchester, Mass., whose name first appears on any of its records as member of its church, Nov. 20, 1640 ; his wife, Mary, joining, Mar. 8,

1644. She died Oct. 4, 1691. He was made freeman, May 18, 1642, and constable, 1670. He probably lived on the eastern slope of Mt. Bowdoin, near the corner of Bowdoin Street and Union Avenue. He bought the house and lands of William Pigrom, Nov. 25, 1653, and William Blake, Feb. 5, 1665. He made his will, July 24, 1683, "being aged," leaving the homestead to his youngest son, John, after his widow's death. He died Nov. 9, 1685. His inventory of property amounted to £332, 16s, 8d. He had nine children. The fourth child was Charles, baptised, Sept. 7, 1652, in Dorchester, where he died, Feb. 1, 1720. He married Waitstill, dau. of Quartermaster John and Katharine Smith of Dorchester, Jan. 11, 1659, who died Aug. 9, 1747.

Charles Davenport was ensign, and held many town offices. He was selectman most of the time from 1700 to 1714. His homestead on Washington Street was on the south side of Mt. Bowdoin. His inventory amounted to £2700.—There were 9 children in his family. The eighth child was Charles, b. in Dorchester, Feb. 15, 1700, m. May 31, 1722, Jemima, dau. of Thomas and Experience Tolman of Dorchester. He inherited the homestead by his father's will. His wife, Jemima, died Feb. 17, 1735. He sold off the homestead and removed to Worcester, Mass., where he had four children by a wife, Joanna. His first five children were born in Dorchester, the others in Worcester. He had 10 children.

The 4th child was Charles, the subject of this sketch, and great grandson of Thomas. He was born

Mar. 5, 1730; married Apr. 16, 1755, at Worcester, Mary Hart, born Mar. 7, 1734, who died June 22, 1830, aged 96. He died in Dummerston, Apr. 25, 1805. She married 2d, Alexander Kathan. Descendants of Charles Davenport are now living in this town, Newfane and Chesterfield, N. H.

CHARLES DAVENPORT,

was one of the first settlers in this town and signed the first call for a meeting of settlers. In 1774 he lived on the "green" as it was called in the town records. The exasperated citizens met at his house, Oct. 29 of that year, and chose a committee who released Lieut. Leonard Spaulding from confinement in the jail at Westminster. He moved a few years after down on to the plain near Isaac Miller's and, for many years since, the home of John Stearns. A large apple-tree is now standing near the house that was set out by Mr. Davenport more than one hundred years ago. The tree measures 12 feet 6 in. in circumference and is probably one of the largest and oldest apple-trees now standing in the county, if not in the State.

The children of Charles and Mary (Hart) Davenport were: Elizabeth, b. Feb. 5, 1756, m. Fairbanks Moore, residence in Canada.

Mary, b. Oct. 12, 1757, m. John Miller;

Jemima, b. May 16, 1759, m. Joseph Gilbert, a soldier of the Revolution, a resident of Dummerston for a time and later in Hadley, N. Y.;

Charles, b. May 4, 1761; m. Polly Wood;

James Hart, b. Dec. 29, 1763, died Nov. 25, 1780.

Thomas and Catherine, twins, b. July 10, 1766. The son died the day of his birth. Catherine m. Benjamin Alvord of Dummerston, d. in Boston with her daughter, Mrs. Jesse Maynard, May 20, 1856, aged 90 years.

John, b. Feb. 22, 1769; Sally, born

July 2, 1771, m. Stephen Cummings;

Susanna, b. Nov. 12, 1774, died Feb. 27, 1796. The first five children were born in Worcester, Mass., and the others in Dummerston.

Halls History of Eastern Vermont, states, Charles Davenport, a skillful carpenter from the patriotic little village of Dummerston, was the man who replied to a threatening speech informing the rioters that they "should be in h—ll before morning," and who said that if the sheriff should offer to take possession of the Court-house, the Whigs would send him and his men to the same place in fifteen minutes." [See previous paper from the town clerk]. The twin children, Thomas and Catherine, were doubtless the first twin children born in town, but evidently, not the first births. According to the family record, Mr. Davenport moved to town between the years 1763 and 1766. He taught the first school in town.

ENOCH COOK,

the first Town Clerk, died Feb. 4, 1797, $\text{\AA}$ 74 yrs. His wife, Lucy, died Aug. 17, 1806, $\text{\AA}$ 82. His son, Enoch Cook, jr., died Aug. 15, 1838, $\text{\AA}$ 76. Anna, his wife died, Feb. 12, 1851, $\text{\AA}$ 83 yrs. Sarah, his sister, wife of Samuel Negus, died Jan. 9, 1834, $\text{\AA}$ 83. William, his son, died Aug. 26, 1861, $\text{\AA}$ 60. Anna H. Gates, his wife, died Sept. 26, 1861, $\text{\AA}$ 57 years.

Mr. Cook was probably born in Worcester, Mass., where his brother, Robert of Newfane, was born in 1730. His sons, so far as known, were Enoch, jr., Nathan and Solomon.

Nathan mar. Levinah Parmenter. Children: Polly, b. Jan. 27, 1789; Caty, b. Aug. 20, 1791. His wife died Apr. 8, 1792, aged 38. He mar. 2d, Susanna Davenport, Oct. 6, 1805.

The children of Enoch, jr., and his wife Anna, were:

Betsey, b. Mar. 2, 1793, m. Royal Miller;

Lucy, b. Mar. 17, 1795, m. Moses Clark, June 10, 1816;

Polly, b. Mar. 9, 1797, m. Densel D. Rand, of Townsend, November 24, 1819;

Katherine, b. Feb. 16, 1799, married Wm. A. Bartlett, of Newfane, June 19, 1826;

William, b. Apr. 18, 1801, m. Anna H. Gates; John, b. June 19, 1803, died 1805;

Cyrus, b. Oct. 29, 1807; student of languages in Brattleboro academy; d. Sept. 8, 1826.

Children of William and Anna were:

Enoch G., b. born Apr. 13, 1826, m. Jane, dau. of John Clark;

Mary Ann, born Sept. 29, 1828, m. James Miller, May 22, 1848;

Lucy Rosella, b. Oct. 19, 1831, m. Martin W. Gates;

Wm. Wallace, b. Mar. 21, 1834, m. Electa Whitney; Cyrus, born July 23, 1836; m. ——— Pettis;

Martha E., b. Oct. 6, 1838, m. J. R. Nourse.

JOHN KILBURY,

who signed the settler's call for the first town meeting in 1771, bought land of the proprietors in 1770, and settled on lot No. 23, east of Slab Hollow. He was a resident of Chesterfield, N. H., for a time, but returned to Dummerston before 1787. He married 1st, Zerviah —; children:

John, b. Mar. 10, 1772, married Hephzibah Pierce, Feb. 14, 1799;

Richard, b. July 2, 1773, m. Bedee Baldwin, Dec. 1, 1796;

Robert, b. Dec. 13, 1774, — wife's name not recorded. Children:

Robert, jr., b. May 9, 1796; Olive, b. Sept. 26, 1799;

Andrew, b. May 2, 1801; Caty, b. July 1, 1803; Betsey, b. July 2, 1805, died 1807;

Sophia, b. Apr. 26, 1807. No record of John Kilbury Jr.'s children.

Richard and Bedee's children:

Zerviah, b. May 28, 1797; Thomas, b. July 16, 1798; Richard, b. Feb. 3, 1800; Polly, b. Feb. 20, 1802; Dexter, b. July 29, 1804;

Asa Gates, b. June 25, 1806; Denison, born Oct. 13, 1808, drowned in childhood;

Laura, b. Sept. 2, 1810; Orrevilla, b. Dec. 29, 1813.

John, sen. m. 2d, Dorcas ———, who lived to be very aged.

SAMUEL WISWALL.

signed the notification for the first town meeting in 1771. A town meeting was held at his house, May 19, 1772. He was chosen, at that time, with Isaac Miller and Cyrus Houghton, commissioners of highways. No further record of him. His name disappears from the records after 1772. I wrote for further information concerning Samuel Wiswall, but did not get it.

MAJ. JOSIAH BOYDEN.

was one of the five persons, including Solomon Harvey, John Butler, Daniel Gates, Jonathan Knight, forming a committee, who released Lt. Spaulding from confinement in the jail, Nov. 8, 1774. [See pages 10 and 27].

Josiah Boyden, sen., came from Framingham, Mass., to this town, soon after the close of the Revolutionary war, and settled on the farm where Timothy Brown now lives. His wife died before he came. He had a large family. In a few years he removed from Dummerston with Jonathan, his son, and two or three other children, to the interior of Vermont, leaving here Josiah, jr., Isaac, Thomas, Nathaniel, and three daughters. The sons settled

near where their father had lived. Thomas located in the lot west of the Haven farms. Josiah, jr., married Lydia Whitney, of Petersham, Mass., birth-place, Watertown, and settled north of Canoe brook, but afterwards removed to a farm since known as the Henry Cressey place; thence to a place south of the Hollow, on the west side of the road at the top of the hill. He bought the grist-mill, since owned by Joseph Dix, which was probably the first one built in town. He was major in the Revolutionary war.

His father, sometimes called "Col. Si," was in the French and Indian war. Isaac, brother of Josiah, Jr., was born Jan. 1, 1750. His birth-place and his mother's maiden name are unknown. He married Elizabeth Laughton, born Mar. 25, 1750, and settled south of Canoe brook in what has been called the Knight pasture and since owned by Willard Dodge. Red rose bushes are still growing on the old house-spot in the pasture west of Edward Chapell's residence. His brother, Thomas, married Abigail Haven and had two children who died in childhood.

Isaac, who married Elizabeth Laughton, had two sons: Thomas, b. Mar. 6, 1783, and Isaac Jr., b. July 13, 1785.

After Thomas became of age, he spent a few years in a store at Putney. He married Margaret Laughton, and lived on the paternal farm, taking care of his parents and an aged grandmother. During the winter season he taught school. He did much town business and was chosen to the state legislature several times.

Isaac, his brother, studied medicine with Dr. Abel Duncan, and closed his studies with Dr. Alexander Campbell, of Putney. He married, May 7, 1809, Phebe Perry, of Putney, born Feb. 5, 1784, and removed to Windham, where he practiced medicine. Children:

Phebe P., b. Feb. 3, 1810, married 1st, Beman Bemis, 2d, Amasa Clark; Lurancy, b. Nov. 23, 1814, d. 1815;

Isaac and Mary, twins, b. July 3, 1821; Isaac m. Fanny Wheeler, Mary m. Chester Denison. Both daughters went West and are still living.

Dr. Isaac returned with his family to Dummerston and lived with his uncle, Major Josiah, and caring in part for him, as he was helpless from the effects of palsy. He was thus afflicted 4 years before he died. He and his wife were buried in the yard east of the Hollow, beside the graves of Thomas and Nathaniel Boyden.

Nathaniel, b. Sept. 1730; was never married; died 1801.

Major Josiah, jr., was born Feb. 15, 1744; never had any children; died Jan. 4, 1818, $\text{\AA}$ 74, and Lydia, his wife Jan. 28, 1839, $\text{\AA}$ 91 years.

CAPT. ASA BOYDEN,

a nephew of Col. Wm. Boyden, born Mar. 4, 1777, and died Oct. 11, 1848, $\text{\AA}$ 71. Martha Minot, his wife, born Mar. 28, 1785, died Oct. 11, 1856, $\text{\AA}$ 71. It is a somewhat remarkable incident that each were born in the same month in different years, died on the same day of the same month, in different years; but were each 71 years' of age at the time of their death. Asa Boyden when quite young, went to live with his uncle, Col. Wm. Boyden, who had no children. He made Asa his heir, who always lived with his uncle William and took care of him and his wife in their old age.

Jonathan Boyden, jr., married Ruth Jefferson, Mar. 14, 1787.

Capt. Asa had a brother, Alvin, who lived in Newfane.

Jabez Butler, married Deliverance Whitney. She was sister of

Lydia, the wife of Josiah Boyden, jr. Butler lived near where James Reed now owns, north of the brook on the west side of the road. He removed thence to the old tavern where Nelson Willard now lives.

The children of Thomas and Margaret (Laughton) Boyden were:

Betsey, b. Aug. 13, 1811, m. Church Miller; Anna, b. Dec. 23, 1812, died Oct. 10, 1833; Electa, b. Oct. 11, 1817, m. Bradley Bemis; Margaret married Arba Spaulding.

In 1814, Thomas Boyden bought of his uncle Josiah, jr., his mill and farm, giving him and his wife a life-lease on the place, as the old gentleman was helpless at that time. After his death, about 1819, his widow, Lydia (Whitney) Boyden, married Cornelius Jones, of Chesterfield, N. H., who died in Nov. 1833. She died at her nephew's, Henry Whitney, in Putney, Jan. 1839, $\text{\AA}$ about 92.

Judith, a sister of Josiah, jr., married Sylvanus Ballard. He built what is now, 1883, the west room of the house in which Job Knight lives. About 1792, he sold his place to Isaac Boyden, and removed to Chesterfield, N. H., where his wife, Judith, died July 4, 1806, in her 75th year. They had several sons and a daughter, Elizabeth, who married 1790, John Day of Chesterfield. A sister of Judith Boyden married Mr. Pike and lived in Stratton. She was his second wife and had no children. The Dummerston records state that Lucy Boyden was married to John Butler, Oct. 16, 1788, and that Samuel Atwood married Hanna Boyden, Nov. 17, 1788.

JOSIAH BOYDEN, SEN.,

was a soldier in the French and Indian war. On one occasion, he was with a company of soldiers sent to rescue a little village in the eastern part of Mass., from an attack by the Indians, who were

burning the dwellings and killing the inhabitants. The soldiers discharged their guns at the Indians, killing several of them. The Indians then, with a savage yell, turned upon the soldiers with their tomahawks. A stalwart Indian with his weapon of death raised above his head, started for Boyden, who was a man of superior strength, above medium size, quick and bold in the presence of danger. He turned his gun, struck the Indian a blow that knocked him down, snatched the tomahawk from his hand, and sunk it deep into his head, thus dispatching his enemy in an instant.

His son, Isaac Boyden, served in the Revolutionary war, a little more than one year. Josiah, Sen., was a blacksmith; and in the fall after he settled in Dummerston, he built a log-shop, burned a coal-pit, and began work at his trade.

One of his arms was somewhat stiff from the effects of a wound in or near the shoulder, made by the tomahawk of an Indian. His shop stood on the west side of the brook that runs west of Timothy Brown's buildings. The site of the shop and old coal-pit near it may be seen at the present day.

The house in which Major Boyden lived when he bought the grist-mill at the Hollow, was afterward sold to Joseph Crosby and removed to its present location where Franklin Crosby now lives.

During the first year that Isaac and Elizabeth Boyden lived on their place south of Canoe brook, about 1782, Mrs. Boyden, one day, went to the spring, a few rods from the house, for a pail of water. When she returned in a few minutes, she found a large black bear in her room looking about to see what he could find. The bear had pushed open the door, which Mrs. Boyden had carelessly left unlatched, and entered

the house. It was startled by her sudden appearance at the door; but she turned quickly and hurried around the outside of the house, thinking that the bear would follow her tracks. She judged rightly, for on making the circuit and reaching the door, she found the room vacated, dodged in and fastened the door against bruin. Looking out the window in a few minutes, she saw the bear going into the woods, and was happily relieved by her stratagem. Some of the clothing spun, wove, and made for her first child, Thomas, born Mar. 6, 1783, is in possession of her granddaughter, Mrs. Electa Boyden Bemis, having been kept one hundred years.

Thomas Boyden took the job of raising up the old meeting house in 1817, and putting beneath granite underpinning. He hired Henry Houghton of this town, who married Sally Perry, sister of Dr. Isaac Boyden's wife to help him. Houghton was an excellent mechanic and had served 7 years in Montreal to learn his trade. He made the pulpit and some of the pews in front, in the old church. Mr. Boyden learned the art of surveying land and was a surveyor many years. After his death the compass and chain which he used were sold to Samuel Knight.

MAJOR JOSIAH

and wife, not having any children, took several orphan children to care for as their own. The first was his brother, Thomas's little girl, Lydia, a namesake of his wife. She died at the age of 3 years. Another child whom they took, was Jason Duncan, son of Daniel and Zurvilla Duncan. His father died in the Revolutionary war, leaving a wife and three young children. The boy was honest and faithful, and when he died at the age of 12 or 13 years, Mr. Boyden and wife mourned for him as for their own child. His mother died Oct. 30,

1812 aged 65. Her daughter, Zurvilla, m. Levi Goddard. The other daughter, Beulah, married her cousin, Jason Duncan and lived in Newfane. Mrs. Duncan was left without a home at the time of her husband's death. Isaac Boyden, Joseph Temple Jr., and others in that neighborhood, built for her, at their own expense, a small house which stood on the west side of the road south of the Isaac Reed place. She was aided by them still more in harvest time, each year, as long as she lived. Zurvilla, her daughter, learned to weave many different patterns of table-linen and bedspreads. Beulah, her sister, taught school several terms in that district.

Dorcas Haile was another child taken into the family of Major Boyden. Her mother died and left two little girls.

Her father lived west of the road not far from where Mrs. Joel Wheeler's buildings now stand. She m. Samuel Adams, Nov. 7, 1805, and several years afterward removed to Brookline.

GOV. THOMAS CHITTENDEN'S LETTER TO
MAJOR BOYDEN.

"Arlington, 30th of Dec'r 1784.

Sir :- In pursuance to an act of Assembly past Last october, ordering that all the property of Charles Phelps, which had been taken from him on account of his opposing the authority of this State and Not disposed of for the Benefit of the State, should be returned to him on Sartin Conditions, Which Conditions has been Complied with on his Part, you are therefore directed to Deliver to the s'd Charles Phelps His Sword, if you have the Same in your Hands, and the Same has not been sold or disposed of by authority for the Benefit of this State."

I am s'r your H'bl Serv't.
THO'S CHITTENDEN.

"MAJOR BOYDEN"

CHARLES PHELPS of Marlborough in the Co. of Windham.

He was highly esteemed for his integrity and judgment, in all business trans-

actions. He was often chosen as the guardian of orphan children and to settle the estates of the deceased, which he did to the satisfaction of all concerned. The widow and the fatherless always found him the judicious adviser and the faithful friend.

For a man in the ordinary walks of life, he had also acquired an uncommon knowledge of the condition of the world and took a deep interest both in its political and moral state, and was especially interested in the African race, for which he thought others felt far too little, and his sympathies were decidedly in favor of the colonization movement.

COL. WILLIAM BOYDEN

was chosen overseer of the poor at the first town meeting in 1772, died Sept. 19, 1822, aged 76. Joanna, his wife, died Feb. 5, 1847, aged 92 years. His brother, Isaac, died June 9, 1813, aged 63. Elizabeth, his wife, died Feb. 8, 1834, aged 84. Thomas, son of Isaac was the husband of Margaret Boyden, who died Jan. 6, 1879, aged 91 years.

BARZILLAI RICE,

one of the fourteen signers for a settlers meeting, 1771, was chosen 2d constable at the first town meeting, in 1772. His wife's name was Silence. No record of their deaths. Their children were: Oliver, b. Nov. 1765; Hannah, born Dec. 1, 1767; Barzillai, born Mar. 8, 1770; Lydia, b. Mar. 14, 1772; Jezeaniah, b. June 1, 1774; Reuben, b. Sept. 3, 1776; John, b. Dec. 8, 1778; Josiah, b. Sept. 23, 1781; It will be seen that Oliver Rice was born before the twin children of Charles Davenport; also Levi Robinson, son of Ezra and Sarah Robinson, was born Oct. 21, 1765. Hall, in his history relates two or three incidents of Barzillai Rice's experience as deputy sheriff in 1782.

RUFUS SARGEANT.

One of the fourteen signers for a settlers' meeting in 1771, was chosen 1st. constable in 1772. He died Nov. 23, 1826, aged 86. His wife, Susanna, died June 10, 1774, aged 37 years.

Their children's names on record are: John, b. Dec. 8, 1776; Sally, b. Sept. 5, 1779; Rufus, b. Jan. 9, 1782; Susanna, b. Apr. 26, 1784. [see John Sargeant family papers, page 21]

SAMUEL DUTTON JUN.,

was the son of Samuel Dutton, and married Rebecca French, sister of William French killed in the Westminster massacre, and Nathaniel, Asa and Joel were her brothers. He died Nov. 21, 1829, aged 87. Rebecca, his wife, died July 25, 1809, aged 60 years. Their children were:

Rhoda, b. Mar. 21, 1771, m. Peleg Winslow Feb. 16, 1794;

Samuel, b. Oct. 28, 1772, married Abigail Hodgskins of Dover, died Feb. 18, 1835;

David, b. July 25, 1774, died Oct. 11, 1774;

William, b. Aug. 27, 1775, d. Apr. 26, 1791;

Betsey, b. Aug. 26, 1777, m. Stephen Woodbury Feb. 17, 1798, d. July 27, 1837;

Lucy, b. Jan. 29, 1781, married John Woodbury, died Dec. 25, 1825;

Rebecca, b. July 22, 1783, married Ithamar Chamberlain, June 15, 1863;

Sally, b. Sept. 26, 1785, m. Silas Whitcomb;

Philinda, b. Nov. 9, 1791, m. Dr. Isaac N. Knapp, d. Jan. 15, 1835.

The ancestors of

SAMUEL DUTTON SEN.,

a first settler in Dummerston, were residents of Billerica, Mass., where he was born, Oct. 15, 1718. He descended from Samuel Dutton 3, John 2, and

Thomas 1. His parents were Samuel and Hannah (Hill) Dutton, married about 1713. Their eldest child, John, was born Oct. 18, 1715. She was a widow when married to Mr. Dutton. Her father was Joseph Walker.

Samuel of Dummerston, married in Bedford, Aug. 19, 1740, Martha Lane, b. in Billerica, Mar. 17, 1721. Their children, born in Bedford (formerly a part of Billerica), were Pattee, b. Apr. 10, 1742; Samuel, b. July 11, 1743; Hannah, b. Apr. 21, 1745; Seth, born Apr. 9, 1747; David; Stephen; and Asa, born 1759. No record of others.

The family came to Dummerston with four sons before 1770. David m. Polly Higgins, 1782; Stephen's wife is not named in the record; Asa m. Polly Tarble about 1783. He died Feb. 11, 1836, aged 76; Polly, his wife, died Apr. 22, 1827, aged 68. Their children were Polly, b. Oct. 23, 1785; Patty, b. Aug. 3, 1787; Susan, born June 8, 1789; Asa, b. May 13, 1791; Sibyl, b. Jan. 4, 1793; Sally, born Mar. 2, 1796; Lucy, b. Dec. 17, 1797; Stephen, b. June 24, 1801. Asa Dutton 2d died Mar. 23, 1868, aged 76 yrs. the same age as his father when he died. Mary, his wife, died Dec. 4, 1864.

Samuel and Martha Dutton settled on lot No. 74, now the well-known Rice farm, which he sold in 1777, with improvements, to Ephraim Rice for \$500, and in the same year, bought of Jonathan Knight lot No. 49, where he remained, during life. He was living in 1802, and his wife, Martha, in 1786 when the farm was deeded in equal shares to Asa and Stephen.

Samuel Jr. bought of proprietors in 1770, lot No. 122 (in the Hague). He sold it in 1782, and purchased lot No. 51, the farm where Daniel W. Gates now lives. It was his home the rest

of life. He married, late in life, Anna (Nancy) Chamberlain of Chesterfield, N. H., for his second wife, who survived him 33 years, and died Oct. 20, 1862, aged 87. He left considerable property for his family.

Samuel, lived half a mile north of his father's residence, where no buildings are now standing, but an orchard of young apple trees surrounds the locality.

ALONZO DUTTON,

whose portrait is here given was born Aug. 20, 1803.

Winslow, b. 1805; Mary, b. 1808, m. Oct. 7, 1833, Daniel P. Kingsley, of Brattleboro, died July 18, 1851;

Cylinda, b. Feb. 27, 1812, m. Mar. 27, 1830, Manor Smith; Mannasseh, b. Aug. 1823, died Sept. 14, 1850.

Mr. Dutton bought Sept. 6, 1819, the farm near Connecticut river which Alonzo, his son, has owned many years.

He married Oct. 25, 1827, Harriet, daughter of Enos Goss, who died June 9, 1872, Æ 65. Children:

Adin A., b. Oct. 28, 1828, and Sarah F., b. July 17, 1837, d. Dec. 12, 1859.

He married 2d, Mary, widow of George Hildreth, June 12, 1873.

Adin A. married Jan. 1, 1850, Fanny M., daughter of John Kathan, and lives with his family, in the two-story house on the parental farm which he and his son, Myron F., have managed several years. Children: Mary E. died young; Myron F.; Hattie A., married Adin F. Miller; and Jennie F.

They make the ninth generation, of the Dutton family, as here recorded,—the whole record covering a period of nearly 250 years.

Alonzo Dutton was town representative in 1854, and has been selectman 7 years. He and his wife are pleasantly situated near his son's residence, and, being past hard labor, he takes pride in

the cultivation of the finest garden in town, in which are grown several varieties of choice grapes. He has been prospered as a farmer and gained a competence for old age by a life of hard work and habits of economy. His son and grand-son have made many improvements on the farm. The well-built slate stone walls along the roadside, the well cultivated and productive fields, the neat-looking buildings, shaded in part by rows of stately maples, are evidences of good management by progressive and diligent farmers.

ASA DUTTON,

died Feb. 11, 1836, Æ 76; Polly, his wife, died Apr. 22, 1827, Æ 68. Their children were:

Polly, b. Oct. 23, 1785; Patty, born Aug. 3, 1787; Susan, b. June 8, 1789;

Asa, b. May 13, 1791; Sibyl, born Jan. 4, 1793; Sally, b. Mar. 2, 1796;

Lucy, b. Dec. 17, 1797; Stephen, born June 24, 1801. Asa Dutton 2d. died Mar. 23, 1868, Æ 76; [see page 40] Mary, his wife d. Dec. 4, 1864, aged 68.

NATHANIEL FRENCH,

settled in Dummerston, on what is called the "Luke Norcross" place, in 1768. He was brother of William French, killed at the Westminster massacre, also of Asa, who married Mary Rice Apr. 17, 1783, Rebecca, who married Sam'l Dutton. Joel, who married Polly Bailey Oct. 29, 1794. Asa and Mercy French were the parents of Jonathan French, who died in this town, Jan. 18, 1864 aged 73.

NATHANIEL FRENCH SEN.,

the father of William, killed at Westminster, and Nathaniel Jr., died June 8, 1801, aged 81 years. He was born in Billerica, Mass., Feb. 2, 1720, and descended from William 3., John 2., William 1. His mother, Elizabeth Frost,

was born in the same town, Aug. 31, 1723, dan. of William 3., James 2., James 1. They were married Sept. 28, 1744. Elizabeth (or Betsey), his wife, died Sept. 20, 1777. One Joanna French died Sept. 9, 1800, aged 72. One Jonathan French with two other boys, Frost and Richardson from Billerica, were killed by the Indians June 16, 1748, while on their way from Hinsdale east of the Connecticut river, to Fort Dummer.

Nathaniel French Sen. was a resident of Brattleboro at the time his son was killed. In 1784, his house was the most north-eastern dwelling in that town and was very near the southern line of Dummerston. The name Nathaniel French appears in the census of 1771, in the list of both towns, and Hall, in his History of Eastern Vermont, makes the mistake of supposing there was only one Nathaniel French whose name was twice recorded, being claimed by both towns.

The fact is, that father and son had the same name, the former residing in Brattleboro, the latter in Dummerston, when the census was taken. The French family in 1769, resided in Fort Dummer, but afterward, removed to the home in which they lived in 1784. The site of the French house formed a part of the farm known in 1857 as "the old Willington place," since owned by Church Miller and now owned in 1881 by Milton Miller.

The son came to this town when 21 years of age, marked out and cleared up the land which made him a good farm near West river. The large button-wood tree now standing in front of the house was set out by him. Betty, his wife was a widow Duncan. Mrs. Norcross, the grand-daughter, lived and died on the old homestead. The blood of William French, shed at Westminster, was the

first blood shed in the Revolutionary war. Frank Moor, Esq., the genial editor of the Songs and Ballads of the American Revolution "had in his possession a ballad published in 1779, in which reference is made to the death of William French, as follows :

"But Vengeance let us Wreak my Boys
For Matron, Maid, and Spinster;
Whose joys are fled whose Homes are sad.
For the Youth of Red Westminster."

The children of Nathaniel Sen. and Betsey French were Betsey, b. March 13, 1776, d. May 16, 1776; Samuel, b. Mar. 13, 1777;

William, b. Oct. 9, 1778; Ephraim, b. June 24, 1780; Betsey, b. Oct. 27, 1782; Lydia, b. July 9, 1784;

Ollie, b. Mar. 10, 1786; Nathaniel, b. Nov. 17, 1789.

Nath'l French Sen. died June 10, 1811, aged 64; his wife died Mar. 10, 1828, aged 72 years. Samuel, son of Nathaniel Sen. m. Sarah Gates, June 15, 1800; William m. Lydia Estabrook, Oct. 4, 1801; Ephraim married Priscilla Duncan Oct. 14, 1804;

Betsey m. Jesse Manley Sept. 27, 1810; Lydia m. Amasa Manley Jan. 26, 1806; Ollie m. Moses Roel, Nov. 22, 1807; Nathaniel m. Sally Walker—1811.

Louisa French, widow of Luke Norcross, died of typhoid fever, Nov. 17, 1881, aged nearly 74 years. She was a daughter of Ephraim French, and grand-daughter of Nathaniel French.

ISAAC MILLER.

The original survey parchment of the town of Dummerston, made in 1767, is signed by Ebenezer Waters. Nearly all the parchment is much faded. Probably Isaac Miller was one of the company who made the survey, as he was employed that year by the heirs of the late Gov. Dummer to lay out the township called Dummerston. If Isaac Mil-

ler had any claim or right to the township of Walpole, N. H., as stated in a biographical sketch of Major Charles Dana Miller of Newark, Ohio, and it must have been long before "1763," for John Kilburn purchased "the whole" township and was a settler there in 1749, according to the history of Walpole, published in 1880.

The history of Northfield, Mass., records the event that "John Kilburn started from Weathersfield, in 1740, stopped at Northfield with his family where he was taxed 1741, and then moved on to No. 3 (Walpole). The town was chartered and organized in 1752, from which time officers for the town have been chosen annually, and so late as 1763, about 15 families resided in the place.

Col. Benjamin Bellows, who it is claimed, got the land away from Miller after he had rightfully obtained it, had trouble with Kilburn; but he bravely replied, "No! I bought the whole and paid for it, and it is all mine, and I will have all or none." May it not be that the following letter, written by Isaac Miller, explains the whole trouble he had about the ownership of land? The letter was taken from the papers of Col. Israel Williams, now in the Mass. Historical Society at Boston. The writer is indebted to Hon. George Sheldon of Deerfield, Mass. for a copy of the letter for this publication, and he wrote:

"I give you the paper just as I copied it, some part an abstract, some verbatim, only I did not follow the spelling, as I should, were I to publish it."

Sept. 4, 1772, Isaac Miller writes to Col. Israel Williams as the last survivor of 16 to whom was granted the Equivalent Lands above Fort Dummer. He has a copy of the deed from Connecticut and has been informed there was a

deed from the natives of the same land to 16 gentleman, but of larger extent than both deeds had been confirmed by the Board of Trade & Plantation.

"I was employed some years ago by Gov. Dummer to take care of the above farm to see that the timber was not destroyed & the owners had agreed with me to lay out one part of the above said farm into a township but the wars with the French & Indians prevented any further proceedings at that time. So all things lay dormant until the death of Gov. Dummer & the wars ceased & the heirs of Gov. Dummer employed me again to lay out a part of said farm into a township in the year 1767 & my having a large family caused me to remove from Worcester to the Equivalent farm and settled a town in said farm called Dummerston, not thinking but our title was as good as any in the British Dominions. But Col [Samuel] Wells agent from New York came and demanded \$1440 for a new Patent with a quit rent of 2s 6d each 100 acres. I told our people I should do no such thing. We had a good title from Conn., the natives, and a charter from New Hampshire, I shall not go to York for a Patent, but Wells and his Yorkers try all that lies in their power to disturb us and make dissenters among us." Begs advice, information & assistance from him & Col. Patridge. "Our lines have fallen in arbitrary places (Gennings Patent) these Jacobites are pleased to call our lands." &c.

The Equivalent Lands were sold at Hartford, 24th and 25th of Apr. 1716 in 16 shares to 21 persons among whom were Anthony Stoddard, Esq., Boston, William Brattle, Cambridge, clerk, - 1 share each; William Dummer, Boston, merchant, his brother, Dr. Jeremiah Dummer, one half share each. The shares were allotted in June 1716. The whole of the land alluded to as Dummer was known by the name of Dummerston previous to 1753, when the Equivalent Lands together with a "considerable quantity of other lands," surveyed by

Joseph Blanchard of Amherst, N. H., in the year 1750, were divided into three townships one of which was called Fullum. The name was changed back to Dummerston to commemorate the name of Wm. Dummer, the oldest proprietor who died 1761, aged 74 yrs. The town was called by both names about 25 years, the time of the charter. The large family of Isaac Miller referred to in his letter, when he removed to Mass. in 1770, numbered 12 children.

PAPER FOR THE MILLER FAMILY, FROM
MR. MILLER OF NEWARK.

MILLER: MAJOR CHARLES DANA, was born in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, September 3, 1836, and moved to Newark in the spring of 1857. His family has an ancient and honorable lineage, dating back over two hundred years in America, and ante-dating from its emigration to America into traditional genealogy another century in Scotland.

The Millers, of Scotland, were of Saxon origin, and followed the leadership of Edward, who conquered the Picts and founded Edinburgh, A. D. 449. The history of the family is rather obscure, until about the year 1600, when the country was distracted by civil war, assuming a religious character between Protestantism and Catholicism. The Millers took sides with the Protestants, and later with the Presbyterians or Covenanters, when persecuted by James the First, in his efforts to establish Episcopacy. The laws against Presbyterianism were so arbitrary that it led to great disorder and opposition by the inhabitants, and many personal encounters passed between the liberty-loving Scots and the minions of the king, in the enforcement of obnoxious laws. The name of James Miller is found twice recorded in a list of those who paid fines for transgressing the laws in the city of Edinburgh, and is recorded in this quaint style:

"The compt of mony resanit in fra sick persone as hes transgrest aganest the statutis and ordinances of the guld toune; the namis of the personis that pay it, and soun that evrie man pay it, begining at Mychelmas. 1608 yiers, till Mychelmas the yier of God. 1609 yiers, the time of thair offices of baill yiers, as follows: James Miller, for being found be the gaird, at twelve hours at even, with one sword drawin at James Hayrie, £4. James Miller, for the bluid wyte of Patryk Chalmers, £9 18d."

The oppression of the Covenanters led many to seek the shores of America where they could worship God without restraint, and one Senior Miller and his son James (who are the direct progenitors of this family in America), emigrated from Edinburgh about the year 1660. They settled in Charlestown, near Boston, and joined the established Presbyterian church at that place. We find recorded in the Genealogical dictionary of the first settlers of New England. "James Miller, the Scotsman, Charlestown, admitted to First church, December 17, 1676, and made freeman, May 23, 1677, and died July 14, 1690. His wife, Mary, joined the church August 5, 1677, being baptised that day with her eight children—James, Mary, Robert, Job, Abraham, Isaac, Mercy and Jane.

The record of his father's death, Aug 1, 1688, calls him 'Sen,' an aged Scotsman about seventy."

Isaac Miller, the son of James, removed to Concord, Massachusetts, and afterwards to Worcester about the year 1718. His son Isaac, born in Concord, May 7, 1708, married in Worcester one Sarah Crosby, and reared a large family. In 1770, the year of the Boston massacre, he removed to Dummerston, Vermont, which town he surveyed and settled. John, the son of Isaac, jr., was born in Worcester, December 20, 1756, and lived and died a farmer in Dummerston. His son, James, who was born in Dummerston, December 16, 1783, emigrated to Ohio in 1814, and settled in Knox

county, what is now Miller township, named in his honor. His son, James Warner, born in Dummerston, Vermont, July 8, 1807, settled first in Newark, about the year 1826, afterwards in Mt. Vernon, where he married in 1833, and raised a large family, the second son of which, Charles D. Miller, is the subject of this sketch.

The genealogical order of the eight generations as far as authenticated, will then stand as follows: First, Sen. Miller, born in Edinburgh, Scotland, about 1613; second, James Miller, born in Edinburgh, Scotland, about 1640; third, Isaac Miller, born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, about 1670; fourth, Isaac Miller, jr., born in Concord, Massachusetts, in 1708; fifth, John Miller, born in Dummerston, Vermont, in 1783; seventh, James Warner Miller, born in Dummerston, Vermont, in 1807; eighth, Charles Dana Miller, born in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, in 1836.

In order to present the history of this family more in detail we must return to the Scottish ancestors.

Many of the Scotch Millers attained eminence in literature and science. The ancestors of Hugh Miller, the great geologist, were a seafaring race. Among the great writers were John Miller, of Lanarkshire, professor of law in the university of Glasgow; James Miller, of Ayr, physician and chemist, and editor of the fourth edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*; James Miller, professor of surgery in the university at Edinburgh; Thomas Miller, of Glenlee, baron and lord justice clerk of court of sessions.

The ancient coat of arms of this family, adopted by the various Scotch branches, bears a similarity in the chief points of the field; the only variations appearing in minor objects in the divisi-

sions according to the fancy of the bearer, or as conferred by heraldic law. The chief points, as borne by all the Scotch families, are: first, the color of the shield (white); second, the Moline cross, which represents the figure of the iron that supports the upper mill stone; third the wavy bar in the base, and last, the mullet, or rowel of a spur. A description of the arms borne by the American branch of the family, as near as can be authenticated, and as expressed in heraldic terms, is as follows: Argent, a cross moline, azure. In chief, second, bordure of three cinquefoils, gules, lozenge between two mullets; sinister chief lozenge between two mullets. In fess, hand with first and second fingers extended, two arms with hands clasped, moline cross, sable, between four hearts; in base wavy bands of vert; crest, lion rampant with moline cross, sable, between paws motto, *Optima Coelo, Unione Augetur*.



A very complete record has been preserved of the family of Isaac Miller, jr., the grandson and great-grandson of the Scottish emigrants. He was a staunch Republican in the troublesome times preceding the outbreak of the Revolution. Being a surveyor by profession, he became useful in the settlement

of the then new country north of Massachusetts, but his enterprises met with disaster through the machinations of the tools of the king, who had set a mark upon all Republicans. In 1763, he, with others, were granted a township of land in New Hampshire, which they settled and payed for, but by a subterfuge the British court, then in session in Worcester, re-granted it to General Bellows, a tory. He moved his family in 1770, to Dummerston, Vermont, which town he surveyed and settled. Isaac Miller, jr., had twelve children. Vespasian was a soldier in the old French war, and afterwards followed the sea. Hosea was a farmer. Rosanna married Major Joseph Negus, of Petersham. Among her descendants are Mrs. Gen'l R. B. Marcy, Mrs. General George B. McClellan, Mrs. Major W. B. Rossell, of the United States army. Sarah married Silas Wheeler, of Petersham. Tiltonson emigrated to New York State. Patience married Dr. Thomas Amsden, of Petersham. Joseph was a soldier of the war of the Revolution, and served seven years with distinction, being promoted to the rank of major, and merited the friendship and confidence of Gen'l Washington. Isaac was a captain in the Revolution, and was badly wounded early in the war near Boston. Marshall was a farmer and left many descendants.

John, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a Revolutionary soldier, and subsequently became very prominent as a citizen of Vermont. Catharine married a Mr. Knapp and reared a large family. William, the youngest, was a soldier in the latter part of the Revolution and rose to the rank of major.

John Miller, who was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, December 20, 1756, had eight children— Lewis,

James, Levi, Sally, Polly, Rosanna, Susan, and John B. Rosanna and Susan are still living—the former eighty-six and the latter eighty-four years of age.

James Miller, who was born in Dummerston, Vermont, Dec. 16, 1783, was educated at Williams college. In the war of 1812 he was a member of the company of Captain Hayes—the father of President Hayes. He emigrated to Ohio in 1814, and was six weeks making the journey in wagons. He bought of the government a section of land in what is now Miller township, Knox county, which was then a howling wilderness. James Miller was a gentleman of culture and highly esteemed by his neighbors for his sterling worth, industry, and enterprise. He married Sarah Warner, the eldest sister of Luke K. Warner, of Newark. They were married in 1806, near Wardsborough, Vermont, eight years before their departure for the West. She was an accomplished and educated young lady, of rare personal beauty, and seemingly too tender for the hardships of pioneer life, but she lived to see the primeval forest on her husband's land replaced by smiling and fruitful fields. They reared a family of eleven children—James Warner, Madison, Volney, Henry H., Mary M., Rosanna W., John F., Harriet M., Sarah Warner, Dana, and Lucinda A. Of this family now residing in Newark may be mentioned James Warner, his sons, Charles D. and Philip D.; two daughters, Elizabeth V. and Susan R.; John F. Miller and one son, Edwin S.; also, Mrs. H. C. Bostwick, daughter of Madison Miller.

James Warner, the eldest, was born in Vermont, July 8, 1807, and emigrated to Ohio with his father. In 1826 he went to Newark and engaged with his

uncle, Willard Warner, who kept the old "Green House," on the present site of the Park hotel. In 1830, he moved to Mt. Vernon and engaged in business. In 1833, he married Mary G. Bryant, daughter of Gilman Bryant, Esq., one of the pioneers of Knox county. He reared a family of ten children—James Bryant, Charles Dana, Elizabeth V., Edward Stanley, Sarah Warner, Philip Dennis, Mary Gilman, Francis Warner, Jennie Ella, and Susan R. James Warner Miller engaged in business in Mt. Vernon for over forty years, and was widely known as one of the most industrious and enterprising merchants. He removed to Newark in the spring of 1879, where he now resides.

This closes the succession of the paternal ancestors of Charles Dana Miller.

His maternal ancestors were also of old revolutionary stock. His mother, Mary Gilman Bryant, was the daughter of Gilman Bryant, a pioneer of Knox county, whose father, David Bryant, was an officer in the Revolution, and a cousin of William Cullen Bryant, the poet. David Bryant married Mary Gilman, the daughter of Colonel Jeremiah Gilman, in whose regiment (the New Hampshire line) he served. The genealogy of the New Hampshire Gilman's is thus narrated:

In May, 1638, Edward Gilman, with his wife, three sons, two daughters and three servants, came from Norfolk county, England, in the ship called the "Delight," of Ipswich, and settled in Hingham, Massachusetts. Moses, the third son of Edward Gilman, lived in New Market, New Hampshire, and had six sons Captain Jeremiah, born in 1660, had Thomas, Andrew, Joseph and others. The last two sons were captured by the Indians, in 1709, and taken to

Canada. At a war-dance, Joseph was burnt. Andrew was sold to the French, and imprisoned, but obtained favor of the governor and was permitted to work for wages until he earned a sum sufficient to purchase his freedom. He returned to his old home, married, and had one son—Jeremiah—and three daughters. Jeremiah was born about the year 1721. When the Revolutionary war broke out, he was commissioned a colonel and commanded a regiment in the New Hampshire line. His daughter, Mary Gilman, married Lieutenant David Bryant, who served in his father-in-law's regiment during the war. Lieutenant Bryant was the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch.

The genealogical successions of the nine generations in this line, therefore, stand as follows: First, Edward Gilman, born in Norfolk, England, about 1600; second, Moses Gilman, born in Norfolk, England, about 1630; third Jeremiah Gilman, born in New Market, N. H., in 1660; fourth, Andrew Gilman, born in New Market, New Hampshire, 1690; fifth, Jeremiah Gilman (second), born in New Market, New Hampshire, about 1720; sixth, Mary Gilman, born in Vermont, about 1760; seventh, Gilman Bryant, born in Vermont, 1784; eighth, Mary Gilman Bryant, born in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, 1814; ninth, Charles D. Miller, born in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, 1836.

Nicholas Gilman, who was a delegate to the convention in 1787, and signed the constitution of the United States, and the Hon. John Taylor Gilman, governor of New Hampshire, were descendants of Edward Gilman. Governor Lewis Cass was a descendant of Moses Gilman.

Charles Dana Miller received a good academic education, which he greatly

improved in after life by much reading and travel. He moved to Newark in 1857, and engaged in business with Luke K. Warner, doing a large and successful trade in the grain products of the county. When the war broke out in 1861, he enlisted as a private in Captain Coman's company C, Seventy-sixth Ohio regiment, and was successively promoted for meritorious services to first sergeant, sergeant major, first lieutenant and adjutant, captain and major by brevet. The latter rank was conferred by the President of the United States. He was of light frame and delicate and nervous temperament, and seemingly ill adapted to endure the privations of a soldier's life, but in his case, as well as in many others, actual service proved that physical proportions and strength were counterbalanced by spirit and energy. During his whole term of service of three years and a month he never permitted himself to be excused from duty, although suffering physical disability, contracted by his devotion to the service. He was twice slightly wounded, at Vicksburg and Resaca, but continued on duty without reporting his wounds. He was engaged in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh with credit, and during the Siege of Corinth, when the adjutant of the regiment and adjutant general of the brigade succumbed to disease, he was detailed to perform their duties, at the same time he performed the arduous work as orderly of his company. It was here that his qualifications pointed the road to promotion, and his commanding officer, without solicitation, obtained a commission for him as adjutant of the regiment, to fill the vacancy of the late adjutant, who had resigned. He continued to perform the duties of adjutant for nearly two years, never missing a

dress parade while with the regiment. In 1864, when his regiment re-enlisted as veterans he was promoted to a captaincy, and placed in command of his old company C. He commanded this company through the active, glorious Atlanta campaign, and in Aug. 1864, was appointed acting assistant inspector general, performing the laborious service pertaining to that office in a large brigade of nine regiments.

Major Miller commanded the highest esteem and confidence of the colonel of his regiment. He was conspicuous for his devotion to the cause of the Union arms in battle and in camp. At Arkansas Post he was mentioned in special orders for his gallantry. At Atlanta, on the twenty second of July, 1864, he led his company in advance of the regiment, bearing the colors, and in the face of a scorching fire, drove the enemy from earthworks and re-captured a fine battery of parrot guns.

He presented a conspicuous target in this engagement, but escaped the missiles aimed at him. His first lieutenant (Arnold) was shot three times by his side. At Ships Gap, while on the staff of Colonel Milo Smith, he directed the flank movement which resulted in the capture of two South Carolina companies.

On the twenty-eighth of July, near Atlanta, he stood for four hours encouraging his men while breasting a fearful storm of musketry to which the regiment was subjected. The lists of engagements he participated in numbers forty or fifty, but the principle battles and sieges which will be prominent in history, may be mentioned:

Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Siege of Corinth, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Dallas, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain,

Atlanta, July 22d and Jonesborough.

After the expiration of his term of service he received an honorable discharge, November 18, 1864. The war practically ended in the West at that time. He returned to Newark and again engaged in his former business.

In May, 1865, he married Lucy Gilman Jewett, daughter of David D. and Lucy Jewett, of Newark. She was a noble woman, a devoted Christian, a fond wife and mother. This union, so promising of long happiness, terminated in her early death, which occurred Jan. 2, 1869, leaving two infant children—daughter and son—Lucy Jewett, born March 4, 1866, and Charles Dion, born November 17, 1867.

In 1875-76, he engaged in the commission business in Chicago, retaining, however, a branch business at Newark. In 1877, he returned to Newark and continued in the grain trade, under the firm name of Miller & Root, and is at the present time transacting a large business in the products of the county. Major Miller has always been an out-spoken adherent to the principles he fought for during the war, and although he has never aspired to civil office, he has been somewhat conspicuous in his advocacy of "stalwart Republicanism." He has taken a lively interest in the organizations and re-unions of ex-soldiers, being one of the first projectors of the Soldier's Society of Licking county, through whose instrumentality the great re-union was held in 1878.

He has been continuously elected the secretary of the society, and he prepared, and had published, the admirable report of the great re-union which gives a very complete record of Licking county's participation in the war for the Union.

Major Miller's early inclinations were

decidedly toward the study of a profession instead of mercantile pursuits. He inherited a taste for drawing and painting, and has followed the natural bent, more or less in an amateur way during his leisure moments. His eye is almost perfect in its comprehension of forms, distances and colors with rare taste for landscape gardening and rural adornment. He has been an industrious student of science and history, his mind favoring geological research more than any other. He has written many able articles for the press upon subjects in harmony with his tastes.

In religion he was brought up in the doctrines and faith of the Protestant Episcopal church, and became a member of that denomination before entering the army, but his general religious views are of the most liberal character, free from bigotry and disposed to reconcile and harmonize religion with science in its broadest sense.

PAPER FOR MILLER FAMILY RESUMED BY MR. MANSFIELD.

The motto of the Miller family page 46, may be translated, the best thing under Heaven is increased by union.

CAPT. VESPASIAN MILLER, was born June 2, 1740, m. Abigail Church, born Jan. 28, 1744. She died Feb. 3, 1802, of consumption, *Æ* 58. He died July 9, 1812. Children:

Anna m. Elijah Rice; Abigail, m. Calvin Sargeant; Sarah married John Laughton; Lovina m. Solomon Wilder, of Brattleboro; George m. Nov. 30, 1801, Dolly, dau. of Elias Wilder; Joseph, b. Mar. 21, 1780, m. Elizabeth Wilson, Feb. 2, 1806; Edward, born Aug. 1785, m. Beulah Burnham. His son, Joel Miller lives on the parental farm. Mrs. Vespasian Miller was of Swedish origin.

The children of Joseph and Eliza-

abeth were David, b. 1806, d. 1811. Vespasian Church, b. Nov. 26, 1808, m. Betsey Boyden.

Elizabeth, b. Nov. 27, 1811, m. Ira Ormsbee.

Temperance, b. 1814, d. young; Joseph, b. Mar. 3, 1817, m. 1st Eliza Reed, 2d Sophia Arms.

Lavinna, b. May 21, 1819, married William Knapp; Harriet b. 1821, d. Æ 6.

Joseph Miller now lives on the old homestead of Capt. Vespasian, which is also the parental farm. He is the present town clerk and has been chosen for 33 consecutive years. In his possession is an old Log-Book called the English Pilot, which his grandfather used when he followed the sea. It was printed by Thomas Page and William Mount at the Postern on Tower Hill, London, and is dated, 1st part 1731, 2d, 1732. The size of the book is 18 inches by 12, and two inches in thickness.

Isaac Miller, father of Vespasian, removed his family from Worcester, Mass., to Dummerston, Mar. 5, 1770. The following sketch of him is in Ward's History of Shrewsbury, Mass. Isaac Miller, whose wife was Sarah, had Vespasian, born June, 1740. Isaac Miller above the pond was highway surveyor in 1760, and living on house lot No. 27, in 1728.

HOSEA MILLER,

son of Isaac Miller, married Lydia West, June 3, 1766; moved from Richmond, Mass., to Dummerston in 1770; died May 7, 1796, Æ 54. His wife died Sept. 23, 1800, aged 54 years. Their children were: Vespasian, b. Mar. 12, 1767; Martin, b. April 12, 1769; Sylvanus, b. Dec. 4, 1771; Hosea, b. May 21, 1774;

Lydia, b. Sept. 15, 1776, died Sept. 30, 1777.

Lydia 2d, b. Nov. 8, 1778, married Dr. Abel Duncan, died in Shelburne, Mass., May 1, 1869, Æ 90 yrs. 6 mos., and was buried in Dummerston; John Chamberlain, b. May 4, 1781; Polly, b. June 22, 1784; Electa, b. Jan. 15, 1787; Louis, b. Mar. 18, 1790.

Lydia, who married Dr. Duncan, remembered distinctly a circumstance that took place on her father's farm in 1787, or soon after Shay's Rebellion. Two men, who were refugees of that rebellion, boarded at her father's a few weeks, and, in making themselves useful, set out a number of young apple-trees in the orchard near the house. Six of those trees are now standing. One was recently, May, 1879, cut down and measured 34 inches in diameter and 9 feet around it.

BENJAMIN JONES

was one of the officers chosen at the first town meeting in 1772. His age and date of death are not known. Obedience, his wife, died Dec. 5, 1791. Benjamin Jones, jr. married Mrs. Susanna Baldwin Apr. 8, 1774. She was the mother of 12 children, three by her first marriage, and nine by her second.

CAPT. CORNELIUS JONES

was one of the delegates chosen Apr. 6, 1775, to go with three others to Westminster "to consult on the best method for dealing with the inhuman and unprovoked murderers of William French and Daniel Houghton." His wife's name was Mary. The names of the three children are recorded:

Polly, b. Aug. 31, 1779; Sarah, b. May 18, 1783; Clarissa, d. Feb. 19, 1785.

JOSEPH HILDRETH,

(son of Joseph Hildreth, sen.,) one of the first town officers chosen in 1772, died July 4, 1796 aged 72. Lydia, his wife, died May 26, 1799, aged 68; children: Hannah, b. July 4, 1776; Lydia, b. Feb. 16, 1778, d. April 26, 1780; Phebe, b. Sept. 7, 1781; Joseph, b. Sept. 29, 1783, d. Sept. 28, 1829 aged 46. Abigail Bemis, his wife, died Sept. 9, 1870 aged 88 years. Their son Joseph, died Oct. 9, 1822, aged 10 years. Hannah m. James Johnson, Sept. 13, 1792; Phebe m. Alpheus Higgins, Sept. 21, 1797; Joseph, b. Sept. 29, 1783, m. Abigail Bemis, May 1, 1806.

The children of Joseph and Abigail were, Aurilla, b. 1806; Arozina, b. Nov. 14, 1809, m. Humphrey Barrett.

Joseph Jr., b. Apr. 20, 1812, died 1821; John; George m. Mary Clark.

JACOB THOMPSON,

at whose house a town meeting was held Dec. 28, 1772, was chosen first constable in 1774. No family record. Benoni Thompson, b. Apr. 19, 1797, m. Susanna —, may have been his son. Olive, Jonathan, Michal and Dolly were children of Benoni and Susanna.

For the brave

JOHN HOOKER,

who was present at the first town meeting, page 8, who left his soles on the field at Westminster, see page 12, and any further items hereafter.

SOME OF THE CONTEMPORARIES

of those who signed the notification for the first town meeting of Dummerston.

The town of Dummerston numbered among its early inhabitants men who were unfriendly to the jurisdiction of New York, and who regarded the order of the King in Council, by which Connecticut river was declared the eastern boundary of that

province, as especially tyrannical. Such were pre-eminently the views of

DR. SOLOMON HARVEY,

the physician and clerk of this patriotic village, and the records which he kept, in virtue of the latter office, exhibit on almost every page traces of his peculiar disposition. He was chosen town clerk May 18, 1773. The dislike which he in common with others entertained towards the government of New York, had no doubt been increased by the aristocratic bearing of some of the county officials who held their appointments from the Colonial Legislature; and the abuse of power which these men sometimes exhibited in their functionary character, was used as an argument against those from whom they had received their authority. At a town meeting held May 17, 1774, the people omitted to choose town trustees. The zeal of the eloquent clerk in stirring up the recollection of his readers upon this occasion may be seen on pages 4-8, record history.

The next meeting was called June 10, 1774, at 4 o'clock, p. m., at the house of Enoch Cook, and Joseph Hildreth, Enoch Cook and Solomon Harvey were chosen trustees to fill the places left vacant at the regular election.

Fully on their guard, and ready to treat as tyrants those who should endeavor to deprive them of any of their privileges, they afterwards sent delegates to the Westminster convention, and were among the foremost in advancing the objects for which it had been convoked. Nor was it long before they had an opportunity to carry into action the spirit which they had evinced in that

rock-ribbed village, which allowed full scope to their patriotism, and ended in confirming the jealous watchfulness with which they had resolved to guard their rights, which the warm-blooded Doctor Harvey, the "village Hampden" of Dummerston, who, judged by his zeal and courage, seems to have possessed. Doctor Harvey was the leader on this occasion. He has shown in his narrative records, how the insolence of Britain was checked by the valor of himself and of his compeers, and it is but right that he should tell the story in his own quaint and energetic mode:

[see paper for town record page 9 to 12]

Such is the graphic and impartial narrative of one who was the chronicler of events in which he bore an important part, Mar. 15, 1775, when about 500 soldiers assembled at Westminster in order to punish the murderers of William French etc., the beating of a drum, heralded the approach of Solomon Harvey, Practitioner of Physic, at the head of a body of 300 men. In the centre walked four of the sheriff's posse, who had been intercepted on their way home. The whole party halted in front of the Court house. An investigation was had, which ended more favorably than the poor prisoners had expected. The stern old doctor disarmed them, and dismissed them with a pass signed with his own name, to which was prefixed the title of Colonel. The courts were broken up at Westminster at that time. In an account of the meeting of the inhabitants of Dummerston held Aug. 22, 1775, occurs an entry which shows that the people were engaged in preparing an elaborate account of the disturbances which had happened in the month of March previous. The entry was made by Jonathan Knight, town clerk, in these words:

Voted that it is the Sence of this town that the Letters that are in the hand of Dr. Harvey are Not any Evidance in the Case which the Commite is Collecting; for the Evidance which tha are to Colect is the Bad Conduct of the Cort from its fust Setting up the Cort, Down to the fust of March Last; and that these Letters only Shue that the Peple ware Displeaised at the Earbitary of offiseirs of the Cort and ware Raday to Rise and Stop the Cort be fore that time; and we think those Letters Show Like wise the unity of the People and purfix the time; and we think it Best not to have these Letors goe to Westminster."

At a town meeting held Dec. 21, 1775, it was voted;

That Jonathan Knight, Enoch Cook, Joseph Hildreth secure the town records that are in the hands of Dr. Solomon Harvey and transcribe it into a town book."

This is the latest account we can find of Dr Harvey. He probably moved from this town before the close of the Revolutionary war. His farewell letter as town clerk is recorded on the town records, for which see town records.

A part of this sketch is from "Hall's History of Eastern Vermont."

Dr. Solomon Harvey, the efficient town clerk in Dummerston, was also, a practitioner of physic, "and when Dr. Jones rode bareheaded from Westminster at the time of the courthouse fight, to Dummerston, for re-inforcements, Col. Solomon Harvey led a company of 300 men from this town and Putney to the scene of action, Capt. Leonard Spaulding inspected the men." The Doctor removed from Dummerston in 1776, to Chesterfield, N. H., where he died about 1820. He took an active part in the affairs of the town during the Revolution. In 1788, he was chosen to represent Chesterfield in the convention that adopted the Federal Constitution. Selectman, 1789, '92; town clerk

from 1800 to 1817. His wife was Mary ———. Only one child's name is recorded, Mary, b. in Dummerston, Apr. 22, 1773.

DANIEL HOUGHTON, who was mortally wounded during the massacre at Westminster, came originally from Petersham, Mass., and previous to his death was a resident of Dummerston. The idea was general for a time, that he would recover from his injuries, and it is for this reason that his name is not often found in connection with that of William French. But in the records of this town the "murdering of William French and Daniel Houghton" is spoken of as an article of history, which was then received without doubt and in the account at the meeting that held in this town on the 6th of April, less than a month after the event, is a memorandum of a committee who were appointed to "go to Westminster there to meet other committees, to consult on the methods for dealing with the inhuman and unprovoked murderers of William French and Daniel Houghton." Houghton was wounded in the body and survived only 9 days. He died at Westminster in a house situated a little northwest of the Court-house, and but a short distance from it. It was then occupied by Eleazer Harlow. Most of those who were wounded were taken to the house of Azariah Wright. He was buried in the old grave-yard at that place, not far from the last resting-place of French. For many years there was a stone, shapeless and unhewn, which marked the spot where he lay; but even this slight memorial has at length disappeared from its place, and no one can now mark with accuracy the locality of his grave.

Doctor Thomas Amsden, whom we

have mentioned elsewhere as one of the physicians of this town was one of the 17 coroner's jury, who were assembled Mar. 15, 1775, to inquire into the cause of the death of French. The original report of the investigation is still preserved and Dr. Amsden's name is first on the list of jurymen.

CAPT. JOHN WYMAN.

On a gravestone in the cemetery at Dummerston Centre, is the inscription; "Capt John Wyman, an officer of the Revolution, Died July, 23d, 1823, aged 80 years." Captain Wyman was born in Cambridge, Mass., in 1743. His rank in the Revolutionary army was lieutenant, and his service was in the Rhode Island Continental Line. He was placed on the pension roll Apr. 15, 1818. Annual allowance \$240. Sums received \$1276.07. This information the writer obtained from an old pension roll printed about 1835, which also contains the names of all persons who were or had been pensioners belonging to Windham county. When writing for Miss Hemenway's publication ten years ago, we obtained the information that Capt. Wyman was one of the number who dressed in the costume of Mohawk Indians, went on board of the British vessel in Boston harbor in 1773, and "Took the old tea and done as they oughter, And tipped it all our right into the water."

Capt. Wyman's home in this town was where Henry French now lives. He was a tanner by trade, and marks of the old tan-vats are now visible on the flat south of the barn near Salmon brook. His disposition and character were of a belligerent nature. He was all military, and was fond of relating his exploits and deeds in Revolutionary times. Bunker Hill was his favorite theme. He selected the spot on his farm where he wished to be buried and called it Bunker Hill. It was on high

land west of the house, back of which extends a beautiful plain. He was buried under military honors, a company of soldiers, or military men, being present on the occasion, from out of town. A liberty pole was erected near his grave. After a few years his remains were removed to the cemetery where they now rest, and over which a marble slab was raised by his relatives, bearing the inscription we have quoted.

Of the many songs about Capt. Wyman that he or some one else used to sing in his day, the following verse is a sample :

Believe me Sirs, now if you please,
A ball took of my breeches' knees;
From a loud cannon it was sent,
As I against the Britons went.

A little episode of a war-like character occurred in this town, in which Capt. Wyman figured prominently. He got into a dispute with a prominent man of the town. Bela Shaw, we believe was his name. From words they came to blows, the Captain got knocked down to the floor by Shaw. The Captain indignant threatened prosecution; what resulted the doggerel tells,

In Mr. Shaw, he picked a flaw.
Who then to have some fun, Sir,
The other night did not do right
And knocked John Wyman down Sir,
He knocked him down upon the floor, Sir
Where he did long remain;
At length he rose with head so sore
That loud he did complain.

"Bela Shaw," said he, you, me, have hit
And now for what you've done
I'll go and get a 'justice' writ
As fast as I can run."
But Shaw was wise and did advise
With him he'd arbitrate:
Two mugs of tod, they did award
As the price of Wyman's pate.

Capt. Wyman was one of the number who took offence at hearing what they called a "tory sermon preached by Rev. Hosea Beckley during the war of 1812. His text was in Rev. XII, 7. "And there was war in heaven." "England,"

he said, "loved us, and we declared war against her. France hated us and we loved France." Capt. Wyman would not hear Mr. Beckley preach afterward for a long time. On one occasion, when Mr. Beckley was to exchange with another minister, he called and notified the Captain of the event, and that it would afford him an opportunity to attend meeting in his absence. This act restored him to favor and he again attended Mr. Beckley's meeting.

LIEUT. DANIEL GATES

married Sarah Moore and their children were: Daniel, born Apr. 3, 1777, m. Polly Newton, Apr. 1, 1805;

Sarah, b. Jan. 5, 1779, m. Samuel French June 15, 1800; Persis, born Sept. 17, 1780, m. Christopher Ormsbee, May 1, 1803;

Ira, b. May 12, 1783, died Mar. 5, 1812; Eli, b. Mar. 22, 1786, d. Dec. 15, 1792;

Joel, b. May 9, 1788, m. Susan Dutton, Mar. 6, 1828; Martin, born Feb. 25, 1791, m. Rebecca Winslow, May 3, 1826.

Lieutenant Gates bought the land on which he settled in this town in 1774. His native place was probably Worcester, Mass., from which town Jonathan Gates came in 1777. Their relation to each other, if any, is not known. Lieut. Gates was a successful farmer and also prominent in the business affairs of the town. He was prompt and efficient in all his dealings. His ability as an officer in the Revolutionary army was seen and acknowledged at the capture of General Burgoyne and secured to him the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens, who held him in grateful remembrance. He died very suddenly Nov. 6, 1807 aged 56, when absent from home on business. He went to Worcester, Mass., with a neighbor of

his, and a Mr. Joy of Putney. They returned Nov. 5, as far as Oakham, Mass. He retired at night in good health but awoke about 20 minutes to three in the morning; and complained of great distress at his heart. Stimulants were administered, and he was relieved for a time. He died in a few minutes on retiring again to his room. He was an ardent lover of his country and an early advocate for its freedom and independence. Sarah, his wife, died Mar. 9, 1829, aged 81.

Daniel Gates, who married Polly Newton, removed with his family to Truxton, N. Y.; Children: Asa, born Feb. 11, 1806; Sally Moore, b. July 14, 1807;

Salona and Sirena, (twins), b. Mar. 30, 1809; Justin, born Jan. 3, 1811; Joel; Martin.

Joel and Susan (Dutton) Gates had two daughters, Sarah and Mary. The younger sister married Hiram Knapp: she died and he married, 2d, the elder sister, Sarah.

Martin and Rebecca Gates were the parents of Martin W., born Feb. 19, 1727, m. Rosella Cook; Sarah M., b. June 6, 1828, m. Fred A. Fish; Daniel, born Nov. 24, 1831, m. Emily Ormsbee; Emma m. Lewis H. Lynde.

Martin Gates died Dec. 21, 1859, aged 68; Rebecca, his wife, is now living at the age of 83.

Martin W. with his family, removed to Seward, Kansas, in 1877, where he died Jan. 21, 1882. He was chosen selectman in 1862, and served very acceptably during four years and at a time when more than usual responsibility rested with the officers of the town in connection with the war of the Rebellion.

Lieut. John S. Gates married Hannah —, and was a brother of Lieut.

Daniel Gates, and settled on the river and in the northeast part of the town in 1770. It is recorded that John Gates settled on an adjoining lot the same year. It is possible that John S. and John Gates may be one and the same person. His name is also written J. Shephard Gates, and in 1784, is recorded as Shephard Gates. In 1793, John Shephard Gates is the only name recorded as the head of a family in that part of the town. Hence the conclusion that Lt. Daniel Gates had only one brother living in Dummerston. He probably had a sister who married Reuben Spaulding, for when Spaulding died he was not buried in the family lot of his father, Lieut. Leonard Spaulding, but was buried in the lot belonging to Lieut. Daniel Gates. It is said that Reuben Spaulding married a Gates, and after his death in 1794, she remarried and left town.

Lieut. John S. Gates was chosen selectman in 1782, '83, '84, '85, and at other times up to 1806, in all, 12 years, making the longest term of service as selectman, in this town, except that of Jason Duncan, who served 17 years.

The children of Lieut. Gates and Hannah, his first wife, were John, born Apr. 11, 1776, m. Polly Goodwin, Aug. 23, 1803;

Asa, b. Feb. 14, 1777; Lucy, born Jan. 25, 1779; Shephard, b. Oct. 1, 1780, m. Polly Dutton, Dec. 27, 1807, died Apr. 1861, Æ 88;

William, b. Oct. 8, 1782, d. Nov. 18, 1821; James, b. Mar. 21, 1785, d. Dec. 26, 1816;

Hannah, b. Mar. 12, 1787; Polly, b. Apr. 3, 1789, m. 1st Stearns Wilder, Sept. 4, 1814, 2d, Artemas Knight.

Hannah, the wife of Lt. Gates, died Feb. 15, 1813, Æ 62, and he married, 2d Lucy Witt, Oct. 16, 1814, and died Feb. 28, 1827, aged 81.

Minor Knight m. Lavilla Gates, June 13, 1836. She had a sister, Maria. They were nieces of John S. Gates.

The children of Shepard and Polly Gates : Alanson, b. Oct. 5, 1808, and John S., b. June 24, 1811, d. May 22, 1849.

Alanson, now living, married Julia Turner, and their children are Horatio, Asa D. and John T.

Shepard Gates died Apr. 8, 1869, aged 88, and Polly, his wife, June 23, 1863, aged 77.

Phineas Gates was a resident of this town 10 years. It is not certain that he was related to any one of that name in Dummerston. He married Rebecca, dau. of Elder Woods, of Putney West Hill, and they were residents of Worcester, Mass., in 1788. They lived in Petersham, Mass., in 1791, came to this town in 1798, and occupied the red building east of the common for a few years. Their children were Nancy and Polly (twins), b. June 3, 1788. Sophia, b. Jan. 11, 1791; Henry, b. June 17, 1792; Lucy, b. Nov. 19, 1793; Oran, b. Feb. 19, 1797; John, b. Dec. 3, 1798; George, b. Oct. 16, 1800; Fanny, b. Sept. 9, 1802; Eliza, b. June 9, 1804; Emelia, b. Feb. 8, 1806.

DUMMERSTON IN THE FIGHT

AT GUILFORD JAN. 30, 1784.

Among the 300 militia gathered for the purpose of driving the Yorkers out of Guilford, was a company of 20 men from Dummerston, led by Lieut. Daniel Gates. The ordnance department was composed of one old cannon, almost useless, from Dummerston, and was superintended by Ebenezer Haven and Isaac Miller.

During the affray near Massachusetts line, one man was mortally wounded and Joel Knight of this town was slightly wounded in the arm by a bullet.

THE LAUGHTON FAMILY.

The ancestor of the Laughtons in this town was John, sen., who married Mary Crawford. He resided in Taunton, Mass., before removing to Dummerston. John, jr., Samuel, sen., Thomas, sen., who was born 1730, Mary who married Joseph Temple, and a daughter who married a Huntington and lived in Warwick, Mass.

John Laughton, sen. was a shoemaker and also made fish seines. He built what is now the old part of James Reed's house.

Thomas, son of John, married Rebecca Derby, lived with his parents and built on two additional rooms to the house south of the rooms first occupied. They had 7 children.

Nathaniel, the eldest, was in the Revolutionary war and was killed in the service.

Rebecca m. Abel Butler about 1786, lived in Dummerston till 1809; removed to St. Johnsbury and at the time of her death, was 100 yrs. 8 mo. 4 days old.

Susanna m. Samuel Gates Dec. 4, 1782; removed to Hancock, and lived to the age of 98 years.

Esther m. Benjamin Hadley, removed to Hancock, and died at the age of 97.

Betsey m. Peter Butler, Apr. 30, 1795, went to New York state and lived to be 80 years old.

Lydia m. Asa Davis, of Hancock, and was 76 when she died.

John m. Jan. 1, 1795, Sally, dau. of Capt. Vespasian Miller, and they were the parents of Thomas, Sally and Harriet D.

Samuel, sen. married Susanna Melvin, of Rutland, Mass., where he resided before coming to Dummerston. He settled on lot No. 63, deeded to him by the original proprietors of the township, June 26, 1770.

Thomas, brother of Samuel, sen., also from Rutland, bought half of Samuel's lot, Nov. 29, 1779, and a part of the adjoining lot, No. 57, in 1784. Deacon Thomas, as he is called, was a shoemaker, or cordwainer, as the record reads.

1788, Samuel deeded his farm in equal shares to his sons, Samuel, jr. and Jacob. The children of Samuel and Susanna were Samuel, jr., David, Amos, Jacob, James, Mary, Susanna, Esther, and Sarah who died in childhood.

David married Mary, dau. of Capt. Leonard Spaulding.

James m. 1st, Ruth Melvin, his cousin, from Northfield, Mass., 2d, Hannah Cook, of Newfane.

Amos m. Lucy Melvin, of Northfield.

Jacob m. Lydia Crosby in 1787, and lived on the parental farm, now owned by Austin Laughton, and which has been kept in the family name 113 years.

Mary m. Silas Gates Dec. 4, 1781.

Susanna m. 1st, Thomas Davenport; 2d, Oct. 6, 1805, Nathan Cook.

Esther married Jan. 31, 1788, Jacob Laughton ("deaf Jake"), her second cousin, and lived in a house south of the Joseph Temple place.

John, jr., son of John, sen. and Mary Crawford, was born Aug. 11, 1714. He m. Esther, dau. of Mr. and Esther (Alley) Davis, of Concord, Mass. She was b. Sept. 9, 1717, and died at the residence of Thomas Boyden, Apr. 27, 1813, in

her 96th year. Her husband d. Feb. 26, 1799, and they were buried near the graves of Isaac and Elizabeth Boyden. Her grave is unmarked, but Thomas Boyden made and erected the stone now standing at the grave of her husband. He was a shoemaker and made fish seines. Their children were James, Jacob, John, jr. called the 3d, Elizabeth, Ann, Esther, Sally and Solomon.

James m. a Gates.

Elizabeth, b. Mar. 25, 1750, m. Isaac Boyden.

Anna m. 1st, about 1777, Parmenas Temple, had two children, Anna and Parmenas, jr. She m. 2d, March 25, 1788, Lemuel Presson, half brother of Samuel Presson, and with her two children, removed to Northfield, Mass.

Sally m. Solomon Cook, a brother of Enoch Cook, sen.

Esther m. Ezekiel Hagar. They and her brother James and wife removed to the south-eastern part of Maine.

Jacob married and lived near Boston. He responded to the first call for soldiers to meet the British and was mortally wounded in one of the early battles of the Revolution. He fell in the ranks, rose again, and started for a thicket. He did not reach it, as his strength failed from the loss of blood, which flowed fast from a wound near his knee. His body was not recovered and it was devoured by wolves.

His son, Jacob, wanted to revenge his father's death, and enlisted at the age of 16 years, a mere stripling youth. When he was ready to march the neighbors proposed to have his gun and equipments weighed, and then weigh the boy. The result was that the boy weighed one pound less than the burden he had to carry. He could not endure long marches and carry so much weight. His gun was exchanged for a drum and he did good service for four years as a drummer. His deafness was caused by standing too near the discharge of

cannon in a hard fought battle. He was known as "deaf Jake." His brothers also, were soldiers from the commencement in the same war. John, sen. and John, jr. were in the French and Indian War. Samuel, sen. was in the Revolutionary war and was present with Col. Ethan Allen at the capture of Fort Ticonderoga.

Huntington, who married a daughter of John Laughton, sen., was a cruel tory. The family of his wife's brother, Samuel, sen., who was then a soldier, were short of grain. They heard that Huntington, who was living in Warwick, Mass., had grain to sell, and sent Samuel, jr., a boy of 16 or 17 years of age, to that town, a two days journey on horseback, to buy rye of him. The boy was instructed to stop over night at some place near his uncle's for fear that he might not be kindly received. Next morning he started early and arrived at Huntington's just after breakfast and found there six British officers, who had been his guests over night and were preparing to leave. Huntington was giving them information which he had gathered about the rebels in the army and at their homes, saying that his wife's folks were all rebels and some of her brothers were then in the rebel army. The officers mounted their steeds and rode away. When he went into the house, his wife reproved him for speaking to the officers, as he did, about her relatives. Her reproof added fuel to his hot temper, and he cursed and swore that he would give the British all the information he could gather, telling his wife that, if any of her brother Sam's boys

should come into his house, he would take his gun and blow his brains out. Young Laughton heard his threat and thought it time to do his errand with the tory and be off. He bought two bushels of rye, paid him the money and left without being recognized by the family. They were too much excited to ask his name, and his morning visit did not raise a suspicion that he had come any great distance.

Huntington never allowed his wife to visit any of her relatives after the war. Her parents once made her a visit, but he was so much displeased about it that they never had an opportunity to see their daughter again.

Susanna Laughton, who married Thomas Davenport for her first husband, had by this marriage two children, Lucy and Pardon. When Lucy was about 6 years of age, her father went to New York to get work and never returned. His daughter lived in the family of Isaac and Elizabeth Boyden until she was 18 years old, and afterwards married Clark Knight. Pardon, her brother, went to Newfane to live, married, and had a large family. One of his sons, Alonzo C. Davenport, is now (1883), a merchant in Brattleboro.

Capt. Samuel Laughton, jr., once the boy who went to Warwick for rye, was born Jan. 5, 1758, and m. Anna, dau. of Capt. Leonard Spaulding, born in Putney, Apr. 7, 1767. Of their children, Margaret m. Thomas Boyden; Anna m. 1st, Jonathan Tenney, 2d, Nathaniel Herrick; Roswell died in childhood; Wealthy did not marry; Electa m. Rodney Laughton; Susanna m. Wm. Chase; Betsey m. Benj. But-

terfield; Persis m. Nathaniel Bixby; Samuel and Sally never married.

Mrs. Isaac Boyden, the daughter of John Laughton, jr., often told her grandchildren and others, the following Revolutionary story :

Her father and family then lived near Boston, and when the British troops were landing in that city, a man rode past their dwelling at full speed, on horseback, just as they were rising early in the morning, calling, "To arms! To arms! The British are landing in the harbor. Be ready to march immediately." All was excitement. Her father put the guns in order, and told his two sons to get what lead they could find and run it into bullets. The number of balls were not sufficient, and Mrs. Laughton took from the table a pewter basin and had it made into bullets. The girls cut patches for wads, while the mother got breakfast. Very little was eaten and the father and two sons were soon on the march for conflict. Instructions had been given for the mother and daughters to get sheets ready for bandages and scrape what lint they could. It was a wise precaution, for bandages and lint were needed before sunset. This event was June 17, 1775, and the battle scene was on Bunker Hill. On that day, Mr. Laughton and his two sons saw the brave Dr. Joseph Warren fall mortally wounded.

John, 3d, son of John, jr., married Lucy Chase, of Newfane, where he went to live, and had several children. Solomon and John were two of his sons. John was born about 1760, and married about 1791, Sally Black. The parents lived with their son, Solomon, during the decline of life. The father died and was buried in Newfane; the mother, who survived, was brought on a bed, she being quite sick, to Dummerston, and lived with her son, John, until her death. She was buried in Newfane. "Aunt" Margaret Boyden worked for the family when she was a girl and took care of Mrs. Laughton during her last

sickness. John and Sally (Black) Laughton (or Lawton as they spell the name) were the parents of Solomon, b. Sept. 3, 1793, Asa, John, Sally, Franklin, and Mary Jane.

The wife of Samuel Laughton, sen., was often called on to visit the sick, as there were few physicians in those days. She responded to all the calls for aid in sickness, and often went in winter time on snowshoes across the lots to visit families 2 or 3 miles away. On one occasion she visited a sick woman whose husband had not got reconciled to the destruction of the tea in Boston harbor. Having brought some tea with her for the sick woman, she watched her opportunity to steep it while the man was out at work, gave it to her patient and then drank some herself. Before she had finished her cup, the man came in, smelt the tea and stormed furiously, saying it cost too much human blood, to drink it, it was like drinking human blood and he would not have tea used in his house. Mrs. Laughton could not be frightened and deliberately finished drinking her tea in the presence of the enraged man.

DEA. THOMAS LAUGHTON

was a soldier in the French and Indian war, which begun in 1754 and lasted 6 years. On one occasion he was pursued by Indians, and in endeavoring to escape, was obliged to cross a swamp. The passage was difficult, as the mud and water were quite deep in many places. One of the worst places, he crossed on a log. When he was near the opposite side of the swamp, he discovered the Indians were ahead of him and, in fact, had surrounded him. He retraced his steps immediately to the log on which he had crossed a few minutes before, and secreted himself beneath it in the water. He remained there a long time, and in order to breathe, he kept his nose just out of the water close behind the log, so that he escaped the notice of the passing Indians. They

crossed and recrossed the log under which he was secreted without discovering him although they had a little dog that crossed on the log with them. Mr. Laughton enlisted in the Revolutionary war, but his son,

NATHANIEL LAUGHTON,

took his father's place and served as a substitute for his father. He was killed at the battle of White Plains, Oct. 28, 1776. It was only a partial engagement, but the Americans were obliged to retreat. In endeavoring to escape across the fields, he jumped over a fence and, by accident dropped his gun. He thought it not safe to go on without his gun and returned to secure it. He was not seen, after that, by his fellow soldiers, and they concluded he was killed by the enemy.

Dea. Laughton moved to this town from "Old Rutland," Mass., near the close of the Revolutionary war. He died Nov. 12, 1814, aged 83. Rebecca his wife died Jan. 12, 1818, aged 82.

John Laughton, his son, m. Sally Miller, Jan. 1, 1795, d. Apr. 27, 1823, aged 82. His wife d. Jan. 24, 1853, aged 81.

His son, Thomas Laughton, was born Jan. 3, 1796, and died Aug. 25, 1863, aged 67 years.

JACOB LAUGHTON AND LYDIA CROSBY

were married Aug. 14, 1787, he died Aug. 29, 1852, aged 91, she died Apr. 15, 1837, aged 79 years. Children: Ephraim, b. Feb. 15, 1788; Joel and Jonathan, b. May 22, 1789. Jonathan d. Oct. 23, 1876, aged 87. Rodney, b. Apr. 25, 1791; Lydia b. Jan. 10, 1793; Almira, b. Jan. 10, 1796; Laura, b. June 29, 1797; Ja-

cob, b. July 1, 1798, d. March 13, 1870, aged 70. Lydia Bosworth, his wife, died March 31, 1877, aged 75 years.

LEMUEL PRESSON.

a Revolutionary soldier, one of the early settlers in this town who enlisted at Deerfield, Jan. 1776, was promoted to sergeant in Co. of Capt. Wilkinson, Regt. of Col. James Reed, of Mass. line, was in Canada and the northern department, and was discharged at Old Ticonderoga Nov. 3, 1776, in consequence of a rupture resulting from a wound.

He married Lydia Hildreth, probably a sister of Joseph Hildreth, jr., who d. May 22, 1812, aged 65; children:

Samuel, b. May 24, 1779, m. Phœbe Warner of Brattleboro, June 5, 1800—as recorded on town register. Mr. Sheldon reports Susan Thomas as his wife.

Lemuel, b. Mar. 8, 1785, m. Betsey Burnham, Sept. 22, 1811. He d. Mar. 30, 1859. John Presson now living in town was his son.

Submit b. Feb. 20, 1787, m. probably, Jacob Estey.

The late Presson Stearns' mother, of Chesterfield, N. H. was a daughter of Lemuel Presson. Lydia, his wife, died Mar. 1, 1787. He m. 2d, March 25, 1788, widow Anna (Lawton) Temple, and their children were:

John and Esther, twins, b. Jan 20, 1789;

Aaron and Hannah, twins, b. June 26 and 27, 1791.

William Emerson and Betsey, twins, b. Aug. 7, 1793.

John m. Eliza, dau. of John M. Field and removed to Warwick. Esther m. Benjamin Dennis. Aaron m. Achsah, dau. of John French, of Hollis, N. H. Hannah m. July 5, 1813, Otis French. Wm. Emerson m. Polly Brooks. Betsey m. ——— Greenwood.

Mary, b. 1795, m. Leonard Smith.

Joseph, b. Nov. 27, 1798, became a clergyman and settled in New York.

Sally, b. Dec. 31, 1800, m. George Smith. Philana, b. Aug. 30, 1803, m. Ebenezer Dennis.

Lemuel Presson died Dec. 12, 1820, aged 67. His second wife, Anna, died about 1855 aged 97.

BEMIS FAMILY.

Joseph Bemis, born in 1619, was in Watertown, Mass., in 1640; d. Aug. 7, 1684. By Sarah, his wife, he had 9 children.

Philip Bemis, probably a grandson of Joseph, who settled in Watertown, was in Cambridge in 1723, m. Elizabeth Lawrence, Nov. 21, 1723; removed to Westminster, Mass., 1738, was the third settler in that township. His children, born in Cambridge, were baptised: Philip and William, Nov. 13, 1726; David, July 30, 1727; Abigail, July 25, 1731; Edmond, Oct. 22, 1732; Zacheus, July 25, 1736:

David m. Mary, great-granddaughter of Henry Dunster, first president of Harvard College. He became a Baptist minister, known as Elder Bemis, who died 1813, aged 86. His children were John, Joseph, Benjamin, Elias, Abner, Levi, Asa, Samuel, and Sarah, most of whom, if not all, settled in Dummerston.

John, b. June 13, 1753, m. 1st, Abigail, sister of Henry Stevens of this town, who d. 1782 $\text{\AE}$ 27; 2d, Jemima, dau. of Elder Daniel Whipple, the first Baptist minister in Vermont, who died 1789, $\text{\AE}$ 97, and was buried at Brattleboro. Children by the first marriage: Benjamin, m. Rebecca Dickinson, resided at Bath, enlisted and died in the regular army; Abigail, m. May 1, 1806, Joseph Hildreth, jr., had children, George, John, and Arazina; Lucy m. John Streeter and settled in Lis-

bon, N. H.; by 2d marriage, John, jr., Daniel W., David, Stephen, William, Emeline, Melinda, and Catherine.

John, jr., m. 1st, Rhoda Bebee, July 5, 1807. Children: Roxana, married Charles Butler, who was drowned in the Connecticut river in 1838; John Bradley m. Electa Boyden; 2d, Dolly Pettis; 3d, Patience Wright.

Daniel W. m. Melindy Goddard; children: Melinda, Anna, Orpha, and Sumner. A few years before his death he removed to Hinsdale, N. H.; died 1867.

David m. Rhoda Sargeant, Feb 13, 1817. Children: Erastus, Daniel G., Samuel N., and Horace. Erastus was a physician, and m. Ruth McCullough, and settled in Pennsylvania. Daniel G. m. 1st, Amanda M. Bemis, 2d, her sister Melvina A. He was killed instantly by the falling of a tree in 1864.

Samuel Newell, physician; graduate of Vt. Medical College in 1848, married Louisa R. Miller in 1851; settled in Stanford, 1852; representative in legislature 1854, '55, '65, again in 1874; removed to Dummerston, 1869; resident 12 years, with extensive practice; removed to Brattleboro in 1881.

Horace, lawyer; studied with Asa Keyes of Brattleboro; m. 1st, Caroline S. Bruce; removed to N. Y.; m. 2d, Sarah Washburn. Stephen married Sophia Daniels.

William m. 1st, Isabella Houghton, 2d, Marinda Willard; 3d, Dolly Sargeant. He died 1868. William H., his son, soldier, died in late war of Rebellion.

Emeline m. Nathan Applebee, Aug. 31, 1812; settled in Littleton, N. H.

Melinda m. David Daily; lived in Newbury.

Catherine m. Dr. Sewall Walker; d. in 1872.

John Bemis, sen. was a Revolutionary soldier; came from Brattleboro to this town before 1792; died in 1835, aged 83; Jemima, his wife, d. in 1830,

JOSEPH BEMIS

was in the Continental service at the age of 17. He wintered at Valley Forge with Washington's army in 1777. One night he stood on guard over a house in which Gen. Washington was an inmate. At drybreak, the General came out and said, "Pretty cold morning is'nt it, soldier? Do you suppose a little peach brandy would hurt you? "I think not," replied Bemis. The General sent him the brandy. On another occasion Washington wished to pass into camp where Bemis was on guard. He halted the General, presented his gun and called for the countersign. "You can let me pass," said Washington, "I am one of the officers." "You must give the password first" said the soldier. "You have a fine gun there soldier." "Yes," replied Bemis, "Guess I can kill an Indian six or eight rods off. Stand out there; you can tell." The General held out his hat, showing the countersign inside, and was allowed to pass on. As he went by, he slapped Bemis on the shoulder and said, "I wish I had a whole regiment of soldiers like you."

Joseph Bemis, born in 1759: married Jemima Stoddard. Children: Polly, b. June 29, 1781, m. Nathaniel Attridge, Jan. 24, 1802; Cynthia, b. Dec. 20, 1783, m. Joel Chandler, Dec. 6, 1804; Joseph Jr., b. Aug. 5, 1786, m. Abigail Hadley, Dec. 3, 1807;

Sibyl, b. Nov. 26, 1789, m. Ebenezer Hadley, Oct. 6, 1814; Asa, born 1795, d. 1799;

Joanna, b. Apr. 8, 1797, m. Rufus Hadley. Mr. Bemis settled on the farm now owned by Luke T. Bond. He died Aug. 16, 1837, aged 78; Jemima, his wife, d. June 15, 1842, aged 89.

Joseph Jr. lived on the parental farm many years; removed to New York, and now living in his 98th year. Ch:

Priscilla, b. 1808, m. George Dickinson: Edwin B. m. 1st Eliza Ann, dau. of Joseph Duncan Esq., 2d Ann Crossfield;

Louisa E. m. Alexander Dickinson; Lewis m. Naomi Cushman; Jesse m. Parmelia Cole; Abigail died young. Mary Ann m. John Emerson; Jane E. m. James Peabody; Harriet S.; Sarah m. Demmison Wilson.

Joshua Bemis, a Revolutionary soldier with Joseph Sen., probably a cousin, m. Joanna —, about 1783. Ch: Joanna and Abigail (twins), b. 1785, Polly, Bezina, Ira, Stephen, Olive, Sibyl, Ira 2d., Betsey and Beman.

Benjamin, brother of Joseph Sen. m. Olive Baldwin Mar. 14, 1793. She was born Aug. 23, 1769, and after her father's death, her mother m. Benjamin Jones Jr. Apr. 8, 1774.

Elias Bemis, b. July 15, 1767, m. Experience Kendrick, Jan. 12, 1789. He died June 2, 1806, from exposure after having the measles. The grief of his wife for him, made her partially insane. She married 2d Samuel Willington, July 14, 1808.

The children of Elias were Lemuel K., b. Oct. 22, 1790; Abner, b. 1792, m. Bolivia Tracy; Clarissa, born Mar. 28, 1794, m. Jonathan French; Sally, m. Asa Miller; Lavina, m. Edward Whitney; Elizam. Loran Smith;

Lemuel K. m. Feb. 23, 1813, Betsey, dau. of Elijah Buck, a Revolutionary soldier. Children: Mandana, Betsey, Maria, Cyrene, Willis, and Lemuel.

Abner Bemis, a Baptist minister, m. Katie Freeman and settled in Halifax,

Levi m. and removed to New York. Asa went West, but returned to Dummerston. Samuel m. Betsey Bemis, his cousin, Oct. 29, 1794. She was a

dau. of Samuel, who m. Elizabeth Robinson of Lexington, Mass. Sarah m. Paul Dickinson, Dec. 13. 1796.

SAMUEL STEARNS, M. D., LL. D.

Dr. Samuel Stearns became a resident of Dummerston about 1796, and practiced medicine in this town several years. He was of a roving character and, previous to his residing in Vermont, had traveled in nine of the American states, and in England, Scotland, Ireland, and France. He was born in Lancaster, Mass., in 1747, and was, as expressed in his own language:

"early taught by parents and ministers to fear God and honor the king. I was also instructed in the various branches of grammar, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, navigation, surveying, astronomy, music and medicine. I always had a natural inclination to do good; to walk in the paths of righteousness, and to shun vice and immorality."

When quite young, he removed with his parents to Paxton, an adjoining town, where, at the age of 26, he engaged in the practice of medicine and compiling and publishing almanacs. His medical practice was fair, and his fame as an astronomer led many of the inhabitants to consult him on the turn of future events. Nothing had occurred to change the current of his existence till after the Revolutionary war. He was suspected of being disloyal to the American cause and it became evident that he was a tory. For that reason his practice fell off and his friends deserted him, except those who were loyal to the king. He did not flee from the royal lines, but chose to remain and endure the sneers and insults, which were freely bestowed upon him, until 1780, when he was arrested. His experience for the next seven years is given in his own words in a petition dated, Brattleboro, July 18, 1799, and addressed to his Excellency Robert Liston, Philadelphia, Penn.,

which was the seat of U. S. government at that time, and by him to be transmitted to the king:

"To the King's Most Excellent Majesty:—

The petition of Samuel Stearns most humbly,—That when the unhappy dissensions commenced between Great Britain and your Majesty's American colonies, he was an inhabitant of Paxton, in the county of Worcester, in the province of the Massachusetts Bay, where he followed the practice of physic and the making of astronomical calculations. That a number of years he suffered persecution in consequence of his loyalty to Your Majesty, and attachment to the British government, was made a prisoner on the twenty-third day of September. A. D. 1780, accused of holding a traitorous correspondence with, and affording aid and comfort to the enemy, supposed to be Your Majesty's armies, but was liberated by giving bonds for his appearance before the Supreme Judicial court in April following. That on the third day after he was thus recognized he received information that his adversaries had issued a second warrant with the design to put him in close confinement, and finding that his life was in great danger, fled for protection to Your Majesty's army, then at New York. That he resided within the British lines, during the remainder of the war, and Congress having ratified the treaty of peace between Great Britain and America, he returned to said Paxton in the year 1784, with a design to collect sundry debts due to him and ascertain the value of the property he had left and remove his family to Nova Scotia. That although it had been in the 6th article of said treaty, that no prosecutions would be commenced against any person, etc., for, or by reason of the part he had taken in the war; and that no person would on that account, suffer any future loss or damage, either in person, liberty or property, yet in less than two days after his return he was seized and imprisoned in the goal in said county of Worcester, under the pretence of being brought to trial, in consequence of the accusations

already mentioned. That, without any trial, without the finding of any bill against him, and without his being allowed anything to eat, drink or wear, at the expense of the county or state (water excepted) he suffered two years and eleven months confinement in a very disagreeable prison, although it had been customary to allow states' prisoners something for their subsistence even if they had been thieves, highway robbers and murderers, and although he frequently petitioned the general court or assembly of the commonwealth of Massachusetts praying for liberation and the enjoyments of those rights which were granted to him as one of Your Majesty's subjects in the definitive treaty of peace between Great Britain and America. That, for a long time he was treated with neglect and contempt, but was at last discharged from confinement on the 28th day of July, 1787, by order of said General Assembly. Then he was liberated in a very distressed condition, being destitute of house and the common necessities of life, but went with his claims for the loss of his houses, lands, etc.. to Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, in hopes it was in the power of the commissioners appointed by Your Majesty to inquire into the losses, services and sufferings of the American loyalists, to grant compensation. That he found that it was not in the power of the commissioners to receive his claims because they had not been delivered to them previous to the beginning of May, 1786, at which time he was in prison: He, therefore, went to Great Britain, petitioned for relief and had some compensation granted for what he had suffered in the time of the war, but not anything that he knows of, for his sufferings since the establishment of peace.

That he returns his sincere thanks to Your Majesty for those favors, and further begs leave to mention that he returned to America in the year 1791; and having been informed that the commonwealth of Massachusetts had paid for his board whilst he had been a states' prisoner, went into that government to visit his friends in the year 1793, when he was unexpectedly seized and impris-

oned in the goal in the county of Bristol, for not paying said board. That he suffered four days, eighteen hours and fifteen minutes close confinement in said county of Bristol, and lost by this prosecution 141 pounds, 16 shillings and 6 pence, sterling. He also lost, when imprisoned in Worcester, 273 pounds, 19 shillings and 9 pence, sterling, in consequence of his non-appearance before the Supreme Judicial Court, when he resided within the British lines in the time of war, the greatest part of which sum was paid to the said commonwealth by his bondsmen, who were also imprisoned. That said imprisonment also prevented his collecting the debts that were due to him in said state, which amount to 368 pounds, 6 shillings and 6 pence, sterling, including the principal, which, joined to, amount to 784 pounds, 2 shillings and 9 pence, besides the two years, eleven months, four days, eighteen hours and fifteen minutes imprisonment which he has suffered repugnant to the requisitions of the articles of peace. That he has petitioned to Your Majesty's commissioners in Philadelphia, and these appointed by the President and Senate of the United States of America, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of all losses and damages as divers merchants and others. Your Majesty's subjects have sustained in consequence of their being debarred by sundry lawful impediments from collecting their debts in said states, praying that they the said commissioners, would aid and assist him in obtaining compensation, but they esteem themselves as not empowered to act upon the subject because his imprisonment is considered not as lawful but as an unlawful impediment to his collecting his debts. That he understands that a number of Your Majesty's subjects in Nova Scotia and elsewhere, who formerly belonged to Massachusetts, are debarred from receiving compensation for their debts in the same manuer, although it does not appear by the records that the General Assembly of Massachusetts ever repeated the laws they made in the time of war for the purpose of protecting the American loyalist, and which were repugnant to the

definitive treaty of peace between Great Britain and America, till the year 1787. That it appears by an article of Congress passed in the year 1794, that no foreigner is allowed to sue any state within the limits of the United States of America. Therefore, he sees no way to obtain compensation for the injuries and abuses that he has received than that of imploring Your Majesty's most gracious aid and assistance. He therefore prays that Your Majesty will be pleased to aid and assist your petitioner, and all others, Your Majesty's loyal subjects, who have been injured by violations of the treaty aforesaid, "for whom no provisions appear to be made at present for their relief" in obtaining compensation of the United States in such a way and manner as Your Majesty in your wisdom may see fit.

Sworn before me this 23d of July, 1799,
 Luke Knowlton,
 Member of the Honorable Council for the State of Vermont in America and Justice of the Peace throughout the State."

The five or six years succeeding his release from imprisonment, in 1787, were spent in various parts of the United States and Europe. In 1789, he was for a short time engaged in editing the Philadelphia Magazine. He published an almanac which was printed in Bennington. In 1790, he published a work entitled "A Tour in Holland, by an American." It was printed in Worcester, Mass., though he was then in Europe. In 1791, he had published in Dublin a work entitled "Dr. Stearns's Tour from London to Paris." His "American Oracle" was published in New York, in 1791. It was printed for, and sold by Hodge & Campbell, & Co.

In this book, he states that he is the author of a treatise entitled "The Mystery of Animal Magnetism Revealed to the World." In 1801, he published by subscription "The American Herbal." It contains the names of subscribers, mostly in Vermont and New

Hampshire. In the "American Oracle," under the head of chronology, is the following item:

"Dec. 29, 1782, Dr. Stearns, having made the calculations, publishes the first Nautical Almanack that ever was printed in America."

That credit is accorded to him at the present time. His "New Hypothesis Concerning the Cause of the Aurora Borealis" was formed while he was in Vermont, as thus recorded in the Oracle.

In the evening of the 26th of January 1788, as I was sitting in a large room in the state of Vermont, the weather being very severe, a cat jumped into my lap, whose hairs were stiffened with the cold; and, as I stroked them I observed that they emitted coruscations, and I began to conclude that they were the electrical fluid."

In a few minutes afterwards, he noticed the Northern Lights and reasoned that the atmosphere might likewise emit sparks, or electrical light, if it is properly stiffened with the cold, and agitated by the different currents of air. When in London, Jan. 27, 1791, he wrote a poem to commemorate his new theory of the Northern Lights.

The Oracle comprehends an account of recent discoveries in the arts and sciences. In it he records.

"Jan. 26, 1790, Dr. Stearns receives a letter from Dr. Herschel, informing that Mrs. Herschel, sister to the Doctor discovered a comet on the 7th instant."

Thus it is known that William Herschel LL.D., F.R.S., the celebrated astronomer, married a sister of Doctor Stearns.

In the Boston Athenaeum Catalogue, Samuel Stearns is credited with his degree M. D. and LL.D. It has been stated that he obtained his degree in England, but it is not known that he was a graduate from college. He says in his preface to the American Oracle, dated New York, Sept. 12,

1791, that philosophy, the liberal arts and sciences have been the objects of his early and unremitting study. The practice of physic, and the making of astronomical calculations engaged his attention for upwards of twenty years. He had a familiar acquaintance with the latest and most approved authors upon the liberal and mechanical arts and sciences, attended lectures upon physiology, chemistry, magnetism, electricity, optics, astronomy, and other branches of natural and experimental philosophy.

He invented a Tide-table for the Sea Ports of the North American continent, was astronomer for the Provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick: also, for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the State of Vermont.

Dr. Stearns was married before 1780, and his wife was not living at the time of his first imprisonment, for, while in jail, he wrote a poem, dated July 15, 1786, advertising himself for sale as a widower. He married twice while living in Dummerston. The second wife, Sarah, died in this town and was buried near the grave of Capt. John Metcalf. The following inscription was copied from the slate stone erected to her memory:

"The Honorable Mrs. Sarah Stearns, the amiable Consort of the Hon. Samuel Stearns, One of the Senators of the University of Aberdeen in Scotland, Physician and Master of the Canon and Civil Laws, died in this Town, Oct. 14, 1801, aged 54 years 10 months and 22 days."

The same inscription is recorded on the town book. His third marriage is recorded in the same book. The lady was the widow of Alexander Kelly, Sen. he died Jan. 15, 1803. She was the widow Albee when married to Mr. Kelley, Mar. 13, 1797, and her former residence was Bellingham, Mass.

Dr. Stearns was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Kelley, of Dummerston, Nov. 10, 1803, by Samuel Mead, Rector of the Church in Alstead, N. H., in the presence of the following witnesses,—Jason Duncan, Sarah Duncan, Jabez Butler, Experience Butler, Delia Butler, Thomas Lewis, Mehitable Lewis, Thankful Grever, Polly Town, Mary Grimmell and Philenda Smith. In the marriage certificate, he states that he was "one of the Royal Pensioners of the Kingdom of Great Britain." Thus it appears that he was successful in petitioning the king for aid.

Dr. Stearns while a resident of Dummerston, lived in the east part of the town. In 1804, he occupied what has since been called the "Birchard place." He owned one-half acre of land and one-third of the store. Jabez Butler and Asa Houghton owned the remaining two-thirds. He sold the land and his share in the store, the same year, to Butler and Houghton. The store was 40 by 60 ft. and was the first one burned on that site, when occupied by Roger Birchard. Asa Houghton, born in Bolton, Mass., Feb. 3, 1775, was a nephew of Dr. Stearns. He was in trade in this town but died in Putney, Sept. 10, 1829, where he has a daughter now living. He was an uncle of Simon W. Houghton, Esq. of Putney.

Dr. Stearns had a sister, Martha Stearns, who married Simon Houghton grandfather of Simon W. Houghton, Esq. now living in Putney. She was born in Lancaster, Mass., May 30, 1750, died Apr. 3, 1823. Her husband was born Oct. 15, 1737. Both died in Bolton, Mass., a town taken from Lancaster.

A lady now living in Dummerston, nearly 88 years old remembers the Doctor quite well. He was called to see her mother, who was sick of a fever, and

she describes him as a nice looking man. His hair was white and combed straight back from his forehead and worn in a quene. During his visit to the sick woman, the doctor looked in the mirror two or three times to see whether his hair was all right.

Just how long he was a resident in this town is uncertain. His home was in Brattleboro at the time of his death. In the northwest corner of the cemetery south of Brattleboro village is a slate-stone bearing the following inscription:

*Sacred to the Memory of
Samuel Stearns, LL.D., who
Died Aug. 8, 1810 aged 63 years.
Self-taught.*

*Nature was his preceptor, philosophy
His mistress, and astronomy his prompter.
Disappointment ever succeeded his best
Endeavors; he deserved better.*

*Ingratitude was the reward of his labors.
Peace to his ashes.*

Note: Dr. James Conland of Brattleboro is entitled to much credit for looking up the history of Sam'l Stearns. The writer of this sketch is much indebted to him for valuable information taken from a paper read by him before the Brattleboro Professional club and published in the Vermont Phoenix, June 8, 1883.

Dr. Samuel Stearns was an inhabitant of this town many years. His torryism made it unpleasant for him to remain with the patriotic citizens of this town and he left for Canada and remained till peace was declared, after which he again returned. Before his return he spent a few years in England where he had the degree of LL.D. conferred on him. He was born at Lancaster in 1736.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE WIDOWER IN JAIL EXPOSED TO SALE.

A NEW SONG. (BY DR. SAMUEL STEARNS.)

Ye ladies all who have a mind
In Matrimony to Engage
With me that's honest good and kind
That is nigh to fifty years of Age.

I am but of a middling Size [Sound
My Limbs are strait, ther'e good and
I have a pair of bluish Eyes,
And with good health I do abound.

I have myself once married been;
It happened in my younger Age;
More than a thousand Days I've seen
Since My companion left the Stage.

My children, they all married be
And all alone I must Remain
Unless that I should chance to See
One that will Marry me again.

Hence, tho' in Prison I'm Confined
I do expose myself to Sale
And Advertise that it is my mind
To Marry tho' I am in Jail

I want a wife that is clean and neat,
That is neither Bashful nor too cold,
Whose shape, Deportment, all complete,
That is not stingy, nor a Scold.

Let such an one now visit me
Whilst in the Prison I'm Confined
And if with me, She can agree
Ourselves, in marriage we will bind.

Some Ladies often almost Cry
Because Confined in Jail I be
And whils't they're even passing by
They dare not stop to Visit me;

Because they think that in these Days.
Some people of them would make sport
If they in such Religious ways
Should once begin the men to court.

The Ladies wish me out of Jail,
Are sorry for my Dismal fate
But as I'm now exposed to sale
I hope they will no longer wait;

But Visit me without delay
That so a Husband they may find
Who to a Wife both Night and Day
Will always be exceeding kind.

Let our Great Men soon make a Law
That the Kind Ladies shall not fall
To often Visit men that Draw
Their fancies, tho' they be in Jail.

FINIS.

Composed by a Prisoner, July 15, 1786.

Note: these verses, written by Samuel Stearns were copied by the writer from the original unpublished poem, long in the possession of J. F. Stearns of Dummerston and given by him sometime before his death, to Dea. Simon W. Houghton. John F. Stearns died Nov. 25, 1872, aged 82, and is supposed to have been a relative of the doctor. The value of these verses is chiefly of a historical character, giving as they do, a description of the doctor in his own language, stating his age and circumstances in life. He

was "nigh to fifty" in 1786, and must have been born in 1736, as Dea. Houghton, his sister's grandson, claims. Therefore his age should have been 73 and not 63, as engraved on the slate-stone. Mrs. Houghton always said that "Poor Samuel," as she was wont to call her brother, was much older than herself, who was born in 1750. Dea. Houghton claims also that Dr. Stearns came to Dummerston several years before 1790, and the claim is made good by the Doctor himself, who says in his book that he was in Vermont in Jan. 1788.

SECOND MARRIAGE OF DR. STEARNS:

ENTRY ON THE TOWN RECORD.

"The Hon. Samuel Stearns, LL.D. one of the Royal Pensioners of the Kingdom of Great Britain, after being lawfully published three Sundays, was on the 10th day of Nov. 1803, legally married by me according to the method practiced by the church of England, to Mrs. Elizabeth Kelley of Dummerston.

SAMUEL MEAD, RECTOR OF THE
CHURCH IN ALSTEAD.

WILLIAM NEGUS

was among the first settlers in this town. His wife was Patience Hiliard, and their children were Polly, b. Feb. 17, 1778, m. John Barnes Dec. 22, 1796; Patience, b. 1781, d. infant; Persis, b. Sept. 19, 1782, m. Oct. 7, 1810, Daniel Newton of Newfane; Joseph, b. 1784, d. infant; Samuel, b. Dec. 7, 1788. Sally, probably a daughter of William Negus, m. Asa Houghton, Aug. 10, 1804.

Three daughters of John and Polly (Negus) Barnes married as follows: Mary Barnes, June 19, 1820, Cornelius Tuttle; Persis, Jan. 23, 1821, Benjamin Tuttle; Martha, Oct. 7, 1821, Joel Tuttle.

John Negus married Lydia —, and their children were Elizabeth, b. Oct. 21, 1787; William, b. Aug. 22, 1789; Lydia, b. Sept. 24, 1791; John, jr., b. Aug. 22, 1793; Sarah, b. Oct. 2, 1795; Polly, b. 1797, d. infant; Patience, b. Sept. 14, 1798; Zeruiah, b. Jan. 20, 1801; Samuel, b. Apr. 5, 1803; Benjamin, b. May 13, 1805; Joseph, b. Apr. 13, 1807; Abigail, b. Oct. 1, 1809, John Ne-

gus, the father of these children, died Sept. 30, 1809.

Elizabeth Negus m. Nathan Davis May 10, 1781. His first wife was Sarah Jones, whom he m. May 26, 1774.

Samuel Negus m. Jan. 30, 1783, Sarah, sister of Enoch Cook. Diraxy Negus m. Thomas Barnes, Dec. 26, 1787.

THOMAS HOLTON,

one of the first five selectmen chosen Apr. 15, 1776, died Dec. 22, 1800, about 75 years of age. His son, Arad Holton, died Oct. 8, 1841, aged 88 yrs. 11 mo. Arad married Anna Haven for his first wife. She died Feb. 1, 1787, aged 28 yrs. 4 mo. Children: Reuben, b. Nov. 9, 1778; Ira, b. Apr. 26, 1780; Arad, b. Sept. 9, 1781; Ariel, b. July 26, 1783; Experience, b. Mar. 20, 1785.

He married his second wife, Rebecca Houghton, May 13, 1787, who died Dec. 17, 1800, aged 35 years. Children: Wranslow, b. Jan. 11, 1788, now living at the age of 91 years; Loudon, b. June 23, 1789; Rebecca and Ira, twins, b. Dec. 23, 1795; Abel, b. Sept. 7, 1800.

He married, 3d, Mrs. Eunice Spaulding, widow of Josiah Spaulding, whose maiden name was Skinner. She died Jan. 21, 1856, aged 85 yrs. 6 mo. Children: Joel, b. May 14, 1803; Eunice, b. Aug. 3, 1808; Denslow, born Aug. 29, 1810.

CAPT. ASHBEL JOHNSON,

a citizen of the town in Revolutionary times, resided in school district No. 4 in the N. E. corner of the town. He was born May 22, 1750, and died Jan. 20, 1823, aged 72. Jail Johnson, his wife was born Mar. 6, 1755. Children:

William, b. Apr. 16, 1773; David, b. Feb. 6, 1775, d. Feb. 22, 1780; Ebenezer, b. Feb. 14, 1777; Lucy, b. Dec. 6, 1778; Martha, born Mar. 29, 1780; Ashbel, b. Jan. 30, 1782; Tabatha, b. Jan. 12, 1784; Ezekiel Porter, born Nov. 20, 1785; Abigail,

b. Mar. 2, 1788; Samuel, born Dec. 29, 1789; Mary, b. Mar. 4, 1792; David Ward, b. Nov. 20, 1793; Stephen, b. Feb. 13, 1796.

EARLY FARMS.

1754.

Col. Josiah Willard of Winchester, N. H., bought Jan. 9, 1754, a share of land in Dummerston belonging to Jonathan Hubbard, Esq., of Townshend, Mass., for £2 Old Tenor Bills. Hubbard was an original grantee. Jan. 23, 1754, John Pierce, a farmer of Winchester, whose name is on the charter, sold a share of land in this town to Col. Willard. John Summers, farmer, of Winchester, sold him the same year his right to a share, as an original grantee. In 1759, Col. Willard bought a share of Elijah Alexander of Winchester.

1764.

Capt. John Kathan bought a whole share of Capt. Samuel Hunt, gentleman, of Northfield, Mass., for £60.

Hunt was a original grantee. At this time Mr. Kathan had occupied the land 12 years. He sold the farm to his son, John, jr., for £400, June 12, 1786.

In the deed the farm is described as a certain tract of land in the N. E. corner of Dummerston, containing 300 acres, "on which I now live, and is one whole right of land deeded to me, the said John Kathan, by Samuel Hunt and surveyed to me by Elisha Root." John Griffin and Willard Moore were witnesses to the deed and were sworn, after the death of Capt. Kathan, by Judge Benjamin Burt of Windham County Court, when the deed was recorded Nov. 26, 1787.

1770.

The proprietors of the township at this time were the heirs of Lieut. William Dummer and Hon. Anthony Stoddard of Massachusetts.

Governor Dummer died in 1761, and Stoddard had died before the granting of deeds in 1770, to the settlers. John, Jeremiah, William, and Susanna Powell were the heirs of Governor Dummer, and Martha, Anthony, and Simeon Stoddard were the heirs of Anthony, deceased. Martha had married John Stevens, and Simeon, not of age, had a guardian named Joseph Jackson. Most of the heirs resided in Boston, but Stevens was, in 1773, a resident of Ashford, Conn. Each lot contained 100 acres, size 160x100 rods.

They were numbered from one to 148 in what is now Dummerston. Each settler paid 5 shillings, as a recording fee, and the consideration for each lot was that certain work had been done on the land, and each purchaser should clear and fence four acres fit for the plough or scythe, also erect and finish a dwelling-house thereon, not less than 20 feet square; also that a house for public worship be built in Dummerston and a minister of the gospel be settled therein within 4 years from the date of the deed, June 26, 1770.

Thomas Clark from Worcester, Mass., bought lot No. 52, that year, but afterwards purchased, June 12, 1783, for 100 "Spanish Milled Dollars," the adjoining lot No. 53, on the north, and lived many years on the place now owned and occupied by J. E. Worden.

Isaac Beard bought lot No. 113, near the present location of West river bridge.

Ezra Robinson's lot, No. 49, was in the south part of the town, east of the "Rice place." He sold a part of his land to Nathan Davis, Feb. 19, 1777, reserving a bridle-path through it to Benjamin Jones's house. Robinson sold,

Oct. 22, 1779, another portion of land to John Rice for \$300.

John Friswell's lot, No. 61 was sold by him to Col. William Boyden, June 26, 1771. It is now Willard Dodge's farm.

John Killbury purchased lot, No. 23, east of Slab Hollow.

John Wilder from Sturbridge, Mass. located on lot No. 97, the east part of which is the old Alvord place. Wilder sold 60 acres of the west part to Jonas Walker from Rutland, Mass., Jan. 8, 1778, for £160.

Hosea Miller settled on lot, No. 54, east of the meeting-house, June 5, 1782, he bought of the proprietors lot, No. 55, north of his homestead, for £60. Wm. O. Miller, postmaster, now owns the farm.

Ebenezer Haven located on lot, No. 14, where Orren Haven now lives. June 5, 1782, he bought of the proprietors lot, No. 24 for £50, the farm has ever since been kept in the family name. Mr. Haven owned one half of lot, No. 29 near Putney on the Connecticut river.

Capt. Isaac Miller, who helped Ebenezer Waters survey the town in 1767, selected lot, No. 11, now known as the Abial Walker farm, where he lived many years. He sold the farm to his son, William Miller, Apr. 29, 1758, for £500.

Samuel Dutton Jr., bought lot, No. 122, up in the Hague, and sold the same to Joshua Walton, March 10, 1783, he, performing the work required of Dutton. June 5, 1782, Mr. Dutton bought of the proprietors, lot, No. 51, one mile south of the meeting-house, where he lived many years.

Alexander Kathan, Esq. settled on lot, No. 15, the well known Kathan farm. At the date of his deed, he had

been a resident of the town 9 years. He owned a part of lot, No. 18, near where Samuel Wheeler now lives. It was bought of Isaac and Asa Sharpe, the Connecticut proprietors, Feb. 18, 1784.

Charles Davenport located on lot, No. 12, known as the John F. Stearns place. Rufus Sargeant bought lot, No. 1, in the S. E. corner of the town and in 1783, bought lot, No. 7, in the next range.

Joseph Millet bought lot, No. 148, in the N. W. corner of the town; owned by Ichabod Knapp in 1782.

John Shepherd Gates bought lot No. 29, near Putney. He sold a part to Ebenezer Haven, Apr. 10, 1780.

John Gates located on lot, No. 32, one half mile from Putney line on the road leading to Brattleboro.

Enoch Cook lived on lot, No. 67, Levi M. Walker now owns the farm, kept in the Cook family four generations now. Mr. Cook sold to his son, Enoch Jr., Apr. 3, 1789. Joseph Temple settled on lot, No. 36, where the Temple family lived many years.

Samuel Laughton located on lot, No. 63, where Austin Laughton now lives. Oct. 9, 1787, he deeded the farm to his sons, Samuel Jr. and Jacob in equal shares.

Benjamin Jones resided on lot No. 44, in the south part of the town, near the Rice place.

Elias Wilder bought lot, No. 47, of Benjamin Gould of Brattleboro, June 27, 1770. The other deeds of that year were dated June 26. Some of the early settlers neglected to have their deeds recorded in the Dummerston books, and deeds granted in 1770, were not recorded for ten and even 14 years after that date.

May 29, 1772, Dr. Stephen Little of Portsmouth, N. H., bought of Meshach Weare of Hampden Falls, N. H.,

three whole shares of land situated in the following township, Viz : Dummerston, Halifax, and Bridgewater, and the same year sold the shares to John, McKesson, a lawyer, of New York City. In 1785, McKesson appointed Jacob Bagley his attorney to sell all his lands in Vermont.

June 5, 1773, Charles Leonard from Worcester, Mass., bought lot, No. 146, in the Hague, of Abraham Taylor of Worcester, and settled on the same. He sold one half the farm to his son, William, in 1776.

June 5, 1774, Joseph Negus of Petersham, Mass., sold lot, No. 81 to William Negus of Granby, Mass., for £25. In 1783, William bought a part of lot, No. 68, east of where he lived, William and John Negus may have been sons of Joseph. [page 69]

January 3, 1774, John Scott and Susanna, his wife, sold a part of lot, No. 22, east of Slab Hollow, to Aaron Brooks. He sold a part of lot, No. 4, to Brooks in 1773. The land in lot, No. 4, is near Connecticut river, east of Alonzo Dutton's farm. Dr. Solomon Harvey and Mary, his wife, who lived on the adjoining lot, south from Brook's, witnessed the deed.

Dec. 26, 1774, Daniel Gates bought lot, No. 65 of the proprietors in Connecticut for £23. The farm is now owned by John Miller. Gates sold a piece of land in 1791, to Cotton Skinner, a shoemaker, who sold the same in 1792, to Nathan Cook. Capt. John Metcalf, gentleman, who married Sarah Taylor of Hinsdale; lived just south of Gates' house, on land which he bought in 1789, he sold his place to Wm. Moore of Greenfield, Mass., also the store near the meeting-house in which Benjamin Estabrook lived many years.

Dec. 19, 1775. [Elijah Town sold part of lot No. 89 to his son, Elijah Jr. He had bought of J. Shepherd Gates and Adam Whitney. It is now the farm of Howard Jones. Gates bought in 1782, lot, No. 28, and the farm is probably where Alanson Gates now lives. He owned lot, No. 32 and sold in 1781, 42 acres to Smith Butler.

May 26, 1776. Joshua Walton sold to Lt. Josiah Allen a part of lot, No. 122, south side of Fall Brook with the benefit of a mill spot for \$176. Walton was a resident of the town in 1770, and had probably bought land of the original proprietors before that date.

1777.

Martha Stephens of Boston, widow of John Stephens, daughter and only heir at that time of Hon. Anthony Stoddard; gave Dec. 9, a deed and release of certain undivided land in Dummerston, reserving sales previously made by her husband, to Jonathan Amory, a merchant of that city for £2600.

Benjamin Estabrook from Rutland, Mass., bought of Wm. Negus, carpenter, one half of lot, No. 81 for £70; located near Black mountain and recently owned by Josiah Dodge.

Samuel Dutton sold Jan. 9, to Ephraim Rice from Petersham, Mass., lot, No. 74 for \$500. Now called the Rice farm. Mr. Dutton probably lived on that farm before buying of Jonathan Knight in June, following. John Rice sold Oct. 23, to Amos Rice from Petersham, Mass., lot, No. 52 for \$700. This farm may have been the Samuel Duncan place. John, also, sold Ephraim Rice 30 acres in 1783.

John Scott sold, Mar. 17, to John French, miller, the eastern half of lot, No. 38 in Slab Hollow for £20. The boundary line began at the "L6g Bridge" below, "and running as the

road runs till you get eight rods above the grist-mill dam, then westerly a straight line, so as to take half of said lot." French sold in 1784, to his son, John Jr., 23 1-2 acres "with one half of the grist-mill and mill-spot, one half of the dwelling-house on Joseph Hayward, my son-in-laws' land."

A part of the boundary was "the southeast-east corner of my Log House." Joseph Hayward was a shoemaker. In 1783, French sold Hayward one half his farm-house, grist-mill and mill-privileges. The deed was signed by John French and Mary, his wife. Hayward was married to their daughter, Sarah. Jan. 15, 1784, by Rev. Mr. Goodhue of Putney.

April 7. Jonathan Knight, Esq., bought lot, No. 58 for \$655, with buildings thereon, of Cyrus and Experience Houghton. This is the Simeon Reed farm, and the old buildings were a few rods south of the present dwelling-house on the place. Artemas Knight of Worcester, Mass., sold, Apr. 19, lot, No. 49 to Jonathan Knight, and he sold the same to Samuel Dutton June 9, "for \$600 Bay Currency, or silver at five shillings & eight pence the ounce." In 1780, Jonathan purchased a whole share of land in the township of Cornwall, Vt. of Nathan Foot. Cyrus Houghton, who sold his farm to Mr. Knight, was doubtless the father of "Daniel Houghton, killed at Westminster March ye 13, 1775"

March 20. Joshua Walton sold a part of lot, No. 113 to John Crawford, near West river bridge. Mr. Crawford, on account of sickness in 1782, delivered up his property to the selectmen and they were to provide him with "such Necessaries as shall be comfortable for my support" He died in 1785, and William Boyden, Admr. sold his re-

maining estate to Micah French Jr. for \$144.

Sept. 22. Lt. John Wyman from Cambridge, Mass., bought a part of lot, No. 38 of John Sargeant of Brattleboro. He also purchased the same year a part of lot, No. 39 of Asa Sharpe, a proprietor in Connecticut. This farm is now owned by Henry French. Oct. 13, he bought a part of lot, No. 63 of Thomas Clark.

Jonathan Gates of Worcester, Mass., sold June 19, one half of lot, No. 22 to Isaac Miller.

Dec. 9, John Manley sold land to his son, John Jr., near to Jonas Livermore. John Jr., sold a part of the same lot, No. 115 to Seth Hudson, housewright.

Jan. 3, Joseph Hildreth Jr., sold lot, No. 119 to Joseph Covey and Hazael Hooker.

Aug. 16, Thomas Murry sold Capt. Ebenezer Merrick a part of lot, No. 126, on West river road near the land of Oliver Evans.

Sept. 13, Tillotson Miller of Deerfield, Mass., sold lot, No. 34 to Josiah Boyden.

1779.

May 19, John Florida from Shrewsbury, Mass., bought of James Nichols a part of lot, No. 27 on the river road to Putney, for £420.

Nov. 29, Samuel Laughton sold a part of lot, No. 63 to Thomas Laughton, a shoemaker, from Rutland, Mass. Deacon Thomas, as he is called, lived east of Jacob Laughton's, probably where J. Arms Miller now resides.

1780.

Dec. 16, Samuel Dutton sold to his son, David, one half his farm, including half the house, north end, and barn,

one half the stock, farming-tools &c. In 1786, he sold Asa Dutton one half of the farm, and signed an acquittance to Stephen Dutton for one-half the barn in 1789. Asa's half of the farm included one half of the first division of lot, No. 49, "west of the road which runs between the house and barn, as then trod," and the southern half of the second division of the lot. One half the house was deeded to Asa in 1789.

1781.

Benjamin Whitney bought Nov. 1, lot, No. 10, of Daniel Taylor Esq., of Newfaue, for "500 Spanish Milled Dollars." This is probably the farm south of where Alonzo Dutton now lives. Mr. Whitney sold a part of his lot, 15 acres, the same year, to William Boyden.

Apr. 14, Wm. Kelley sold lot, No. 93 to Jesse Manley for \$200 — near the Garduer Knapp place.

Apr. 27, Samuel Duncan, from Guilford, bought 43 acres of Ezra Robinson, near Brattleboro line. Mr. Duncan is reported in 1786, as a miller from Northfield, Mass., when he sold land to Ephraim Rice.

1782

Jan. 18, Jack Freeman sold to John Fuller a farm for \$400, near Isaac Miller's on the Connecticut river road.

Aug. 20, Samuel Norcross, cordwainer, from Putney, bought lot, No. 90, near Putney line, of Samuel Childs and Leicester Grosvenor, the Connecticut proprietors.

June 5, Thomas Holton settled on lot, No. 62, which he purchased of the original proprietors. He sold one half the farm to Arad, his son, and it has been occupied by the Holton family 100 years.

May 13. The proprietors in Boston, of land in Dummerston, gave a power of attorney to Jonathan Mason Jr., and Rufus Green Amory and their names as agents for the proprietors appear on deeds after this date.

Samuel Childs Jr., was a resident of Woodstock, Conn., and Leicester Grosvenor, of Windsor, Mass. They sold several lots to the early settlers.

Daniel Taylor Esq., of Newfane, sold most of the farms in the west part of the town to the first settlers in that locality. He bought several lots in the east part of the town and resold them to settlers.

Dec. 14, Thomas Burnham sold to Oliver Hale from Marlboro, Mass., "the whole of the labor and possession that's done on lot, No. 35, except a small piece that's cleared on the south part of said lot by Parmenas Temple, and a house and about one acre of land on the south west corner of said lot."

Oct. 25, Nathaniel French, son of Nathaniel French of Brattleboro, settled on lot, No. 113, near West river, "it being part of the right of Mr. John White, who was one of the original purchasers of the commissioners appointed by the Province of Connecticut, as by the Antient Deed appears." Mr. French had probably been on the lot some time before the purchase was made.

June 5, Aaron Brooks bought of the proprietors, lot, No. 21, and sold one half the same Aug. 20, to John Fuller. Dea. Adin A. Dutton now resides on the farm. Dan Brooks married Polly Presson of Gilsun, N. H., Aug. 6, 1783, and in 1787, Aaron Brooks deeded him 12 acres in lot, No. 4 east, near the river.

June 5, Joseph Hildreth bought of

the proprietors lot, No. 91 near Spauldings' hill.

June 5, Barzillai Rice purchased lot, No. 56 east of Jacob Laughton's.

Oct. 25, John Miller bought of the Connecticut heirs lot, No. 84, near the Prospect hill.

June 5, Jason Duncan bought of the original proprietors, lot, No. 80, where he settled and lived many years, near the William Negus place.

Mar. 29, Rev. Joseph Farrar bought of Barzillai Rice a part of lot, No. 65, north of the meeting-house. The place was afterward owned by Dr. Sewall Walker and was where he resided at the time of his death.

June 5, Marshall Miller bought of the proprietors, lot, No. 85 where he settled near his brother, John. In 1783, he purchased of Asa Sharpe 40 acres in the adjoining lot, No. 64.

June 5, Beniah Putnam purchased lot, No. 95 and sold one half the same in 1784, to Jonas Livermore.

June 5, Elijah Cook located on lot, No. 87 and sold one half the same to Solomon Cook. Elijah's wife was named Elefe. This farm is located where Asa Laughton lived many years.

June 5, Richard Kelley bought lot, No. 41 one mile southwest from the Hollow.

Nov. 12, Ichabod Knapp sold lot, No. 148 in the northwest corner of the town to Joshua Bemis. In 1787, Bemis bought a part of lot, No. 126 of Capt. Merrick. Knapp sold in 1783, a part of lot, 119, to Thomas Turner of Putney. John Turner bought of Bemis, a part of lot, No. 148 in 1786,

1783.

Apr. 24, Moses Taylor bought of Asa Sharpe lot, No. 68 south of Enoch Cook's lot. The east end of this lot,

30 acres was sold in 1784, to Dan Hibbard by Hosea Miller-

Apr. 28, Dea. Nathaniel Holmes, cordwainer, bought 40 acres taken from the west end of lot, No. 116. Josiah Packard purchased on the same day the remaining 60 acres in lot, 116. The farm was afterwards owned by Deacon Daniel Walker.

Apr. 22, Asa Sharpe of Pomfret, Conn., sold Lemuel Davenport 60 acres in lot, No. 64, one-half mile north of the meeting-house. He also sold Apr. 24, 50 acres in lot, No. 60, next to Putney line, to Jabez Butler, now probably, Howard Jones' farm. Sharpe sold Jesse Hildreth, April 21, lot, No. 3, near the Slate Quarry.

Capt. Ebenezer Merrick bought Apr. 16, of Josiah Willard of Winchester, N. H., one whole share of land originally granted to John Pierce, a charter proprietor; located near West river, Apr. 21, Sharpe sold Cornelius Jones lot, No. 50, about 1 1-2 miles south of Hosea Miller's.

Mar. 19, Richard Kelley sold Wm. Kelley one half of lot, No. 41, and Apr. 22, Sharpe sold William Kelley 1-2 of of lot, No. 42, in vicinity of William Knapps' place.

Mar. 7, Lieutenant Daniel Kathau, housewright, bought one-half of lot, No. 12. This land is east of where Roger Birchard's store was burned.

Apr. 29, Nathaniel French of Brattleboro bought lot, No. 5, probably now a part of Samuel Wheeler's farm.

May 14, Parmenas Temple sold John Bennett his lot, No. 35. Oliver Hale had made considerable improvements on this lot and Bennett paid him £95 for his "labor and possession" A clearing made by Temple, also, a house and one

acre of land in the southwest corner of the lot were not sold.

Apr. 21, Sharpe sold Aaron Jones lot, No. 48, south of Samuel Dutton. He also sold Elias Wilder, Nov. 10, one-half of lot, No. 72, a part now of the Stephen Dutton place.

Sept. 19, Ephraim Rice bought lot, No. 76, now Leroy Wilder's farm.

Nov. 12, Ebenezer Hadley bought one-half the adjoining lot, No. 75.

Apr. 26, Ashbel Johnson, carpenter, bought one-half of lot, No. 31, near Putney.

Apr. 22, Sharpe sold Wm. Middle-ditch, one-half of lot, No. 42, east of Samuel Dutton.

Apr. 21, Oliver Hartwell bought 32 acres in lot, No. 50, north of Samuel Dutton.

Apr. 21, Sharpe sold Cornelius Jones lot, No. 6, near Rufus Sargeant.

Apr. 26, Jonas Stockwell from New-fane bought on Dummerston Hill a whole share of land of Colonel Josiah Willard of Winchester, N. H., originally granted in the charter to Elijah Alexander.

May 14, Josiah Temple sold a part of lot, No. 36, to Parmenas Temple.

1784.

Feb. 4, Daniel Sargeant bought of David Bond a part of lot, No. 2, near Rufus Sargeant.

Mar. 5, Dr. Thomas Baker bought of John Scott, 35 acres in lot, No. 38 and lived where Joel Miller now resides.

May 7, Joseph Nourse bought lot, No. 118, near Putney line and West river.

Aug. 11, Rev. Joseph Farrar sold for £140 to the town of Dummerston, his share of land known as the Public lot on which the meeting-house stands, with buildings and improvements thereon, which he claimed by virtue of his

being the first settled minister of the gospel in town.

Mar. 9, Ebenezer Wait, blacksmith, from South Hadley, Mass., bought of Rev. Joseph Farrar five acres in lot, No. 65, on which he built a blacksmith's shop, and in May 1785, he bought a house opposite the shop of Sarah Cutler, wife of Seth Cutler, for \$22; location near the road east of Clark Bacon's house.

Oct. 19, Capt. David Barton and his son, David Jr., bought 50 acres in lot, No. 68, south from Enoch Cook.

Asa French, the same year, sold Abraham Rice lot, No. 135, near Wickopee Hill.

Oct. 15, David Bixby from Leyden, Mass., bought 40 acres in lot, No. 97, west of Jonas Walker.

May 2, Isaac Childe bought a share of land on Dummerston Hill, of Col. Josiah Willard. He sold the same day a part of the land to Stephen Bennett from Brattleboro, for \$200. His son, Orren Bennett, was born and is still living at the age of 90 years, on this place.

Sept. 26, Wm. Sargeant bought land near Capt. John Kathan.

May 20, Dea. Thomas Laughton bought of Barzillia Rice a part of lot, No. 57.

May 17, Capt. Ellis Griffeth bought a lot on Dummerston Hill of Daniel Taylor, and he also sold a lot, May 18, to Seth Briggs in the same locality.

1785.

June 22, Paul W. Hazen and Edward Hazen Jr., from Swansey, N. H., bought of George Atkinson of Portsmouth, N. H., lot, No. 105, on West river road next to Brattleboro line.

July 30, Lieut. Leonard Spaulding bought of Joseph Hildreth, lot, No. 91, in consideration of work performed;

near Putney line. In 1786, Spaulding bought of Joseph Minot of Concord, N. H., his share of land in Dummerston, owned by virtue of James Minott's right as a charter member.

Dec. 24, Capt. Ebenezer Merrick made his "Pitch of land," 200 acres bought of Colonel Willard of Winchester; location on West river road, north of the village. Merrick also made several other purchases of land in that locality and resold to first settlers.

Apr. 14, Samuel Howe bought land near Fall Brook, of Josiah Packard. Zachariah Cutler owned land near the same brook. Abraham Fitts, who lived in that locality bought his land in lot, No. 116, of Packard in 1787. Packard bought land of Isaiah Stone of Townshend. Seth Smith and Hannah, his wife, sold Packard a part of lot, No. 115.

1786.

May 2, Silas Taft sold Solomon Willard of Winchester, N. H., "the gristmill and houses and barns and every building and Fence on 20 acres" for £135; location, West Dummerston village.

Mar. 14, Benjamin and Samuel Presson from Chesterfield, N. H., bought of Micah French Jr. a part of lot. No. 122, up in the Hague.

June 13, Seth Hudson bought of the proprietors lot, No. 94, now the Reuben Walker place, and Reuben Spaulding bought 32 acres of James Manley, west of the same lot.

Aug. 31, Henry Cressy from Chesterfield, N. H., bought 61 acres in lot. No. 34, of Josiah Boyden, joined on Canoe brook.

May 4, John Whipple bought lot, No. 56, south of Jacob Laughton's place. No. 6, Jonathan Page, trader,

at West village, sold his store to Dan Taylor.

Oct. 5, Benjamin Whitney bought 100 acres of John Penhallow, Esq., of Portsmouth, N. H. It was a part of the original right of Richard Wibird, Esq., late of Portsmouth, of whom Penhallow was an heir. Robert Fletcher of Dunstable, N. H., one of the original grantees and Daniel Warner of Amherst N. H., an original grantee, sold each, a share of land in Dummerston to Daniel Taylor.

Dec. 17, Robert Usher of Merrimac, N. H., an original grantee sold his share to James Minott of Concord, N. H.

Mar. 20, Stephen Woodbury, trader, bought of Charles Davenport & Son, one-half the saw-mill on Salmon brook, near the grist-mill of Maj. Josiah Boyden.

1788

Jan. 10, Isaac Burnett bought lot, No. 129 and a part of 109.

Rufus Green Amory, agent for the proprietors in Boston made the following sales November 5, to Isaac and Electa Bigelow, lot, No. 17; Sylvanus and Dorces Ballad a part of No. 35; Asa and Polly Dutton a part of No. 71; Isaac and Elizabeth Boyden, a part of No. 55; Samuel and Jemima Nichols, No. 20; Adam and Lucy Whitney, No. 141; Thomas and Rebecca Laughton, a part of No. 57; Calvin Butler No. 33; Jos. and Jemima Bemis, No. 70; Lycas and Hannah Symonds, No. 140; Jonas and Sarah Livermore, No. 124; Abel and Rebecca Butler, No. 88; Jesse and Bethany Knight, a part of No. 57; Seth and Sarah Duncan, No. 112; Jabez Butler, a part of No. 57; Hosea Miller, No. 145, near Newfane; Lemuel Graham for work done by his father, Andrew Graham,

No. 40, about 3-4 of a mile south of Slab Hollow.

Jan. 4, Timothy Underwood from Srewsbury, Mass., bought land next to Putney line,

Samuel Wakefield and Isaac Taylor bought lot, No. 125, in the Hague. Nov. 25, Jason Duncan bought lot 79, of Amory, where he lived and kept the town clerk's office many years.

1789.

Asa Caryl from Marlboro bought what is now called the Caryl place. July 7, Samuel Porter of Putney bought lot, No. 140, on Dummerston Hill.

July 28, David Pollard, shoemaker, sold all his goods, tools, stock &c. to Timothy Church of Brattleboro.

EARLY ROADS.

The first committee to lay out roads in this town were chosen in Mar. 1771; Samuel Wiswall, Alexander Kathan, and Enoch Cook. At the same meeting, Benjamin Jones and Alexander Kathan were chosen surveyors of highways.

Nov. 23, 1772, the town voted to accept all the roads, as then laid out except the one leading from the meeting-house to Daniel Kathan's. After an adjournment of two hours, during which time all difficulties were adjusted so that when business was again resumed, the town voted "by a grait majority" that the road be accepted as it then run from the meeting-house, past Hosea Miller's down across Salmon brook, by the "Corn Mill" (in the Hollow) out to Daniel Kathan's and the "grate road" leading from Putney to Brattleboro. In 1773, there were only three highway districts in town. For that year, John Shepherd Gates was chosen surveyor for Dist. No. 1 in the eastern part of

the town, Hosea Miller for No. 2 in the central part, and Samuel Dutton for No. 3 in the southern. June 15, 1773, John Shepherd Gates surveyor in No. 1, was instructed to have the inhabitants, living on the road leading to Putney by John Kathan's, work out their share of taxes on that road, exclusive of the road lately laid by J. Shepherd Gates' to Putney. No further record of roads was made on the town books, as now existing, till 1780, when the selectmen laid out a road from William Boyden's, past Thomas Holton's, Samuel Laughton's, down across Salmon brook and up to Lt. Daniel Gates' house where John Miller now lives. That part of the road from the brook to John Miller's is not travelled at the present day. The same year, the road was turned a few rods north of Daniel Gates' and made to run "as strate a course as the land will admit of to the meeting-house."

Before the road was straightened, the course was farther to the eastward. The road extending north to Lt. Spaulding's was probably laid out and accepted in 1772.

In May 1781, the selectmen laid out a road beginning near where Dea. Leroy Wilder now lives, running north-easterly, northerly, then northwesterly, "to the road that leads from West river to the meeting-house." A part of this road is the one now leading past Luke T. Bond's place. The road was turned in 1780, from where Stephen L. Dutton now lives, and laid out down to the road now leading past Hiram Knapp's residence, to Brattleboro.

June 1782, a road was laid out from the house of Nathaniel Haven to Paul Wilson's land, then on his lot to the road "that goes to Shep. h. Gates'."

In 1783, Josiah Boyden had a road

laid out from his house to the road leading past the Temple farm.

The old road from the meeting-house to West river, went south, past Enoch Cook's, where it turned southwest, and then westerly, to the top of the hill, extending down by the Benjamin Estabrook place, straight west, past Benjamin Alvord's and Jonas Walker's place, then northwesterly to the river.

The old road leading east from the meeting-house was changed in 1782, and instead of running on the north side of Thomas Clark's house, where J. E. Worden now lives, was made to run south of his dwelling-house and was several rods farther south than the present road, leading from the common to the top of the hill on the west side of the Salmon brook.

In 1781, the selectmen laid out a road from Rufus Sargeant's place west by Elihu Sargeant's northwesterly to Josiah Kelley's, then north to Richard Kelley's: which is the road now travelled from Parker Morse's, where Rufus Sargeant lived, west by the George Hildreth place, round past the Joseph Nourse farm, even to the Hollow. The river road to Brattleboro, in those times, went from the place now owned by John Presson, over the hill by the Stephen French place, past Samuel Wheeler's, then southerly, coming out at the Willington place now owned by Milton Miller.

The road now running west, above George Knapp's place to West river, was laid out Jan. 16, 1781. The western part, ending near Addison Knapp's house, was laid out in 1783.

The road laid out across Dea. Jesse Manley's land to Putney line, was accepted in 1797. Josiah Spaulding gave a bridle-road through his land to Abraham Farr's house, and it was established in 1797. Abraham Farr liv-

ed south from the Simeon Reed place on Putney west-hill.

In 1797, the town established a bridle-road from Mr. Haven's, to Elijah Brown's also, turned the road from the Rice place to Stephen Dutton's, and accepted one from Daniel Zwear's to the "great road" over West river. No other roads are on record up to 1797, but several more must have been laid out previous to that year.

HOW THE EARLY SETTLERS LIVED.

WHAT THEY ATE: — In all the New England settlements, one common article of food was bean-porridge. It was eaten for breakfast and, oftentimes, for supper. Dinner, usually, consisted of boiled meat and some kind of vegetables, most frequently turnip. These were boiled in a large iron-pot or kettle..

To make bean-porridge, a sufficient quantity of beans were boiled with meat and turnip. When these were removed, the residue with the beans, was made into porridge. In cold weather enough was made at once to last several days. It is said in the old rhyme that it was "best when it's nine days old." However that may be, it was customary every morning, to "hang the kettle on" and serve the porridge smoking hot. After milk became plenty, that, with brown bread was eaten, usually, by families, for their evening meal. The brown bread was baked in a stone or brick oven often built separate from the house. On baking days, when the oven was sufficiently heated, the coals were removed with the "fireslice," and the oven swept clean with the "oven broom." The "bread-peel," a kind of wooden-shovel, was used to place the bread in the oven where it was baked on the bare heated stone or brick. The

grandfathers and grandmothers claimed that no bread baked in a pan or dish ever tasted so sweet as it did when baked as they were accustomed to have it done.

Pumpkins were baked in the same way as bread, and also furnished a common article of food. A ripe pumpkin, having a very hard shell was taken, and a hole was cut in the stem-end some five or six inches in diameter, the piece being kept whole which was taken out. The seeds and all the stringy substance were then scraped out clean. Thus prepared, it was partly filled with new milk and covered with the piece taken out, placed in a well-heated oven and left to bake six or eight hours. It was allowed to cool in the oven, and, when served, was eaten with milk. Some scraped out the pumpkin and ate it in bowls—others turned the milk into the pumpkins and ate from the pumpkins.

Governor Chittenden in his youth often made a hearty meal in this way. Pumpkins were very much preferred to squashes by the early settlers, and few of the latter were raised.

Turnips and parsnips were raised in large quantities and were the most common vegetables. Very few potatoes were grown and scarcely a barrel would be disposed of by a large family in a year. Sweet corn, which is so extensively used at the present day, was unknown, and when corn was wanted to boil or roast in the green state, yellow corn was used. Considerable quantities of wheat were raised, but it was not much used in every-day life. Wheat-cakes were a luxury to be enjoyed when company was present. Barley cakes were eaten, and buckwheat was not much relished except as hoe-cakes and "flapjacks." Boiled and baked Indian puddings were a common diet, and

Judd says in the history of Old Hadley that some families had 365 of these hard boiled puddings in a year. The style of living in "ye olden time" has been celebrated in song.

"Pottage and puddings without eustards and pies,
With turnips and parsnips are common supplies;
We have pumpkins at morning and pumpkins at night,
'Twas not for pumpkins, we should be in a plight."

Great quantities of meats were eaten. These consisted of beef and pork and the wild meats obtained in the forests, such as bear, deer, moose, wild turkeys and smaller game. The streams and rivers abounded in fish of which large quantities were caught and eaten by many families.

WHAT THEY DRANK.

It is granted that cold water was used when nothing stronger could be obtained; but strong drinks were much used, and the grandfathers were full of expedients to make them. Malt beer was a common beverage.

"If barley be wanting to make into malt,
We must then be contented, and think it no fault;
For we can make liquor, to sweeten our lips,
Of pumpkins, and parsnips, and walnut tree chips."

From the settlings in beer-barrels, our grandmothers made "Emptyings," a kind of yeast, so called because the barrels were emptied for the settlings.

Flip, a strong drink, was usually made of beer heated foaming hot with a red hot "loggerhead," and then pouring in a glass of rum. Punch was also a common drink and was passed round to the company in bowls. This kind of drink was so called because it originally contained five ingredients — water, sugar, tea, lemons, and arrack, a kind of spirit. The word means five. Later, rum

was the kind of spirit used, and milk was added to make milk-punch.

Black-strap was a cheap kind of drink and was drank when nothing better could be afforded. It was made of rum sweetened with molasses. Toddy and egg-nogg furnished other varieties of drink. As soon as the people obtained orchards, cider was drank in large quantities by all classes, rich and poor. Hop-beer was also brewed and drank in large quantities. All drinking of the common people was social, all drinking from the same mug or bowl.

WHAT THEY WORE.

Garments for summer were made of tow-cloth or linen spun from flax. Wool was raised in considerable quantities and furnished the materials for winter garments. Carding, spinning, weaving, and coloring were done by the industrious females, and the cloth manufactured into garments and bed-clothing. Flax was raised in large quantities.

Instead of being mown or reaped, it was pulled and the dirt shaken very carefully from the roots. This was by general consent, the work of women and girls. The flax after it was pulled was laid out and rotted for several weeks to make the fibre suitable for breaking and preparing for spinning. The young women of nearly every family could spin and and most of them could weave. The male members of a house-hold usually went barefoot in summer time, and females in some cases went without shoes. The women were very careful of their shoes, and in some instances they would in going to church, carry their shoes, and at some convenient place before arriving, put them on.

Shoemakers or cordwainers, as they were called, were accustomed to go about from house to house, and make for each family in a neighborhood, a year's

stock of boots and shoes, which was called "whipping the cat."

THEIR CONVENIENCES OF LIFE.

The style of living was necessarily simple. Their first houses were rude structures made of unhewn logs. The open spaces between the logs were filled with clay and mud, and the roof was shingled with bark or rived splints.

The interior, usually consisted of one room lighted with one or two small prison-like windows. A rough stone chimney was built at one end of the room, having a fireplace capable of receiving wood 4-feet in length, and children might sit in the corners and look up at the stars. More light was often conveyed into the room from the large chimney than from the dim little windows. One room was made to serve the purpose of kitchen, dining-room, dormitory, and parlor. Later, when boards could be procured, a more comfortable and convenient house was built, generally with two rooms, a board floor and brick chimney, on one side of which was a brick-oven. The most important apartment was the kitchen with its capacious fire-place, andirons and bellows, the crane and pot, suspended from it, showed that the day of stoves had not arrived. The commodious high-backed settle made a comfortable seat protected from the wind, whistling through the crevices. There would be found the spinning-wheel, plied by the good housewife as she found leisure; and the trusty firelock and powder-horn hung over the fireplace ever ready for any emergency.

For dishes, wooden plates were first used, then pewter, and later, "Queen's ware," which were kept in a sort of cupboard called a "dresser."

"THE LIGHT OF OTHER DAYS,"

was the tallow-candle or tallow-dip as it was often called. Later, the oil-lamp

came into use, and lastly, kerosene and gas. Matches had not been invented, and the utmost precaution had to be taken lest their fires should go out. Fire was kept by burying a brand deep in the ashes. When the fire was out, it was necessary to obtain it from some neighbor or strike a light with the aid of flint and steel. The invention of "locofoco" matches was hailed with delight.

The line of distinction between the rich and poor, the cultivated and uncultivated, was more distinctly drawn in the early days than at the present time. They were very careful to give no titles where they were not due, and, also, as careful to write the titles of persons in affairs that were passing. Mister and Mistress were respectful forms of address for persons of rank, or ministers and their wives. In a list of 100 free-men of olden times, you will not find above four or five distinguished by Mr., although they were men of some substance. "Good man" and "good woman," often abbreviated to "goody," were the common titles.

THEIR AMUSEMENTS

were few but exceedingly social. Husking and quilting-bees were frequent in the farming communities. Housewarmings, house and barn-raising, the old fashioned muster, and the fourth of July nearly completed the list of entertainments.

TRAVELLING

was performed on foot or on horseback. At every house was the horse-block or convenient place to mount the horse. A man, his wife and two children could ride conveniently on the back of a strong horse. The husband held one child in front, and the wife rode behind him on

a pillion, holding another, and with one hand clinging to her husband.

Before fields were fenced, cattle were kept in one drove and guarded by a man who from the nature of his employment was called a hayward.

Swine were guarded or looked after by a committee of nine persons chosen annually called "Hog-Haywards." Isaac Miller Jr., had the honor of being elected to that office in this town in 1780.

TITHING-MEN

were peace officers, and were so called because they originally had charge over ten families in a neighborhood.

DEER REEVES

were officers to inform against persons who killed deer out of season, which according to law, was between January 1st and Aug. 1st.

CHURCH HISTORY

CHAPTER I.

THE OLD MEETING HOUSE: — The history of building the old meeting-house began with the first town meeting of the settlers, Mar. 4, 1771. Action was taken to secure a lot on which to build. Isaac Miller and Benjamin Jones were the committee to choose the lot. Nov. 23, 1772, the settlers accepted the lot chosen by the committee, and appointed Joseph Hildreth and Enoch Cook to forward the building. Charles Davenport and Lieut. Spaulding drew the plan of the house, 50x40. May, 1774, the town took action in regard to hiring preaching the year ensuing. The building of the house had so progressed that the town-meeting was held there on May 16, 1775.

It is inferred that the committees, Cyrus Houghton and Joseph Hildreth, did not succeed in hiring a preacher

for that year, as, Aug. 22, 1775, it was voted in town-meeting that John Hooker, one of the heroes from Dummerston in the fight at the court-house at Westminster, 1775, "should carry on public worship on the Lord's day." We conclude that no person was hired to preach till 1776, when it was voted Apr. 25, "to hire preaching this year," Lieut. Leonard Spaulding, Jonathan Knight and William Boyden were chosen a committee for hiring preaching.

Nov. 19, 1776, Jonathan Knight was chosen to get, of the proprietors a lot of land to settle a minister on; Barzilla Rice, Lieut. Leonard Spaulding and Joseph Hildreth were chosen a committee to give instructions to Mr. Knight about getting the lot of land; and, as it had been previously voted to hire preaching, it is inferred that

MR. DUDLEY PREACHED

that year, as the same committee were instructed "to treat with him about the tax due him, and how much he must have before he goes away."

The committee were paid for their trouble and the interest on the money was paid to Mr. Dudley, which they had borrowed. At the same meeting the town voted to set apart, Nov. 1776, for a day of public thanksgiving in this town. There are no further town records till February 1780. The records for the intervening time have been lost.

When Rev. Joseph Farrar was hired to preach, the house was in a very uncomfortable condition. There were but few, if any, pews built till 9 years after the church was organized, in 1779. In 1788, a committee was chosen for building pews, and a porch over the front door. Gallery-pews were sold that year to furnish money to build other pews and finish more pews in the gallery. Windows, having glass, were

not furnished for the house till 1790, at which time \$60 was raised for that purpose. These windows were finished in 1791, and the committee drew orders on the town for making the sashes, glazing and putting them in, July, 1783; and voted for finishing the porch 60x60, and yet after it was finished, it was not considered of much service to the town, for Aug. 15, 1786, it was voted to sell the "present porch to build a pound." Dan Hibbard and Moses Taylor agreed to build the pound 30 feet square of round poles for the porch. At the same meeting the town voted to build "stocks, and to have the post of the stocks be the whipping post." At the time the pews were built in 1788, the town voted to build another porch over the front door, 14 feet square in order to save room for four pews. The amount realised for the sale, of pews, 37 in number, was 700. In 1794, the house was plastered for the first time at an expense of \$150; furthermore, Charles Davenport Jr. was hired by the town, that year, to sweep the meeting-house, once per quarter for the sum of 75 cents.

[Information received since the above was in type.]

John Hooker should, also, be included in the committee for building the church, chosen, Dec. 28, 1772.

The pews were sold Nov. 20, 1786, for \$479, and were built in 1788, with money thus received: 36 were sold and one reserved for the town, making 37 in all. In the first paragraph, May 1774 should be April 25, 1776.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

in Dummerston was organized Aug. 18, 1779, with 16 members:

REV. JOSEPH FARRAR, FIRST PASTOR:
members: Joseph Farrar, Thomas Holton, Joseph Temple, Aaron Brooks,

John Crawford, John French, Joseph Temple Jr., Amos Rice, Mary French, Sarah Holton, Sarah Town, and Hannah Brooks, The Ecclesiastical Council which organized the church, represented the churches in Patney, Brattleboro, and Chesterfield, N. H.; Jonah Goodhue was moderator.

It is not stated in either church or town records, at what time Mr. Farrar began preaching in this town. He was probably installed in Aug. 1779. The first two children were baptised August 29, 1779, daughters of Samuel and Susanna Loughton, Esther and Susanna. The church records were first kept on loose pieces of paper and some of them being lost, the account is imperfect.

When Mr. Farrar was first settled, the town gave him a deed of the farm on which he resided during his ministry. The town acted in concert with the church in the management of its affairs, so far as respects the settlement and dismission of ministers, and payment of their salaries. During his pastorate, about 5 years, 129 children were baptised—a large number compared with the infant baptisms in more modern times. It may in part be accounted for by the fact persons not in full communion, were allowed to present their children in this ordinance. Frequent records are made to this effect. Certain persons renewed their covenant and became entitled to baptism for their children. Besides 32 persons were received into full communion; a few by letter, the rest by profession, and a large proportion were heads of families. These additions were scattered along, equally over the time of his pastorate. There was no special ingathering at any one time, and this constant increase would indicate faithfulness on the part of the pastor and a healthful growth of the

church; and it is probable that others were received into the church besides those who appear on the record.

The church chose its first deacons in 1783: Amos Rice, Thomas Loughton, and Nathaniel Holmes. Mr. Farrar was dismissed May 12, 1784, by an ecclesiastical council in which were represented the churches in Westminster, and Hinsdale, and Chesterfield, N. H.

May 31st. the town voted to accept the referees: John Sessions, Luke Knowlton, and John Bridgman, mutually chosen on the 13th Inst. by Mr. Farrar on one part, and the church and town committee on the other. July 22d., the town voted to have the selectmen and their investors take the deed of Rev. Joseph Farrar, in behalf of the town. Also, voted unanimously to secure John Shepherd Gates, William Boyden, and Thomas Clark, the present selectmen, who have taken the deed of Mr. Farrar in behalf of the town, and make good all cost and damages that may accrue to them by reason of any suit or suits brought against them on account of their obligations given as aforesaid. In September the committee settled with Mr. Farrar and paid him the amount due on his salary.

Some information concerning

THE REV. JOSEPH FARRAR

and family. Neither the church records, nor the town records of Dummerston, furnish any information in regard to Rev. Joseph Farrar's place of residence before he was settled here in the ministry or where he went after his dismission. During the summer of 1882, we chanced to see a copy of the "History of Marlboro, N. H." and learned several families, having the same name, Farrar, resided in that town.

This history and a correspondence with the author, Charles A. Bemis, fur-

nished this information. The name Farrar signifies iron, and was, doubtless, first used to designate a locality where that metal was found. As a family name it was first known in England from Walkeline de Farrars, a Norman of distinction attached to William, Duke of Normandy, before the invasion of 1066. From him, all of the name, in England and America, are descended. His son, Henry de Farrars, was the first of the family to settle in England, soon after the Conquest. The family became very numerous in England. Among the original proprietors of Lancaster, Mass., were two brothers, John and Jacob, as early as 1653. Tradition says they came from Lancashire, England.

Jacob, left his wife and children in England till a new residence was prepared for them in Lancaster, 1658. He died in Woburn, Mass., 1677. His eldest son, Jacob, b. in England, probably about 1642, m. 1668, Hannah, dau. of George Hayward. He was killed by the Indians, Aug. 22, 1675. George, second son of Jacob Jr., b. Aug. 16, 1670, m. Sept. 9, 1692, Mary Howe, and settled in that part of Concord, now Lincoln. He died May 15, 1760. His wife d. Apr. 12, 1761. Daniel, the second son of George and Mary (Howe) Farrar, b. Nov. 30, 1696; m. Hannah Fletcher; settled in Sudbury, and died about 1755. Josiah, the eldest son of Daniel, b. Sept. 1722; m. 1745, Hannah Taylor of Northboro. Her father, John Taylor, was a man of considerable note and a tory of the Revolution, whose name was borne by a former governor of New Hampshire, John Taylor Gilman. Daniel, a brother of Josiah was born in 1724; m. 1748, Mary—.

Phineas, a son of Josiah, was the father of Calvin, whose eldest daughter, Caroline Eliza, married Levi Brown of

Waterford, Maine, and became the mother of Charles Farrar Brown whose nom de plume was "Artemas Ward."

Rev. Joseph Farrar was the third and youngest son of George Farrar of Lincoln, Mass., and was born probably in that town, June 30, 1744. He was doubtless, a great-grandchild of George Farrar, b. 1670, and whose death occurred in 1760. He graduated at Harvard college, 1767, and married July 28, 1779, Mary Brooks of Grafton, Mass., b. Feb. 4, 1755, and who lived to be over one hundred years old and celebrated her one-hundredth birth-day by attending church. Rev. John J. Putman preached, on the occasion, from Prov. XVI. 3. "The hoary head is a crown of glory, if it be found in the way of righteousness."

The history of Dublin, N. H., states that Rev. Joseph Farrar was the first settled gospel minister in that town, ordained June 10, 1772; dismissed June 4, 1776, and enlisted in the Revolutionary army, serving for a time as chaplain and leaving the army became the first settled minister in Dummerston.

After leaving Dummerston he became the first settled pastor in Eden, 1811; (Vol. II. Vt. His. Gaz.); 1815, removed to Petersham, Mass., where he died Apr. 5, 1816, aged 72 years. Children of Rev. Joseph and Mary Brooks Farrar:

Joseph, b. Apr. 4, 1780; resided in Petersham, Mass.

Mary, b. Oct. 18, 1781, died Apr. 13, 1786;

Joel, b. July 28, 1784, died April 13, 1786;

Reuel, born Nov. 5, 1786; settled in Petersham, Mass;

Anna, b. Feb. 10, 1789. Sally, b. Jan. 20, 1794;

Humphrey, b. Aug. 13, 1798; settled in Petersham, Mass.

The salary of Rev. Mr. Farrar was 40 pounds or \$133 2-3 a year. A part of his salary was paid in hard money, the rest in produce and wood. June 15, 1782, the town

"Voted to except Wm. Negus & Lieut. Leonard Spaulding, to provide wood (24 cords) for Mr. Farrar one year from this Day for Ten Dollars or three Pounds."

MARRIAGES BY REV. JOSEPH FARRAR.

Elijah Town and Mary Reed, June 29, 1780.
Samuel Kelley, Margaret Howe, July 6, 1780.
Ichabod Knapp, Caty Miller, Dec. 10, 1780.
Smith Butler, Thankful Houghton, Dec. 20, 1780.
Samuel Knight, Susanna Burge, Jan. 4, 1780.
John Miller, Polly Davenport, Apr. 1, 1781.
Nathan Davis, Betty Negus May 10, 1781.
Jabez Butler, Deliverance Whitney, May, 1781.
Isaac Boyden, Elisabeth Laughton, Jan. 1781.
Jonas Livermore, Sarah Woodbury, June, 1781.
John French, Rebecca Spaward, Nov. 22, 1781.
David Laughton, Mary Spaulding, Nov. 20, 1781.
Silas Gates, Mary Laughton, Dec. 4, 1781.
David Dutton, Polly Higgins, Jan. 3, 1782.
Thos. Burnham Deliverance Graham, Jan. 1782.
Ezekiel Rice, Judith Willard, May, 22, 1782.
John Burnham, Rhoda Wilson, July, 3, 1782.
Chas. Wilder, Sarah Spaulding, Oct. 27, 1782.
Wm. Miller, Hannah Worden, Nov. 10, 1782.
Abel Haven, Rachel French, Nov. 21, 1782.
David Bond, Patty Sargeant, Dec. 1782.
Samuel Gates, Susannah Laughton, Dec. 4, 1782.
Samuel Negus, Sarah Cook, Jan. 30, 1783.
Asa French, Mercy Rice, Apr. 17, 1783.
Chas. Davenport Jr., Polly Wood, May 8, 1783.
Elijah Brown, Relief Haven, Oct. 8, 1783.
Jesse Knight, Belhany Perry, Nov. 6, 1783.

MARRIAGES BY JONA. KNIGHT ESQ.

Marshall Miller, Wid. Abigail Boyden, Nov 1778.
Natha. Haven, Wid. Eunice Farr, May, 1779.
John Hasey, Mary Pratt, May 15, 1782.
John Hill, Meribah, Perry, June 3, 1784.
Lemuel Graham, Eunice Burnam, Aug. 19, 1784.
Lemuel Stoddard, Polly Thomas, Oct. 21, 1784.
Benj. Alvord, Katherine, Davenport, Nov. 1784.
Asa Wilder, Wid. Joanna Crawford, Dec. 1784.
Abraham Rice, Lucy Nurse, Feb. 17, 1785.
Ebenezer Brooks, Sarah Bliss, Apr. 1785.
Samuel Kelley, Rebecca Choat, May 17, 1785.
John Hill, Molly Graham, Mar. 8, 1786.

MARRIAGES BY JUDGE JASON DUNCAN TO 1788.

Joseph Shaw, Elisabeth Thomas, June 30, 1783.
Samuel Laughton, Anna Spaulding Dec. 14, 1786.
John Wyman Jr., Susannah Cole, Nov. 22, 1786.
Jacob Laughton, Lydia Crosby, Aug. 14, 1787.
Arad Holton, Rebecca Houghton, May 13, 1787.
Thos. B. Barnes, Duaxy Negus, Dec. 26, 1787.
Daniel Davenport, Hannah Rice Jan. 21, 1787.

Andrew Willard, Caty Rice, Mar. 6, 1787.
Sam'l Nichols, Dolly Blodget, Dec. 20, 1787.
Jona. Boyden, Ruth Jefferson, Mar. 13, 1787.
Jesse Hildreth, Lucy Severy, Sept. 10, 1787.
Ebenz. Barber, Rebecca Alvord, Oct. 3, 1787.

After the dismissal of Mr. Farrar,

REV. AARON CROSBY

was employed in the ministry. The records of the church during his ministry, as well as previous to it, are very defective. Mr. Crosby commenced his ministry in 1784, and preached about 3 years without settlement. His salary was raised from year to year by the town. In December 1786, a call was given to him to settle and a salary offered to him, £66 per year, to be paid in grain. One third part in wheat at 4s. 8d. per bushel; one third in Indian corn at 2s. 8d.

Mr. Crosby accepted the call and the salary giving any individual tax payer liberty to pay his share of it, in either kind of grain that would be most convenient for him to spare. This privilege was given on condition that it be paid within three or four months when it became due. During Mr. Crosby's ministry there were 180 baptisms and about 50 admissions to the church.

Difficulties arose in the town in those days: and an unhappy contest was continued for a long time, relating to the "ministerial lot of land." Some person engaged in this contest, destroyed the town-records, extending over eight pages; and as no church records were kept, no particulars can be given.

All that is to be found on the church book is the record of baptisms and admissions. By those who remember Mr. Crosby, he is said to have been "a good man;" but in the latter part of his ministry, "an abused man."

There was a meeting of the church May 8, 1804, for the purpose of dismissing of the pastor. The reason giv-

en for asking a dismission was "want of health." The church voted to comply with his request. Four churches were represented in the council: Brattleboro, Newfane, Marlboro, and Westminster. The council met May 16, 1804. Rev. Hezekiah Taylor, pastor of the church in Newfane, was chosen moderator, and Rev. Sylvester Sage of Westminster was appointed scribe. After Mr. Crosby made a statement of the condition of his health and of his desire not to be a hinderance to the established ministrations of the word and ordinances of the gospel, the council expressed the unanimous opinion that it was expedient that his request should be granted. The church appears to have been in a harmonious state, were attached to their minister, and parted reluctantly with him, as also did the council.

Mr. Crosby removed to Newfane and resided during the remainder of his life with a son who owned a farm there,—[As recorded in the history of Newfane, as also an account of his death.—ED.]

Children of Rev. Aaron Crosby and Mary, his wife, were: Mary, born Nov. 25, 1776, at Cherry Valley, New York; Eli, b. Nov. 7, 1778, at Blanford, Mass.

After Rev. Joseph Farrar, the first settled minister in town was dismissed, the town voted, a sum of money to supply the pulpit, and in 1785, the Rev. Aaron Crosby was paid for that service, and became afterward, the second settled minister for this town.

Oct. 17, 1785, the town "voted to raise money or Produce to pay the Rev'd Aaron Crosby for the Half year which is to come."

John Miller, a grandson of the collector, has in his possession the original bill of which the following copy is made:

"To John Miller one of the collectors for the town of Dummerston for the

Present year 1785. You are hereby Commanded to Collect the Three following Rates as they are Respectively set against each mans Name of each Man and in the Articles as they are Written over the Head of each Rate The first is to pay the Rev'd Aaron Crosby for his Years Preaching to be collected forthwith and paid into the Town Treasurer. The Second Namely the Stock Rate, they are to have the Stock ready by the first Day of May Next to answer a Note which Mr. Levi Baker has against the Selectmen. The third Rate Namely the Hard Money Rate to be paid by the first Day of March Next to the Town Treasurer which you are to collect & pay as aforesaid and is to Answer a note which said Baker has against the Selectmen. N. B. For the Rev'd Aaron Crosby The Wheat at 4-8d. Rye at 3-4d and Indian Corn at 2-8d pr Bushel. Given under our Hands in Dummerston this 19th of Dec'r 1785.

Th's Clark }
Wm. Boyden } Selectmen.

RATE BILL FOR MINISTER TAX 1785.

This first Rate to be paid in Grain;

This second Rate to be paid in Neat Stock;

This third rate Rate to be paid in Hard Money:

Archebel Woods,	03 2 1; 01 7 1; 00 8 2;
Nathiel Homes,	01 7 2; 07 3 3; 03 3 0;
Joshua Bemus,	02 5 1; 01 2 3; 00 7 0;
Zachariah Cutler,	02 3 0; 01 1 2; 00 6 0;
Samuel How,	03 4 0; 01 8 1; 00 9 0;
William Lenord,	06 9 0; 03 4 2; 01 6 0;
William Craford,	02 3 0; 01 1 2; 00 6 0;
Boz'th franch,	04 6 0; 02 3 0; 01 0 0;
Leon'd Spaulding, Ju.	03 4 2; 01 8 1; 00 9 0;
Seth Hudson,	07 2 10; 03 11 1; 01 9 0;
Jonas Livermore Ju.	05 3 0; 02 7 2; 01 2 0;
Moses Civers,	07 8 0; 03 10 0; 01 8 2;
Jonas Livermore,	010 10 2; 05 5 1; 02 5 0;
Biniah Putman,	06 9 0; 03 4 2; 01 6 0;
Jonas Warker,	012 11 1; 06 5 0; 02 10 2;
Ashbil Johnson,	09 9 0; 04 10 2; 02 2 0;
Shephard Gats,	018 9 0; 09 4 2; 04 2 0;
Capt. John Kathan,	00 0 0; 07 5 0; 03 3 2;
John Kathan Ju.	00 0 0; 07 10 2; 03 6 0;
John Staley (Florida)	011 7 2; 05 9 2; 02 7 0;
Alexander Kathan	12 1 2; 01 0 3; 04 11 0;

John Kathan 3d	0 3 4 2; 0 1 8 1; 0 0 9 0;	Selvenus Ballard,	0 2 3 0; 0 1 1 2; 0 0 6 0;
Daniel Kathan Ju.	0 2 3 0; 0 1 1 2; 0 0 6 0;	Thomas Gleson,	0 2 3 0; 0 1 1 2; 0 0 6 0;
Ebenezer Haven,	0 19 10 2; 0 9 11 1; 0 4 5 0;	Thomas Laughton,	0 7 4 0; 0 3 8 0; 0 1 7 0;
Abel Haven,	0 5 7 2; 0 2 9 3; 0 1 3 0;	Total	31 15 6 2; 16 12 9 2; 7 6 10 0;
Joseph Haven,	0 5 3 0; 0 2 7 2; 0 1 2 0;	The Rev. Aaron Crosby's salary was	
Jonathan Knight,	1 1 9 0; 0 10 10 2; 0 4 10 0;	69 pounds or \$220 a year. It is seen	
Solomon Cook,	0 5 3 0; 0 2 7 2; 0 1 2 0;	by the bill that he was paid in produce	
Vespachent Miller,	0 13 10 2; 0 6 11 1; 0 3 1 0;	at the rate of 80 cents a bushel for wheat	
Samuel Knight,	0 4 6 0; 0 2 3 0; 0 1 0 0;	and 55 cts. for rye, and 47 cents for In-	
Wm. Boyden,	1 1 9 0; 0 10 10 2; 0 4 10 0;	dian corn. Sept. 20, 1785, the town	
David Laughton,	0 2 3 0; 0 1 1 2; 0 0 6 0;	"Voted to raise a Penny on the Pound	
Marchel Miller,	0 11 3 0; 0 5 7 2; 0 2 6 0;	Valuation List to pay the Rev'd Aaron	
John Miller,	0 11 3 0; 0 5 7 2; 0 2 6 0;	Crosby for Preaching." According to	
Lenard Spalding,	0 16 1 2; 0 8 0 3; 0 3 7 0;	that vote the "Valuation List" must	
Berziler Rice,	0 7 6 0; 0 3 9 0; 0 1 8 0;	have been £7626 in order to raise the	
Hose Miller,	1 5 10 2; 0 12 11 1; 0 5 9 0;	£31 15s. 6d. as made out in the tax	
Daniel Kathan 2d,	1 5 10 2; 0 12 11 1; 0 5 9 0;	bill, nearly the half year's salary as the	
John Killibry,	0 12 11 1; 0 6 5 3; 0 2 10 2;	vote was intended to raise. Samuel	
Gideon Barnam,	0 2 3 0; 0 1 1 2; 0 0 6 0;	Williams' History of Vermont, printed	
Jabez Butler,	0 3 4 2; 0 8 0 1; 0 0 9 0;	in 1794, revised in 1809, states that	
Elijah Town Ju,	0 13 1 2; 0 6 6 3; 0 5 11 0;	the Property Valuation of Dummerston	
Thomas Holton,	0 15 0 0; 0 7 6 0; 0 3 4 0;	in 1781, was £2970 (\$9900); in 1791,	
Sam'l Laughton Ju.	0 16 10 2; 0 8 5 1; 0 3 9 0;	£4978 (\$16,593); and in 1806, it was	
Joseph Temple Jr.	0 12 6 3; 0 6 3 1; 0 2 5 2;	\$21,429. According to the vote and	
Lem'l Davenport,	0 10 6 0; 0 5 3 0; 0 2 4 0;	tax bill for 1785, the "Valuation List,"	
Joseph Nurse,	0 9 0 0; 0 4 6 0; 0 2 0 0;	including the polls for that year, would	
Henry Stephens'	0 6 4 2; 0 3 2 1; 0 1 5 0;	be \$25,420. This would make a grand	
John Butler,	0 10 1 2; 0 5 5 1; 0 2 3 0;	list for the year, 1880, of \$254,20."	
Arad Holton,	0 10 10 3; 0 5 5 1; 0 2 5 0;	After Mr. Crosby's dismissal, the	
Asa Houghton,	0 4 6 0; 0 2 3 0; 0 1 0 0;	church was without a stated pastor till	
Thomas Turner,	0 5 0 3; 0 2 6 2; 0 1 1 2;	Mar. 20, 1808; when	
Wm. Wiman,	0 9 0 0; 0 4 6 0; 0 2 0 0;	REV. HOSEA BECKLEY	
Abel Butler,	0 3 0 0; 0 1 6 0; 0 0 8 0;	was settled. He received his call Jan.	
Isaac Boyden,	0 7 6 0; 0 3 9 0; 0 1 8 0;	26th. and was ordained Mar. 2, 1808,	
Ephriam Hawl,	0 6 0 0; 0 3 0 0; 0 1 4 0;	by a council of which Rev. Gessham	
Wm Sergeant,	0 13 1 2; 0 6 6 3; 0 2 11 0;	Lyman was moderator and Rev. E. D.	
Joel Knight,	0 2 3 0; 0 1 1 2; 0 0 6 0;	Andrew, scribe. Nothing further was	
Thomas Baker,	0 6 4 2; 0 3 2 1; 0 1 5 0;	recorded about the ordination; nor were	
John Bennit,	0 4 6 0; 0 2 3 0; 0 1 0 0;	there any records of the church kept	
Oliver Hale,	0 2 3 0; 0 1 1 2; 0 0 6 0;	by Mr. Beckley, during his ministry of	
John Wyman,	0 9 0 0; 0 4 6 0; 0 2 0 0;	23 years. After preaching a few years,	
Calvin Butler,	0 2 3 0; 0 1 1 2; 0 0 6 0;	he was dismissed and was absent for a	
Daniel Gats,	0 18 9 0; 0 9 4 2; 0 4 2 0;	short time, when he again received a	
Nathan Cook,	0 2 7 0; 0 1 3 3; 0 0 7 0;	call from the church; was installed and	
Daniel Davenport,	0 3 0 0; 0 1 6 0; 0 0 8 0;	remained till 1836. There have subse-	
Jesse Knight,	0 3 4 2; 0 1 8 1; 0 0 9 0;	quently been recorded, 150 names of	
Ichob Knap,	0 8 5 1; 0 4 2 3; 0 1 11 0;	persons, who joined the church during	
Ebenezer Waight,	0 5 3 0; 0 2 7 2; 0 1 2 0;	his ministry. Forty were admitted at	
Jacob Laughton,	0 2 3 0; 0 1 1 2; 0 0 6 0;	one time. He was the author of a	
Paul Willson,	0 3 4 2; 0 1 8 1; 0 0 9 0;		
Eliger Brown,	0 3 4 2; 0 1 8 1; 0 0 9 0;		
Ebenezer How,	0 3 4 2; 0 1 9 1; 0 0 9 0;		
Charls Wilder,	0 3 4 2; 0 1 8 1; 0 0 9 0;		
Nathiel Haven,	0 8 9 3; 0 4 4 0; 0 1 11 2;		

History of Vermont which he had nearly prepared for the press, when he was suddenly arrested by death—leaving no other patrimony to his bereaved family, but the work in manuscript, upon which he had bestowed much labor, and which was published in 1846, for the benefit of his widow. He died Oct. 15, 1843, *Æ* 64 years. Rev. Amos. Foster of Putney preached the funeral sermon, taking for his text, Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints. Ps. 116:15.

Lydia Pierson, wife of Mr. Beckley died May 9, 1857, *Æ* 71 years 10 mos. 20 d.

"The History of Chesterfield," N. H., by Oran Randall, pub. 1882, informs us: Lydia Pierson, wife of Rev. Hosea Beckley, was a direct descendant of Rector Pierson, the first president of Yale College. Their daughter, Jane Louisa, m. 1st, Oct. 5, 1840, Nelson W., son of Mason Herrick; 2d, June, 1861, Alonzo C. Wood. David Webster, son of Rev. Hosea Beckley, m. May 9, 1849, Mary H., dau. of Bela Chase, and lived in Chesterfield, where he engaged in trade for a time. He removed to Keene, where he died, April 15, 1879.—*Con.*

EARLY SETTLERS CONTINUED.

ORVIS FAMILY.

SAMUEL ORVIS was from Framingham, Ct., and came to Northfield, Mass., Jan. 30, 1718, where he was offered 30 acres of land, on condition that he would come with his family and stay 4 years. In 1720, he sold land to Rev. Benjamin Doolittle and his home-lot to Stephen Belding.

William Orvis was probably a son of Samuel, and born in Shrewsbury, Ct., 1709. He was in Winchester in 1743; Northfield, 1749, and died

June 14, 1774. His first wife, Anna, died Aug. 19, 1746. He married 2d, Martha, in 1750, who died Sept. 30, 1754, and in 1755, Elizabeth Severance for his third wife. His son, William, born May 8, 1740, removed to Leyden about 1785. He married about 1764, Mindwell, a sister of Thomas Holton who afterwards was a resident of Dummerston, to which place William removed, and died Jan. 11, 1801, aged 61 years.

William Orvis, sen. was in the old French and Indian wars. His name was on the roll of Lt. John Catlin's men from Dec. 10, 1747, to June 10, 1748. Lt. Catlin, with 39 men, was posted at Fort Shirley in the winter of 1747. The name of William Orvis also appears in the list of proprietors of Northfield, Mass., in 1751. He owned and paid taxes on 100 acres, lot No. 16, 4th division. He was in the last French and Indian war, 1756, and his name appears on Capt. John Catlin's muster roll, 2d Co., "in service at the westward," Oct. 13 to Dec. 11. "History of Northfield by Temple and Sheldon."

BUTLER FAMILY.

JABEZ BUTLER was a Revolutionary soldier. He died and was buried in the cemetery east of the Hollow. During his last sickness he requested that he might be buried with military honors. He was laid out, in his uniform, having on a military hat, boots and spurs.

His sword was sheathed and fastened to a belt-buckle around his body. Thus uniformed he was laid in the coffin and buried with his head to the northwest and feet to southeast. Two graves, one each side of his, are made in the same way. No stone marks his resting place. In accordance with his request, a certain number of bricks

was laid in mortar on his grave and on that foundation was built a fence three rails high, made of 3-inch scantling, set diamonding in the posts and painted white. The fence has long since gone to decay and the brick foundation broken up and much scattered.

ABEL BUTLER married Rebecca, dau. of Thomas Laughton, sen. Children: Rebecca, b. Apr. 24, 1788; Abel, born Jan. 5, 1790; Lucy, b. Apr. 4, 1792; Sally, b. 1794, d. 1795; Sally (2d), b. Jan. 7, 1796; Candace, b. Apr. 12, 1798.

JABEZ BUTLER, brother of Abel, m. Deliverance Whitney, May 12, 1781, a sister of Maj. Josiah Boyden's wife.

SILAS BUTLER, brother of Abel, m. 1st, Mercy Orvis, May 15, 1796, 2d, Sally McFarland, Jan. 25, 1816. The children by the first marriage were Hiram, b. Apr. 14, 1799, Mercy, born June 14, 1802; Maria, born Sept. 27, 1804.

JOHN BUTLER, another brother of Abel, married Lucy Boyden, Oct. 16, 1788. She was a sister of Col. Wm. Boyden.

Polly Butler was a sister of Abel, Silas, Jabez, Calvin and John. She married Pairla (Perley) Town, Sept. 5, 1803, and they lived at the "upper mill" near the George Knapp place. Her parents died when she was young.

Abigail, wife of John Butler, died May 10, 1785, aged 50, and they, John and Abigail, may have been the parents of these Butlers, though not certain. Possibly Paul Butler was their father.

Abel and Rebecca Butler lived several years on the place now owned by Milton Knapp. They removed from town many years ago.

PETER BUTLER married Betsey Laughton, Apr. 30, 1795. She was an aunt of Asa Laughton, who died 1883. After the marriage of Peter, he lived for a time in the same

house with Jabez Butler. The house stood on the north side of a little brook which runs through the farm of James Reed north of his buildings. A son of Peter, six or eight years of age, was drowned while fishing with older children in the brook where it enters the land now owned by Sylvanus Kelley.

Calvin Butler married Obedience Holton and the name of one child, Ira, is recorded, born Nov. 11, 1787.

JOHN BUTLER, who married Phebe Chase of Brattleboro, Aug. 7, 1791, lived where Lemuel Dickinson now resides. Their children were Whitney, b. May 12, 1792; Philinda, b. Mar. 19, 1796; Ora, b. Oct. 15, 1798. John was a cousin of Abel Butler.

SMITH BUTLER m. Thankful Houghton, Dec. 20, 1780, who died Dec. 27, 1783, aged 27.

SIMEON BUTLER married Nabby Rice, June 10, 1789.

LUTHER BUTLER married Hannah Wilson of Putney, Aug. 25, 1790.

TEMPLE FAMILY.

MOSES TEMPLE was the ancestor of the Temples who settled in Dummerston before 1770. According to the usual difference in time from generation to generation, he was born 1665. His son, Richard, was the father of

JOSEPH TEMPLE, SEN.,

who was born about 1718. Joseph sen. was a native of Massachusetts and a cooper by trade. He married Mary, sister of Samuel Laughton. Children:

Joseph, b. in Worcester, Mass., Dec. 23, 1743; Parmenas m. Anna, dau. of John Laughton jr. about 1777.

Amos, unmarried; Samuel m. widow Wing; Daniel, unmarried; Joanna

married 1st. John Crawford, 2d. Aaron Wilder Dec. 26, 1784;

Phebe "died of nervous headache."

Joseph Sen., Joseph Jr. and John Crawford were among the members of the Congregational church when first organized in 1779.

Joseph Sen. set out seven small elms near his son's house, now occupied by Alonzo Bradley. Only one of these trees is left standing. It measures 18 feet around, is nearly 100 feet in height and estimated to contain 8 cords of wood. It stands in the roadside a few rods north of the house, and a statelier looking tree, the passer-by will seldom find.

It is also related of Mr. Temple that on one occasion, when he was returning on horse-back from a visit to Worcester, a violent storm of wind arose. While passing through the woods, he saw trees falling in every direction and hurried on to escape the impending danger. Soon after leaving the woods, he looked back and saw that the hurricane had swept down the whole forest through which he had just passed. The same storm did much damage in Dummerston. On the Miller farm joining the Temple place, a wood lot was blown down, in which the cows out at pasture, had taken refuge, and it was supposed that all the cattle were killed by falling trees. On making search for the cows, the men took knives with them for the purpose of removing the hides. As they approached the woods, they heard the cow-bell sounding, and very soon found all the cattle safe in an enclosure, made by the fallen trees, from which they could not escape till a passage was cut.

JOSEPH TEMPLE, JR., settled on lot, No. 36, in the town survey, made in 1767. He walked from Worcester,

bringing what few things he had in a pack on his shoulders. His first work on the new farm was in cutting a large hollow bass-wood and fitting it for a place in which to sleep. He was obliged to build fires near his sleeping place at night in order to keep away wild animals. His log-house was built about 70 rods S. W. from the present buildings on the farm and its site may still be seen whenever the land is ploughed. That portion of the farm on which it stood, including several acres of land was sold many years ago, and it is now a part of Joseph Miller's farm. Mr. Temple's parents came from Worcester to live with him on his new homestead. His father was in poor health and died of consumption some years afterward.

Joseph Jr., married 1st. Elizabeth Wilder and had two children that died in infancy. He married 2d. Lois Hubbard of Chesterfield, N. H. She and her parents were residents of Rutland, Mass., and her brother, Ephraim, came to Chesterfield before 1770. Her father married 1st., Ruth Gates, 2d, Sarah Billings. Lois, Ruth, and Ephraim Hubbard were children by the first marriage. Ruth m. Francis Maynard. Ephraim m. 1st. Lucy Willard, 2d. Thankful Butler, wid. of Josiah Butler. The children by the 2d marriage were Amos, who m. Leah Farr; Oliver m. Lois Baker; James m. ——— Browning; Jonathan; Joel m. Phebe ———; Molly m. Jason Reed.

The children of Joseph and Lois Temple were:

Elizabeth, b. Oct. 27, 1772, m. Anthony Mason of Putney, Jan. 20, 1793;

Lois, b. Jan. 1, 1775, m. Samuel Murdock.

Sarah, b. June 21, 1778, m. Lewis Fisher of Putney, Feb. 19, 1806;

Joseph, b. Jan. 18, 1781.

The father of these children was in the skirmish at Westminster, Mar. 13, 1775. He was knocked down and, for a time, supposed to be dead. His skull was fractured on the left side of the forehead, and the scar remained during life. He had a pewter basin, which he carried, with a blanket, in his knapsack. It was hit by one or two bullets which did not penetrate, but left depressions. The marks were so plainly to be seen that the basin was kept as a relic, in the family many years. At last a tin peddler secured the trophy for old pewter, but not by fair means. He took advantage of Joseph Temple's (3d) good nature, crushed the basin with his hands, spoiling it for a relic, and then paid the price which Mr. Temple asked for the spoiled dish.

Joseph Jr., deeded the farm to his son, Joseph, Mar. 16, 1802, who m., Dec. 29, 1803, Amy, dau. of William Perry of Putney, a sea captain. Their children were:

Amos, b. Sept. 9, 1804, m. Marilla Bennett.

Amy, b. Jan. 24, 1807, m. Alfred Bennett, Nov. 12, 1829;

Sally, b. 1809, married Calvin Bradley Nov. 12, 1829;

Emeline, b. Dec. 12, 1814; Zilpha, b. Mar. 19, 1819, m. Willard Dodge, Sept. 5, 1837.

When Mr. Temple and wife became aged, he deeded the farm, Apr. 9, 1859, to Alfred Bennett and continued to live with him on the old homestead.

Mr. Bennett had four children: two died young. Harriet, his daughter, m. Alonzo Bradley; Joseph F., his son, m. Augusta Bradley, and his father, Alfred, deeded the farm to him Jan. 8, 1872. He died May 23, 1872, aged 69.

Joseph F. Bennett died Oct. 15, 1875, leaving a widow and one daughter.

The three Joseph Temples and their wives died on the old homestead. Joseph Jr., died Mar. 23, 1832, aged 88; Lois, his wife, d. June 23, 1829, aged 88; Joseph (3d) died Mar. 16, 1870, aged 89; Amy, his wife, d. Aug. 31, 1861, aged nearly 82.

COL. WILLIAM SARGEANT

and Rachel, his wife, were residents also in this town as far back as Revolutionary times. Their children were:

Sarah, b. July 10, 1780; William Todd, Sept. 1, 1782; Mary, Sept. 23, 1784; James, Aug. 28, 1786; Jonathan, July 10, 1788; Benjamin, Dec. 21, 1790; George, Dec. 12, 1792; Charles, Oct. 9, 1794; and Lucretia, Mar. 28, 1797.

JASON DUNCAN,

Assistant judge of the county court 4 years and town clerk 29 years, d. Dec. 15, 1839, aged 90. Sarah Gates, his wife, died Sept. 13, 1842, aged 86 yrs. Their children were Joseph, born Aug. 24, 1776, m. Miranda Taylor d. in Chester, 1863, aged 87; Jonas, b. Aug. 15, 1778, d. Mar. 13, 1813; Jason, b. Sept. 18, 1780, d. in Newfane; Silas, b. Mar. 12, 1783, d. Feb. 15, 1784; Priscilla, b. Feb. 15, 1785; Samuel, b. Feb. 15, 1788; Alvan, b. Nov. 19, 1791, d. in Leicester, Mass., Aug. 2, 1813; Tyler, b. Aug. 8, 1794; Sarah, b. Mar. 19, 1797.

Jason Duncan was the first school-teacher in town. When a young man, he taught a small school in a dwelling-house on the river road in the eastern part of the town. [It is, also stated on page 36, that Charles Davenport taught the first school]

Samuel Duncan was a distant relative of Dr. Abel and first cousin to Judge Duncan. Samuel lived and died on the place where Clark Rice once lived. No buildings are now standing

in the place. He had a family of 11 children. Samuel, his son, died on the same place where his father had lived.

The earliest record we have of the Duncan family is that of

JOHN DUNCAN

and Sarah Dutton, who were born in Massachusetts, probably, about 1690. Their children were: Sarah, who m. Uriah Parmeter of Sudbury, Mass.;

John m. Sarah Rogers of Billerica; Samuel m. 1st. Mehitable Barton of Sutton, 2d. Hannah Livingston;

Daniel m. Sarah Rice of Conway; Simeon m. Bridget Richardson of Billerica; Abigail m. Samuel Stone, of Ireland.

Billerica was first settled about the year 1653, and among the names of the first principal settlers are John Rogers and Thomas Richardson, probably, ancestors of the wives of John and Simon Duncan.

"During the French and Indian war, Aug. 5, 1695, the Indians made an attack on the inhabitants of this place. In the northerly part of the town, on the east of Concord river, lived several families, who, though without garri- sons and in time of war, felt no apprehensions of danger. Their remoteness from the frontiers might have contributed to their apparent security. The Indians came suddenly upon them in the daytime. They entered the house of John Rogers while he was sleeping, and discharged an arrow at him, which entered his neck and pierced the jugular vein. Awakened by this sudden attack, he started up, seized the arrow, which he forcibly withdrew, and expired with the instrument of death in his hand. A woman being in the chamber, threw herself out of the window, and, though severely wounded, made her escape concealing herself among the flags.

A young woman was scalped and left for dead but survived the painful operation, and lived many years after-

wards. A son and daughter of Mr. Rogers were made prisoners. Thomas Rogers and his son were killed."

The children of Daniel and Sarah (Rice) Duncan were: Sally m. James Jackson of Petersham, Mass.;

John m. Rebecca Meacham of New Salem; Daniel m. Zurvilla Rice of Worcester, Mass.

Lovina m. John Rice of Petersham; Abel m. Lydia Mills of Petersham, about 1770; children: Abel Jr., b. in Petersham, Feb. 22, 1772; Nathan m. Betsey Winn of Chester; Rufus m. Lucy Kimbol of Chester; Anna m. Amos Heald of Chester;

Lucy m. Jason Duncan Jr. of Dummerston; Charles m. Patty Carter of Weathersfield; John m. Caroline Hastings of Charlestown, N. H.;

Arad; George; Lydia m. Daniel Church of Chester.

JOSEPH DUNCAN ESQ.,

was town clerk 37 years. He represented the town in 1828, '29, '36, '37. He lived on the paternal farm many years and was much respected as a citizen of the town. He was a consistent member of the Congregational church and a leader of the choir in singing for a long time. His father, Judge Duncan, had been leader of the choir after the church was organized in 1779.

Joseph Duncan married Miranda Taylor, who died in Chester. Children b. in Dummerston: Miranda, b. July 7, 1797; Joseph, b. Dec. 14, 1798, m. 1st. Maria Blake, 2d. Loretta S. Pratt, Dec. 2, 1820; Silas, b. 1801, d. 1803; Orsamus, b. May 2, 1804; Sophia, born Mar. 23, 1810, m. Linus Williams Aug. 5, 1834; Samuel, G., b. Sept. 27, 1812, m. ———; Hoyt, Eliza A., b. Jan. 20, 1815, m. Edwin Bemis.

DR. ABEL DUNCAN

married Lydia Miller dau. of Hosea and Lydia (West) Miller, born in Dummerston Nov. 8, 1778; married Aug. 28, 1805;—

Children: Charles Morris, born July 1, 1808, married Lucinda Estabrook of Brattleboro, dau. of John Estabrook and Lucinda Stockwell, his wife, Aug. 1833. Fanny Maria, b. June 22, 1810, m. Joel Knight Jr. Jan. 1, 1829;

Lydia Eveline, b. Aug. 1, 1813, m. Marshall Newton, Apr. 4, 1833.

Mrs. Duncan died in 1869, aged 90.

The spotted fever, a violent epidemic, raged in town in the winter of 1812-13, and many died. Dr. Abel Duncan was very active and successful, but at length was attacked with the fever, himself, and died Mar. 5, 1813, aged 42 years. Dr. C. M. Duncan was a son of Dr. Abel Duncan and was in practice for a time. He removed to Sherburne, Mass.

Simeon Duncan, who married Bridget Richardson, was the father of Judge Jason Duncan, who died in Dummerston, Dec. 15, 1839, aged 90 years. Jason Duncan and Dr. Abel Duncan's father were cousins. The Judge married Sarah Gates about 1774.

DR. SEWELL WALKER,

an early physician of Dummerston, was the seventh son of Jonas and Sarah (Davis) Walker, born March 10, 1796. He m. 1st. Lucretia, daughter of Marshall Miller. Children: Lucretia, b. Aug. 6, 1825, married Pliny F. Walker;

Esther, b. Mar. 26, 1828, m. Lorenzo D. Thayer; Alexander C., b. Sept. 26, 1829, m. and lives in Farley, Iowa.

Dr. Walker, m. 2d. Catharine Bemis, Oct. 21, 1838.

The children of Jonas and Polly (Miller) Walker were Laura, b. Nov. 28, 1814, m. Mason Bennett; Levi M. b. May 25, 1816, m. 1st. Mrs. Adaline Winslow, 2d., Priscilla Sampson;

Jonas b. 1818, d. 1826; George W. b. Sept. 25, 1822, m. Susan Dutton; Emily, b. May 30, 1726, m. James Brown;

Eliza, b. Sept. 1, 1827, m. S. J. Smith; Jane b. Aug. 4, 1831, m. Anthony Huntley; Caroline, b. Aug. 7, 1819, died 1820.

The children of Daniel and Mary (Stockwell) Walker were: Dana, born Apr. 30, 1809, m. — —.

Joel, b. Sept. 9, 1810, m. — — —; Sally, b. 1812, d. 1834:

Edson, b. Oct. 27, 1813, m. — —; Harriet N., b. Apr. 24, 1815, m. 1st. Wm. Bennett, 2d. Marcus Perry;

Relief, b. Sept. 15, 1817, m. Granville French;

Mary, b. Dec. 14, 1819, m. — — Eaton of New Salem, Mass.

Daniel 2d. b. 1822, d. 1854; Samuel N., b. Apr. 1824, married Julia A. Miller;

Pliny F., b. June 4, 1826, m. Lucretia Walker.

The children of Reuben and Lydia (Miller) Walker were:

Lucretia, b. Sept. 26, 1822, m. Samuel Martin;

Chester H., b. Jan. 5, 1824, m. Sarah Martin;

Julia and Jane, Feb. 23, 1828; Jane d. young, Julia m. Charles E. Taft.

Horatio N., b. Jan. 17, 1830, m. Carrie French;

Marshall, b. Dec. 12, 1831, m. Nellie Fairbanks;

Sarah R., b. Jan. 31, 1839, m. Dr. Clark.

Phineas, the eldest brother of Dr.

Sewall Walker married Anna Newton. Their children were: Louisa, born Dec. 17, 1810; Lyman P., b. June 19, 1812; Elvira, b. Apr. 11, 1814.

Dr. Walker prosecuted his professional studies with Doctor Alexander Campbell, then of Putney, and received the degree of M. D. from the Academy of Medicine at Castleton, Dec. 2, 1823. He was elected a member of the Medical Society of Middlebury, Vt. June 19, 1822, at a meeting of the Society held at Middlebury at that time. He had previously been elected a member of the Dartmouth Medical Society at Hanover, Nov. 2, 1820. He was elected a member of the Vermont Second Medical Society, established in the County of Windham, June 14, 1824. He commenced the practice of medicine in his native town where the whole of his professional life was spent. He was twice married. His second wife survived him several years. He lived with his first wife, Lucretia Miller, 13 years. She was the mother of three children, now living. The death of Dr. Walker was a severe public loss, having fulfilled the duties of his profession for about 40 years. He attended faithfully upon the sick ones committed to his care, never neglecting his patients, and his success was equal to his fidelity. The disease which terminated his life was an attack of the lungs. He died Aug. 14, 1863, aged 66 years.

Mary, second daughter of Jonas Walker (overlooked in the foregoing record) b. Apr. 1824, m. first, Loyal Smith, 2d, Benj. F. Willard.

For Portrait see frontisplate.

DR. THOMAS AMSDEN

was a resident in 1778. (Of whom we have no further particulars.)

DR. ISAAC N. KNAPP

was a contemporary of Dr. Walker; both were physicians in 1831, and

both had a long and extensive practice. Dr. Knapp died Aug. 23, 1856, aged 67.

DR. THOMAS BAKER,

[*The candid Doctor,*]

Came to this town from Oxford, Mass., 1783. It is said, on one occasion in his practice, he was called to see a sick person in the evening, but not being in a condition to deal out medicine, intelligently, at the time, as members of the family noticed, his prescription was not used. Very early, next morning, the Doctor came in haste and asked excitedly about the patient and the medicine. After learning that the medicine had not been given as he ordered, he said, after looking at it, "You did well not to give it to the woman, for if you had it would have killed her dead as the devil." "The fact is," said he, "people wait till they are almost dead, then send for drunken Dr. Baker.

JONAS WALKER

died Feb. 13, 1817, aged 67; Sarah Davis, his wife, d. 1831, aged 76. Their children were: Phineas, b. Oct. 11, 1779; Jonas, b. June 25, 1781; Daniel, b. July 11, 1783; Lyman, b. June 25, 1785; William, b. May 22, 1787; Sally, b. March 15, 1790; John, b. Jan. 29, 1793; Sewall, b. March 10, 1796, and Reuben, b. Mar. 29, 1798.

CLARK FAMILY.

THOMAS CLARK, a resident of this town in 1770, came from Worcester, Mass. That portion of Worcester in which he lived, together with parts of Sutton, Leicester, and Oxford, was incorporated a town by the name of Ward in 1778, and was so

named in honor of Artemus Ward, the first Major-General in the Revolutionary war, who died at Shrewsbury, Oct. 28, 1800. It received the name of Auburn, in 1837. Mr. Clark married Catherine Ward, about 1772; children: Thaddeus, b. May 13, 1775, d. Sept. 17, 1777;

Thomas, b. July 20, 1777, m. Mrs. Martha (Tenney) Bond, Dec. 27, 1818;

Thaddeus, b. Mar. 2, 1779, married Chatherine Ryan of Putney, died —;

Jonas, b. July 29, 1781, m. Betsey Florida, Jan. 16, 1803;

Amasa, b. Oct. 24, 1783, m. 1st, Arathusa Whitcomb, 1813; 2d, Phebe (Boyden) Bemis;

Gardner, b. Nov. 28, 1785, d. July 12, 1825;

Catherine, b. May 8, 1788, m. Ezra Florida, Nov. 26, 1811;

Polly, b. Aug. 24, 1790, m. 1st, John Robertson, Mar. 28, 1814; 2d, Samuel Knight, 1844;

John, b. Mar. 31, 1795, m. Sarah Stockwell, June 10, 1818, died —.

Thomas and Catherine Clark lived to be quite aged. He died Jan. 26, 1837, aged 91; she died May 3, 1834, aged 84.

Children of Thomas and Martha Clark: Martha, b. Oct. 30, 1819, married William E. Ryther of Bernardston, Mass. Mary, b. July 25, 1823, m. 1st, George Hildreth, 2d, Alonzo Dutton; Thomas, b. Apr. 19, 1825, m. Julia A. Adams of Marlboro;

Eli, b. May 4, 1828, m. Cornelia Hubbard of Royalston, Massachusetts. Thomas died Nov. 24, 1865, aged 88; Martha, his wife, died, 1840, aged 55.

Jonas and Betsey Clark had a daughter, Catherine, who m. Orrin Heath of Corinth, also a son, John. Jonas d. Dec. 22, 1866, aged 85.

Children of Amasa and Arathusa Clark: Catherine T., b. Oct. 3, 1814, m. John Woodbury;

Caroline A. m. Alvin D. French. She died and he married, 2d, Mrs. Phebe (Boyden) Bemis, and had one son, Charles A., who married Ellen Farr of Chesterfield, N. H.

Amasa died Nov. 30, 1866, aged 83. Catherine, who married Ezra Florida, died Sept. 27, 1827. Mary (Polly), her sister, died Jan. 2, 1883, aged 92.

When her first husband, Mr. Robertson, died, and his property was settled she offered to take, as her share, a piece of land worth \$1500, but the heirs preferred to give her \$100 a year instead so long as she lived. The amt. paid to her by the heirs was \$4,300.

John married Sarah Stockwell, Mar. 31, 1818; their children: John S. m. Louisa, an adopted daughter of Thaddeus Clark.

George W. married Mary Ann Boyden, Sept. 2, 1844;

Laura m. Dr. A. F. Tuttle of Clinton, Mich;

Charles F.; Jane m. Enoch G. Cook; Fletcher M.

James Clark married Betsey Duncan, Oct. 14, 1800.

Nathaniel and Lydia Clark were the parents of Warren, b. 1809, and Ferdinand, b. 1810.

Moses Clark married Lucy Cook, June 10, 1810.

Arba Clark m. 1st, Laura Knight, Jan. 18, 1820; had one son, Osman; married 2d, Catherine Black, July 26, 1835.

JOHN FRENCH,

who tended the first grist-mill built in town, at Slab Hollow, was born July 2, 1735; Mary Wilcox, his wife, June 22, 1740, m. Dec. 10, 1759. Children:

John, b. Oct. 10, 1760, d. Mar. 17,



ELIJAH RICE.



ANNA MILLER RICE.

1847, aged 87; Sarah, born Mar. 28 1762;

Rachel, b. Mar. 28, 1764. m. Abel Haven; Ichabod, b. Nov. 26, 1767;

Abel, b. Mar. 3, 1769; Mary, born Nov. 24, 1770:

Reuben, b. July 11, 1772; Jemima, b. June 24, 1774; Silence, born June 13, 1776;

Joel, b. Dec. 10, 1773, died 1779; Joel 2d., b. Mar. 31, 1780;

Rebecca, b. June, 1783; Solomon, b. Apr. 9, 1785. Sarah married Ichabod Onion, and when she died, he married Jemima for his second wife. Their children had the name, Onion changed to Deming.

MARSHALL MILLER

married widow Abigail Boyden, Nov. 17, 1778. Their children were: Abigail, b. July 30, 1779, died Oct. 13, 1801; Marshall, b. Oct. 21, 1780, m. 1st. Betsey Campbell, she died Apr. 26, 1813, aged 26 years, 2d. Sophia Charlotte Porter, daughter of Hon. Samuel Porter July 9, 1815, who died July 12, 1860, aged 79 years 9 mos.

Luther, b. Mar. 7, 1782. m. Lurane Knapp, died Apr. 2, 1832; Thomas, b. Apr. 21, 1783, married Harriet Moore, May 9, 1810, died Mar. 25, 1865, AE 82;

Ebenezer, b. May 10, 1785, married Ama Farr; Dana, born Aug. 5, 1786, m. Sally Keyes; Polly, born Dec. 13, 1787, married Jonas Walker Dec. 2, 1813, who died April 16, 1873, aged 91 years. His wife died Feb. 26, 1847.

William, b. July 3, 1789, married Esther Knight, Sept. — 1814, who d. Apr. 14, 1862, aged 66; he died Feb. 18, 1877, aged 87 years; Royal, born Feb. 15, 1891, m. Betsey Cook Nov. 13, 1813; Lydia, b. June 5, 1793, m. Chester Haven Sept. 21, 1814, after his death, m. Reuben Walker, who was

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killed by being thrown from a wagon, Apr. 21, 1860; Levi, b. Feb. 3, 1797; Lucretia, b. Sept. 13, 1798, m. Doctor Sewall Walker. She died May 22, 1838.

Marshall Miller died June 10, 1807, aged 53. His death was caused by jumping from a window in the fifth story of a house which was then on fire. Abigail, his wife, died Jan. 26, 1829, aged 73 years.

RICE FAMILY.

EPHRAIM RICE married Joanna —. He came from Petersham, Mass., where all his children were born, to Dummerston, and was a resident of the town in 1779.

Children: Ezekiel, b. Mar. 27, 1761, m. Judith Willard May 23, 1782;

Elijah, b. Oct. 14, 1764, m. Anna Miller, dau. of Capt. Vespasian Miller.

Wilder, b. Sept. 3, 1766; Caty, b. Oct. 27, 1768; Molly, born Mar. 15, 1771, m. Jacob Hadley, Nov. 27, 1788;

Joanna, b. June 17, 1775. [See sketch of Ephraim Rice, from "Hall's History."]

Abraham Rice married Lucy Nourse Feb. 17, 1785, and were residents of the town at that time. Had one child, Joshua, b. Aug. 23, 1785.

Deacon Amos Rice died May 31, 1807. Martha —, his wife, died Apr. 10, 1808.

One, Amos Rice m. Susan Davenport, Feb. 22, 1810. John Rice, also from Petersham, m. Levinah [Lovina] —. Children: Sarah, b. June 29, 1767; John, 1769, died, infant.

David, b. Dec. 29, 1770: John Jr., 1774, d. 1777; Joel, b. 1776, d. 1777;

Samuel, b. Sept. 24, 1778; Polly, born in Dummerston, Aug. 9, 1782; Lydia, b. June 13, 1789.

Gardner Rice married Lydia —. Children: Dolly, born June 9, 1809; Amos, 1792; Lydia, 1794; Patty,

1796; Nabby, 1798; Roxanna, 1800; Simeon, 2802; Gardner Jr., 1804; Nelson, 1806; Phylinda, 1808; Ezekiel, 1810; Francis, 1812,

Clark Rice, son of Elijah, once owned the large farm, "Rice place," in the south part of the town.

ELIJAH AND ANNA (MILLER) RICE.

Elijah was born Oct. 14, 1764; Anna Miller, born July 22, 1766. They were married Nov. 29, 1787. Children: Arathusa, b. Oct. 12, 1788; Abigail, b. Oct. 17, 1790, m. Jacob Hadley a Methodist minister;

Abel, b. Aug. 27, 1792, m. Polly Hadley and removed West; Elias, b. Dec. 12, 1794, died young;

Clark, b. July 8, 1797; Lovina and Lewis, [twins], b. Jan. 17, 1800, and Lovina m. Ephraim Hadley;

William M. b. June 5, 1802, married Dolly Whitney;

Almira, b. Mar. 9, 1807, m. Lewis Holton; Daniel, b. July 28, 1809, m. Maria Munn.

Elijah Rice and wife were Congregationalists, and were very constant in their attendance on public worship. He was a farmer, and a much respected citizen. The family were very helpful in society.

CLARK RICE

was born in Dummerston, July 8, 1797, and married Mar. 3, 1828, Clarissa, dau. of Jonas Rice, a cousin of Elijah. She was born March 15, 1804, and is still living. Her husband died March 22, 1872, aged 74.

Their children were: Helen C. died in childhood; Fanny E., unmarried;

Henry C.; Clark F., both d. when young; Helen C. 2d, m. Walter Gibbs, died 1858;

Clarissa J., died young; Julia A., m. Milton M. Miller; Maria J. married Charles Sargent; Frederic C., d. in childhood;

FREDERICK A. RICE

born June 23, 1846, died Jan. 28, 1862, a soldier and musician in the service of the U. S. in the late war for the Union. His mother receives a pension from the government on account of her son's death.

The farm on which Mr Rice lived many years was first settled by Samuel Dutton before 1770. He sold it to Ephraim Rice Jan. 9, 1779, who, with Joanna, his wife, and six children, came from Petersham, Mass., where their children were born. Elijan, his son, bought the farm in 1787, which in time came into the possession of his son, Clark Rice, who greatly improved the place. He was an excellent farmer, read many books and newspapers on the subject of agriculture, and was aided by the judgment of his friends, who were alike interested in "book-farming."

The value of the farm was more than doubled during his management. On account of his declining health, he sold his farm to R. D. Bradley, Esq. of Brattleboro, for the sum of \$9000.

Like his parents, Elijah, and Anna Rice, he and his family were Congregationalists and very constant in their attendance at church. He was not only a very enterprising farmer; but was much interested and helpful in the affairs of the church and society and in 1838, was chosen to represent the town in the state legislature. He set out many fruit-trees on his farm, which at the present time are very productive.

The orchards have in some years produced 500 barrels of apples.

MAJOR WILLIAM MILLER

was major in the 1st. Regt. in the 1st. Brigade and 1st. division of infantry in the state of Vermont. He married Hannah Worden Nov. 10, 1782. Their



CLARK RICE.

children were : Fauny. born March 31, 1813 ; Isaac, b. Nov. 15, 1784 ;

Charles, b. July 25, 1786 ; Dolly, b. Apr. 6, 1788 ; George Anson, b. Dec. 6, 1789 ;

William, b. Dec. 16, 1791 ; Joel, b. Nov. 21, 1793 ; Nathan, b. Aug. 13, 1795 ;

Asa, b. June 12, 1797 ; Catherine, b. July 24, 1799 ; Maria, b. Sept. 18, 1807 ;

Major William died Apr. 16, 1802, aged 40. His wife died July 7, 1823, aged 62 years,

An incident remembered in the town :

MAJOR WILLIAM MILLER

and Hannah, his wife, lived in the eastern part of the town on the Connecticut river road, and owned good lands. They were the parents of eleven children. Mrs. Miller was always kind to the poor and ever willing to relieve the wants of the suffering. About the year 1786, there was in this section an alarming scarcity of grain for family food.

The Millers parted with all they that they could to the needy, and the last bushel of wheat, except a baking of flour for their own family was ground and eaten before the new grain had been cut. The destitution was much greater on the newly cleared and rougher hill-land of Halifax.

Joseph Worden came one night, at a late hour, from that town, and stopped at Miller's. Mrs. Miller rose from her bed, baked the last flour she had by the fire, and gave him a part of the loaf for his supper. He said that he had never tasted anything so good in his life, for he was weak and weary, and had tasted no bread for several days. The next day the men went into the wheat-field, picked off the ripest ears, threshed out a bushel or more, and had it ground. Mrs. Miller was sifting some flour for

baking, when Mr. Worden, her brother, came to her, the tears standing in his eyes, "Sister," said he, "wont you put the bran into my bag?" This proof of his family's want so affected her that she gave him more than half of all the flour she had, and the happy man started for home, knowing that he could now relieve the necessities of his family."

JOHN BENNETT

one of the early settlers in town, was from Shrewsbury, Mass. He bought a farm in Dummerston, of Parmenas Temple, in 1783. He married Lucretia Rice, of Lancaster, 1778, who died in this town Jan. 26, 1811, *Æ* 51. His death is not recorded. He was a son of Josiah Bennett Jr., who married Abigail Graves, of Sudbury, Aug. 13, 1751.

Children : Elizabeth, born Feb. 10, 1753, m., it is supposed, Luther Rice, of Lancaster, 1780 ;

John, b. June 23, 1755 ; Dorcas, b. Apr. 1758, m. Oliver Hale of Marlboro in 1778 ;

Josiah Sen. m. Hannah Ross, of Lancaster, Nov. 27, 1728, and was admitted to the church, 1731, and died before 1751.

Children : Josiah Jr., born Dec. 18, 1730.

Miriam, Dec. 23, 1732, m. Ebenezer Cutter Jr., of Grafton, Nov. 28, 1764 ;

Asa, b. Apr. 26, 1735, m. Sibyl Barnes, of Marlboro, June 1784 ;

Experience, b. Mar. 26, 1739 ; Jonas, b. Mar. 11, 1741, died young ;

Lydia, b. Oct. 9, 1747 ; Jonas, born Feb. 11, 1749, m. Mary Williams, July 10, 1773.

Jonathan, a brother of Josiah Sen. had a son, David, born Oct. 21, 1749, who died before 1779, as in that year

his widow, Persis [Cutting] Bennett, m. Philip Branscom.

Deacon David Bennett of Dummerston, died June 9, 1848, *Æ* 87.

Rev. Jonas Bennett, his son, m. Adaline, dau. of Edward Miller.

Josiah and Jonathan were supposed to be the sons of Samuel Bennett, probably from Lancaster, born, 1690, died Dec. 5, 1762, aged 72.

The children of John and Lucretia Bennett, of this town, were Judah, b. 1778; Nancy, b. 1780; Lucy, born 1781; John D., born in Dummerston. 1784; Dorcas, born, 1787, married Ezekiel L. Chapman;

Henry L., Allyn O., Franklin W., Almyra, 1801. He married 2d, Polly Coddington, Oct. 25, 1812. Children: Lockhart W. and Melinda.

NORCROSS FAMILY.

THOMAS NORCROSS, a London merchant, born about 1550, is of the first generation of the Norcross family so far as the name has been traced. Jeremiah of the second gen. b. about 1595, came to America in 1638, and settled in Watertown, Mass. Richard of the 3d. gen. was born in 1621; resided in Watertown, died in 1709. Richard of the 4th. gen., born 1660; resided in Western, Mass., died 1745; Joseph of the 5th gen., b. 1701; resided in Weston and Princeton, Mass., died 1789.

SAMUEL of the 6th gen., born 1745; resided in Marlboro, and was the first Norcross, who settled in this state. He died 1812. His wife was Rachel Harvey, who died 1811. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and belonged to an artillery company at a fort in Boston Harbor at the time the British evacuated Boston in 1775. He had eleven children:

Candace, b. Dec. 5, 1776, died 1778;

Samuel, born Jan. 9, 1769, died young;

Nahum, born May 9, 1771, d. Jan. 26, 1851;

Eber, b. May 23 1772; resided in No. Easton, N. J., died 1861, aged 89.

Rachel, b. Sept. 13, 1774, d. 1836;

Benaiah, b. Dec. 20, 1776; resided in Chesterfield, N. H., d. 1860, aged 85;

Zebrina, b. Apr. 18, 1779, res. in Chesterfield, N. H.,

Darius, b. Oct. 9, 1781, res. Lockport, N. J., died 1838;

Lucy, born Aug. 2, 1784;

Shepard, b. Mar. 9, 1788, res. in No. Easton, N. J.;

Annis, born Oct. 7, 1790,

NAHUM came to Dummerston; married Zerniah Roel, Jan. 17, 1796. She was born Sept. 7, 1778, died Apr. 8, 1840. Their children were: Betsey, born Nov. 24, 1797, married Aaron Grimes;

Luke, born July 15, 1799, died in infancy;

Luke 2d., born June 9, 1801; married Louisa French;

Mary, b. Oct. 9, 1803, m. William Woodard;

Moses, born May 29, 1806;

Sarah, born Dec. 7, 1808, married Anson Woodard;

Charlotte, born Nov. 24, 1809, m. first Ebenezer Wiswall, 2d. Warren Stearns;

Orison, born Nov. 22, 1812, married Sophia Howe, Nov. 1833;

Blucher, born May 15, 1815, m. Betsey, dau. of Lyman Huntley.

None of the children of Nahum Norcross are now living. Orison d. Aug. 21, 1873, and Sophia, his wife, died July 19, 1871. Luke died June 22, 1876, and Louisa, his wife, d. Nov. 17, 1881. Blucher, the youngest, d. in 1880.

PIERCE FAMILY.

William and Patty Pierce were the parents of Josiah, Sally, Moses and Henry.

Henry married Philadelphia Thomas; children: Sophia, b. about 1792, m. Isaac Libby of Boston, Mass; Sally m. Harlow Williams of Milford, Mass. Joseph, b. 1797, died young; Martha, b. 1800, m. Doton Smith, Middleboro, Mass.; Joseph (2d.), m. Melinda —; Betsey, b. 1804, m. Allen Knight, of Brattleboro; John m. Althea Sprunger, Maine; Polly married Luther Thayer, Apr. 19, 1837, died 1859; Lucy m. Benjamin Newton of Shrewsbury, Mass.; George; Lydia married Amasa McFarland of Hopkinton, Mass.; Phila married Josephus Cutler of Holliston, Mass.

JOSIAH PIERCE

came from Upton, Mass., to Dummerston, in 1793. Upton was not an original grant, but was taken from the townships of Mendon, Sutton, and Hopkinton, a locality from which several of the early settlers removed to this town. The children of Josiah and Sarah Pierce were: William, b. in Upton, Mar. 12, 1792; Jacob; Hollis, born May 7, 1796; Anson, in 1798; Hannah, b. Dec. 18, 1803; Joel, b. Jan. 22, 1806; Susanna, born Jan. 19, 1809. William was drowned in West river Apr. 11, 1825, while crossing it in a skiff about a mile north of the old bridge-place. Henry and Moses Pierce were brothers of Josiah and came from Hopkinton. Their sister, Sally, was the wife of Philip Bemis. Moses Pierce m. Patty Barnes; children: Asa, Eli, Ruhama, and Ira.

ISAAC REED

became a resident of this town about the time of his marriage to Abigail Mcwain, Sept. 2, 1790. Their ch. were:

Lucy, b. July 27, 1791, died 1823; Sally married Ephraim Brown, Aug. 1814;

David m. Betsey Fairbanks, 1824; Leavitt, his twin brother, m. 1st. Emeline Hubbard, May 27, 1830, 2d. Clarissa F. Miller;

Isaac, m. Catherine B. Alexander, Dec. 3, 1829;

Eliza, m. Joseph Miller, March 3, 1841.

The children of Ephraim and Sally Brown were Charles, b. Feb. 12, 1813; Nancy, b. Nov. 30, 1815; James, m. Emily Walker.

Children of David and Betsey Reed: Adin Thayer, b. Dec. 28, 1826; Lucy M. born Apr. 23, 1828; Fanny E. b. Dec. 8, 1829; George F., born Oct. 2, 1831; Louisa P., born Feb. 28, 1836; Mary C., born Feb. 26, 1838; David Henry, b. Oct. 3, 1840.

Isaac Jr., had James A., Maria, Charlotte, and Ellen, of whom James only is living. Leavitt had Romanzo and Eliza by 1st. marriage and Marshall I. by the second.

HERRICK FAMILY.

The traditions of this very ancient family claim their descent from Ericke, a Danish chief, who invaded Britain about the year 911, during the reign of Alfred, the Great, and, having been vanquished by that prince, was compelled, with his followers, to re-people the waste districts of East Anglia, the government of which he held as a fief of the English crown. He was afterwards defeated in battle by Edward, the son and successor of Alfred, and was subsequently slain by his own subjects for alleged cruelty in his government. The Norman invasion found this name represented by Eric, the Forester, who resided in Leicestershire, and was an extensive land-holder. Henry Eyryk,

a lineal descendant from Eric, the Forster, was seated at Great Stratton, in the county of Leicester, England, at a very remote period. His grand-son, Robert Eyryk of Stratton, by his wife, Joanna, had William, who bore the title of Sir William Eyryk, Knight of Stratton. He was commissioned to attend the Prince of Wales on his expedition into Gascony, 1355. From him descended Robert Eyrick of Houghton, who was living in 1450.

Thomas Eyrick of Houghton, settled in Leicester, and died in 1517. His second son, John Eyryk, or Herrick, born 1513, m. Mary, daughter of John Bond, Esq., of Ward End in Warwickshire. He died Apr. 2, 1589, leaving a large family, among whom was William, b. 1557. He was a member of Parliament from 1601, to 1630, knighted in 1605, and was known as Sir William Herrick of Leicester, London, and Beau Manor Park. He married 1596, Joan, daughter of Richard May, Esq., London, died Mar. 2, 1652-53, aged 96.

Henry, the fifth son of Sir William, was born at Beau Manor in 1604, and was named by command of the unfortunate Prince Henry, the eldest son of James I. His sponsors were Sir David Murry, Sir John Spillman, and Lady Aston. He came to this country and settled in Salem, Mass., June 24, 1629. He married Edith, daughter of Mr. Hugh Laskin of Salem, and became the ancestor of the numerous race by that name in this country. He and his wife were among the thirty who founded the first church in Salem, in 1629. He died in 1671, leaving seven sons and a daughter, who are named in his will. Of these, Thomas and Benjamin, the eldest and youngest, and the daughter, Elizabeth, died childless. The

other five sons are regarded as the patriarchs of their respective branches of the posterity of Henry and Editha Herrick. They are known as Zacharie of Beverly, Ephraim of Beverly, Henry of Beverly, Joseph of Salem, and John of Beverly.

George Herrick of Salem, another ancestor of the family, was an emigrant from England, and came to Salem in 1684 or 5. He was marshal and deputy sheriff in 1691, 2. & 3; & 1695. His wife's name was Martha.

James Herrick of Southampton, N. Y., settled at Southampton, Long Island, then within the jurisdiction of Connecticut, prior to 1657; died 1687, His wife, Martha, survived him.

Henry Herrick of Beverly, d. June 1702; inherited the paternal farm, a part of which was possessed by a lineal descendant, Mrs. Anna Meacom, dau. of Col. Henry Herrick, aged 92 in 1845. Henry Herrick's first wife was Lydia Woodbury, and their fifth child, Jonathan, was baptized in 1672. He removed from Beverly to Concord, Mass., where he possessed considerable property in mills &c.; died 1724; married 1st. Elizabeth, dau. of William Dodge of Beverly, Oct. 28, 1696, who was born 1672, died Mar. 13, 1712, aged 39; had five children: married 2d. Bethiah Conant, Beverly, Sept. 13, 1713, by whom there were five more children.

Joseph, youngest son of Henry, was born in 1720. He removed from Concord to Groton in 1744, where he purchased a farm which he sold to Josiah Conant, 1746; lived a while in Townsend, and finally settled in Brattleboro, died Mar. 16, 1795. He married Lois Cutler of Chelmsford, 1742, who died Aug. 5, 1812, aged 92. Their children were Jonathan, born Sept. 26,

1743; Joseph died about 1835, at Rumney, N. H.; Shadrack married Abigail Stoddard, Chesterfield, N. H.; Lois, born in Chelmsford, Mass., 1749; Amos married widow Miles; Abner, Bethiah, and Mary.

Jonathan Herrick of Brattleboro, m. Mehitabel French, 1770, related to Nathaniel French of Dummerston. Their children were Jonathan, born April 1, 1771; married Lucinda Dickerman, 1779; settled in Farnham, Canada; John died 1779; Lydia, born June 4, 1773; married Grafton Luce of Stowe, Vt. died 1821; Mehitabel, born April 20, 1775, married John Page, Clayton, N. Y., 1803; Elisabeth, born 1777, died 1780; Edith, born Feb. 2, 1780; married Calvin Sartle, Lowell, Vt. in 1799; Nathaniel, born Mar. 1, 1782; Joseph, born Mar. 1, 1784, married Eunice Coughlan, 1807; Seth, born Apr. 16, 1786, m. Melinda Coughlan, 1815; Elisabeth 2d, born Apr. 9, 1788; Lucinda, born August 13, 1790, married Lincoln Bixby of Dummerston; Asa died, 1792.

Seth Herrick of Brattleboro had 7 children: Seth N. Herrick Esq., of that town, John N., Melinda C., Susan E., Mary L., Sarah A., and Ellen C.

NATHANIEL HERRICK

removed from Brattleboro to Dummerston; married Lydia Eastman Nov. 30, 1806. Children: Esther m. Stephen Mann, 1834; Harriet, born Mar. 22, 1808, died 1840; Nancy, born July 4, 1811, married Nathaniel Roel, 1836; James, born Mar. 19, 1814, married Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Crosby, Nov. 2, 1845; embarked Dec. 1845, for the Madura Mission, in southern India; still in missionary work, 1882; John, b. July 27, 1815, m. Fidelity Stiles. The mother of these children died Feb. 19, 1825, and the father

married 2d. Widow Jonathan Tenney, Jan. 11, 1826. Children: Jonathan T. Lydia E., and Nathaniel.

Jonathan Tenney was married Jan. 1810, and Mrs. Tenney's maiden name was Anna Loughton; Children: Mary Ann, m. Merrit Coughlan; Willard m. Mary A. Stevens; Ephraim, a college student; Lucinda m. Charles Baggs; Anna m. George Everleth; Oliver m. Nan Farmer; and Arvilla m. Frederic H. Elmore.

THE LINCOLNS.

Amasa Lincoln came to Dummerston, from Walpole, N. H., and Allen Lincoln, his cousin, came from Westminster. They bought, Sept. 2, 1811, of Dr. Abel Duncan, one acre of land for \$100. It was taken from the southwest corner of his farm, lot, No. 54. The Lincolns built on this land a large tannery and a dwelling-house. The tannery stood a few rods west of the house at the foot of the hill east of the common. It fronted to the south and the upper part of the building was entered from the old road, leading past the tannery. Several of the tan-vats were in the basement of the building. Amasa Lincoln sold his half of the property to Allen Lincoln, Mar. 11, 1817, and removed to Newfane. Allen continued the business till Nov. 21, 1821, when he sold out to Adin Thayer, who on the same day sold to Asa Knight.

The Lincolns came from Massachusetts. Amasa was born in Norton, Mass., July 10, 1787. He married, 1st. Lucy Richardson, Apr. 14, 1814, and boarded for a time with the family of Doctor Duncan. He married, second, Mary Hastings, Jan. 26, 1780. He had four children by the first marriage.

Allen Lincoln married in 1810, Fanny, dau. of Ezra and Amy (Snow) Davis of Chesterfield, N. H. Their

children were: Fanny D., Stella S., Allen M., and William R. He, with his family, removed to Fort Covington, or French Mills, N. Y.

Jacob Amsden, a tanner, bought of Asa Knight and soon after sold to Luther Thayer, who put into the tannery, a steam apparatus for heating the vats. About 1830, the tannery was burned, and a much smaller building immediately built on the spot. The business however, soon declined, and the new building was removed, attached to the dwelling-house on the place and converted into a shoe-shop.

Henry L. Porter rented the place for a time and worked at shoe-making. After two or three more changes, Adin Thayer bought the property and sold the same to Lewis Holton, who did an extensive business in making fancy morocco shoes. Mr. Holton, his wife; and two children, died of erysipelas in Jan. 1844, and the place was sold at auction to Wm. O. Miller. William Luck, an Englishman, rented the shop for a time. He served a regular apprenticeship in England and was an excellent shoemaker. No workman could make a more handsome boot or shoe than Mr. Luck. He served for a time in the British army, but deserted and came to this country. What was once the tannery, then a shoe-shop, is now the building joined to the west side of Wm. O. Miller's residence. His sisters, Mrs. Mary M. Rust and Lucretia Miller, own and occupy the Lincoln place.

HIGGINS FAMILY.

CALEB HIGGINS married Lucy Hildreth May 5, 1796. She died in 1797, and he married, 2d, Mary Hildreth, June 17, 1798. Alpheus Higgins, probably a brother of Caleb, married Phebe Hildreth Sept. 21, 1797. The children

of Caleb and Lucy (Hildreth) Higgins were Caleb and Joshua, twins, b. Feb. 16, 1697; and by his second marriage, Lucy H., born Dec. 6, 1798, who m. Nathan Adams Jr., Oct. 4, 1821.

Caleb, brother of Joshua, married 1st. Almada Sawyer, July 9, 1820; 2d. name unknown; 3d. Lucy Johnson, of Jamaica, Dec. 8, 1844. He was a shoemaker by trade and with his third wife lived several years in the Hollow where Maner Smith now resides. He d. May 25, 1863, aged 66, and Lucy, his wife, died Mar. 31, 1865, aged 67. During the summer of 1863, a benevolent friend who knew them well in former years, placed at the head of their graves a marble slab bearing the inscription, in addition to their ages and time of death, "Humble and unassuming in life they did what they could." He never learned to read or write. On one occasion he had a sign painted for his shop. His name and occupation, in lettering, required two lines; but when the painter showed him the sign, he refused to take it, saying, "what man can read twice across that board while riding past my shop?"

Uriah Higgins was one of the heads of families in school district No. 3, in 1793, and lived near Rufus Sargent. Polly Higgins married David Dutton, in 1782. Joseph Higgins was a resident of school district No. 5, in 1793. Joseph Higgins married "Widow Kath-an Aug. 26, 77—."

July 2, 1797. From the church record. Two children of Caleb Higgins, twins, were baptized,— one named Joshua, given by its grandfather, Uriah Higgins, the other named Caleb, given by its grandmother, Lydia Hildreth" Therefore, Uriah was father of Caleb and Alpheus.

THE HAGUE IN 1793, AND VICINITY.

This locality comprised 26 families in 1793, and was No. 7, of the school-districts. The school-house then stood between John Whitney's and Elder Jonathan Huntley's. In 1820, the number of scholars attending school was 28, as returned by Lyman Walker. Religious services were held in the school-house for many years, regularly every Sunday. Elder Huntley preached there for a long time.

ABRAHAM FITTS

was one of the earliest residents in the Hague. Abraham Fitts Jr., married a Barnes and lived where B. F. Willard now owns. He removed to Newfane where he died about 1863, aged nearly 90. His wife died in 1833.

TIMOTHY CROSBY

married Amy, and was from Claremont, N. H., where two children, Timothy, 1784, and Amy, 1785, were born. The children born in this town were Levi, Nabby, Lydia, Rhoda, Lucy, and Hezekiah. Mrs. Crosby died Apr. 7, 1800. He married 2d, Amita Hale, May 15, 1803.

MICAH FRENCH JR.,

was from Royalston, Mass., and purchased land here in 1789. He owned land in lot, No. 121, on which he had a saw-mill in 1797, and the same year, sold it to Dyer Remington, who in turn sold it to Joseph Poole of Brookline. The saw-mill was probably built by Micah French, and in the sale, one acre of land was included with the saw-mill which stood on Fall brook. Micah French Jr., married Sarah Howe, Jan. 28, 1787. John French Jr., married Rebecca Haywood, of Walpole, N. H., Nov. 22, 1781. Children: Hayward, born Aug. 18, 1783.

JESSE MANLEY

and Eunice, his wife, were married in 1776. Children: Jesse Jr., born Jan. 26, 1778, married Betsey French, Sept. 27, 1801.

Amasa, born 1780, married Lydia French, Jan. 26, 1806. She was sister of Jesse's wife and both were daughters of Nathaniel French.

Eunice, born 1782, married Reuben Newton, Mar. 11, 1804.

The other children were Nathaniel, Hannah, Betsey, William, Sally, Polly, John, and Luke, the youngest, born Oct. 17, 1800.

John Manley, son of Jesse Jr., married first Irena Goss, sister of Harriet Goss, wife of Daniel Taylor, 2d, Abigail Wilson, daughter of Joseph Wilson. Her sister, Sarah C. married John Whitney, and her brothers were Shepard and Elihu Wilson,

JAMES MANLEY,

a brother of Jesse, removed from Killingsley, Ct., where he married Hannah ———, and where Samuel, their first child was born Jan. 13, 1774. Molly, the second child was born in Royalston, Mass., July 30, 1776. From that place the family came to Dummerston, where Marey was born June 1, 1778; Hannah born Apr. 12, 1780, married Fairring Wilson, whose daughter, Hannah, married Gideon, son of Charles Cudworth, a first settler on Putney West Hill. James Jr., born July 8, 1782; Lucy, born July 9, 1784, married Stewart Black; Ebenezer, born Oct. 20, 1786, married Patty Black. The children of Ebenezer were Philisia, Syrene, Mary, George and Eliza. Syrene married Shepard Wilson, who now lives on the Manley home-stead.

JOSEPH ENOS,

a native of Portugal, came with his wife, Jemima, and one child, Mary, from Smithfield, R. I., to Putney where

Hannah was born Aug. 3, 1779. Joseph, Jr., Betsey, Jesse, and Simeon were all born in Putney. Hannah m. Timothy Crosby, and Mary married on the same day, Sept. 29, 1802, Daniel Woods of Townshend. Betsey married Jonas Barrus, Mar. 30, 1806. Mr. Enos was a miller and owned the grist-mill on Fall brook. He bought the land, about 25 acres, and the mill, of Joseph Poole in 1797, who probably built the mill that year. Enos sold the same to Nahum Norcross Jan. 16, 1801, "and the said Norcross is to have liberty to draw water at the saw-mill for the use of the grist-mill as he shall want or need." James Newton had a shop and furnace on the same land with rights reserved to him in the same deed.

JOSIAH TENNEY

married Matilda Livermore and lived on the Abram Dewy place. He came from Barre, Mass., where his sister, Martha was born Aug. 5, 1785. Her first husband was Samuel Bond, born in Winchester, N. H., Aug. 28, 1783. They were married Nov. 16, 1806. Children: Luke Taylor, born Jan. 3, 1807; Samuel Jr., born Apr. 28, 1809. Samuel Bond died in Walpole, N. H., March 9, 1809. His widow married second Thomas Clark.

JONAS LIVERMORE JR.

married Sarah Woodbury, June 20, 1781. He was from Sutton, Mass., where his first child, Benjamin, was b. Oct. 23, 1781. The other children were Sally, b. May 12, 1784, David, Parks, Calvin, and Matilda, who married Josiah Tenney. David died 1876, aged 89; Olive, his wife, died 1875, aged 86. Jonas Jr., died Apr. 6, 1812, aged 58.

SOLOMON NOURSE

was probably from Westboro, Mass., where many persons of that name lived when he came to Dummerston. Dan-

iel Nurse and Sarah Ball were the parents of 11 children born in Westboro. Joseph and Joel, his sons, removed to Shrewsbury about 1800. Wm. Nurse married Rebecca Fay and was a resident of Shrewsbury in 1729; but was set off with his farm to Westboro in 1741.

Francis Nourse of Salem Village had children, John, Sarah, Rebecca, Samuel, Francis, Mary, Elizabeth, and Benjamin. Their mother was hung in the witchcraft delusion, July 19, 1692. The name originally Nourse, is still so written by many families.

SOLOMON, of this town, married Mehitable —, and had children, Asa, b. 1779; Hannah, Mehitable, Sampson, Persis, Caty, Samuel Duncan, and Benjamin, the youngest, b. Jan. 27, 1801.

Betty, wife of Nathaniel French, was probably a sister of Solomon Nourse. Her first husband was Samuel Duncan, and a child of her brother is named Samuel Duncan.

Joseph Nourse, who lived in the east part of the town, was a cousin of Solomon. He m. Hannah Holton; Children: Hannah, b. 1781, m. 1st. — Wright, 2d. John Wellman of Amherst, 1838; Joseph, b. 1783, m. Sally Glynn, 1822; Asenath, b. 1785, m. 1st. Eli S. Davis of Brattleboro, 1817, 2d. — Abbot; Thomas H., b. 1787, married Betsey Kingsley of Utica, N. Y.; Abel, b. 1789; Elijah, b. 1791; Elisha, b. 1793; m. 1st. Sally Murdock of Townshend, 2d. Lucy —; Reuben, b. 1794; John, b. 1797.

SETH HUDSON

was a Revolutionary soldier and pensioner, and was from Petersham, Mass. where he married Abigail — and where their first child, Polly, was born Jan. 10, 1779. Betsey born in Dummer-

on May 27, 1781; Rebecca, Susanna, Joel, and Esther.

Seth Hudson died Nov. 28, 1828.

Enos, probably, a brother of Seth, married Patty —, and had a son, Seth, born July 12, 1792. Betsey Hudson m. John Grout of N. Y. Samuel S. Hudson married Sally Field, of Brattleboro.

DANIEL BELKNAP

was born in Brattleboro, Sept. 5, 1773, and first settled on the Roel place. He married Betsey Plummer and lived many years on the Reuben Walker farm. He cleared much of the land where he first settled at the rate of 10 acres a year for 6 years.

His children were: Sally, b. May 14, 1795, married Dr. Sewall Foster; Betsey, b. 1796, died 1798; Cyrus, born Apr. 8, 1798, m. Sally, dau. of John Lawton; Asa, b. Mar. 8, 1801, married Ruth Greenwood;

Willard, b. June 20, 1803, married Amanda Kingsbury;

Betsey, b. Aug. 18, 1805, m. John Greenwood, brother of Asa's wife; John P., b. 1807, m. Harriet French, dau. of Nathaniel French; Sewall married Juliette French, sister of John's wife; Lucy m. Wm. Goss; Harriet married George Willard, and Daniel, Jr. died unmarried.

Daniel Belknap died Aug. 23, 1862, aged 89.

Calvin Belknap, probably a relative of Daniel m. Bathusa —, and had Bathusa, born Nov. 1787; Asa, b. 1790; Daniel, b. 1792; Lucy, b. 1794; Polly, b. 1797; Charles Belknap married Sarah Duncan, Aug. 10, 1795.

THE OLDEST GRAND LIST.

No grand lists can be found at the clerk's office of an earlier date than about 1820. What became of them be-

fore that date, no one knows. The following rate bill will show what the grand list was for the year 1801.

TAX BILL OF 1802.

State Tax of one cent on the Dollar on the Grand List granted at the October Session of 1801.

Also Town Tax of one cent on the Dollar on the Grand List granted Dec. 7 1801.

NAMES.	STATE TAX.		TOWN TAX.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Adams Nathan	1	17	1	17
Allyn Charles		86	1	86
Arnold Gamaliel		67	1	13
Alvord Benjamin	1	28	1	28
Ash Ebenz.		24		44
Atridge Nathaniel				20
Allyn Josiah		11		77
Adams Samuel		38		38
Bennet Samuel Jr.		20		40
Bemis David		41		41
Bemis Benjamin		69		44
Boyden William	2	27	2	27
Bemis Elias		92	1	12
Bigelow Isaac		88	1	08
Bemis Joseph	2	20	2	20
Butler Silas		39		67
Boyden Isaac		94		94
Brown Elijah		39		27
Butler Abel	1	84	1	84
Barrus Jonathan		31		31
Butler ? John	1	17	1	17
Boyden Josiah		82		82
Burritt Isaac	1	14	1	44
Burnham John		13		33
Barrus John		19		19
Boyden Asa		47		80
Baldwin John		47		47
Bennet Samuel		59		76
Butler Thomas		25		25
Bennet Joseph		99		99
Bemis Philip		74		94
Belknap Charles		46		86
Butterfield Luke	1	26	1	26
Belknap Daniel		80	1	
Black Steward		40		40
Butterfield Ezra	2	58	2	58
Belknap Calvin		61		81
Bennet Stephen	1	58	1	58
Boook Aaron Jr.		36		39
Briggs Seth	1	63	1	63
Buck Elijah		21		21

Bemis Benjamin 2d,	20	Frost Jesse	10	10
Butterfield Ezra Jr.		French William	33	33
Burnett Wilkins	29 49	Foster Barnard	35	38
Bailey Dudley	61 61	Frost Benjamin	20	20
Bixby Nathaniel	70 70	Guernsey Samuel	39	39
Burret Benjamin Jr.	10 10	Goss Zebulon	49	69
Burns Moses	20	Goss Henry	90 1	10
Beebe John	35 32	Glendon Joseph	26	26
Bernet John	26 26	Gowing Samuel	53	73
Bond Aaron	61 61	Goss Daniel	1 47 1	67
Clark Thomas	8 03 3 03	Griffeth Ellis	92	92
Clark Thomas Jr.		Gibbs Elijah	13	33
Colbey Simeon	63 29	Gates Daniel Jr.	13	33
Caryl Levi	20 46	Graham Caleb	98 1	18
Cossett Boswell	46 66	Gates Daniel Lt.	2 13 2	31
Chamberlain Seis	21 21	Gates J. Shephard	2 02 2	02
Cook Enoch	1 59 1 59	Grout Ebenezer	24	44
Cressy Henry	51 71	Graham Lemuel	1 32 1	82
Caryl Asa	35 35	Goddard Levi	22	42
Caryl Abijah	26 29	Gibbs Samuel	7	27
Cook Nathan	33 33	Gates Phineas	39	59
Crosby Timothy	33 33	Graves Reuben	26	26
Cresey William	20	Hunt Jona. — Hinsdale	70	10
Collins Sylvanus		Hopkins Jeremiah	72	72
Cutting Joel	19 33	Hildreth Jesse	65	65
Clark Thaddeus	20	Hildreth Joseph	95	95
Cobleigh Jonathan Jr.	20	Hildreth Ezekiel	51	21
Cambridge John	67	Higgins Alpheus	39	39
Crosby Eli	50	Hildreth Wilson	13	33
Clap Ichabod	24 1 24	Haven Joseph	15	35
Dean Richard	69 89	Hartwell Oliver	1 37 1	57
Dutton David	67 67	Hadley Benjamin	1 27 1	47
Duncan Jason Esq. and Sons	2 08 2 48	Haven Abel	1 32 1	65
Duncan Abel	77 77	Healey James	10	30
Davenport Charles	34 34	Hudson Enos	24	24
Davenport Charles Jr.	95 95	Hudson Seth	1 72 1	72
Dutton Asa	3 23 3 22	Hillyard Joseph	6	6
Dutton Samuel	4 27 4 27	Holton Arad	1 25 1	25
Dutton Samuel Jr.	33 33	Haven David	55	73
Duncan Samuel	12 1 1 12	Hadley Jesse	21	21
Dickenson Paul	54 54	Herriek Jonathan	1 24 1	24
Estabrook Benjamin	1 22 1 22	Hadley Ebenezer	10	10
Ellis Benjamin and Sons	33 33	Holton Reuben	44	44
Enos Joseph	66 66	Jenks Obediah	31	31
Farr William	14 34	Jilson Sylvester	15	35
Fisher Ebenezer	17 17	Johnson James	57	77
Frith Abraham Jr.	99 99	Johnson Simeon	66	86
Fairchild Silas	26 26	Johnson F. Edward	1 20 1	40
French Joel	6 26	Johnson Ashbel	2 02 2	02
Flarity (Florida) James	1 30 1 30	Johnson William		
French Nathan	2 49 2 40	Jacobs Joseph	40	40
French John	14 14	Kathan John	56	56
French Samuel	51 71	Kathan Gardner	41	61
Foster Skelton	57 57	Knight Joel	1 11 1	31

Knight Jesse	1	23	1	23
Knight Samuel	1	11	1	31
Kathan John 2d.		75		75
Kelley Alexander	1	51	1	51
Kathan Daniel	1	88	1	88
Kendall Luke	1	80	2	
Kendall Isaac		6		6
Knight Jonathan Jr.	1	40	1	60
Kathan Alex. & Thomas	2	35	2	55
Kathan Daniel 2,				
Knapp Ichabod	3	03	3	03
Kilbury Richard & John	1	42	1	75
Kelley Richard Jr.		51		51
Kathan David		45		65
Knapp John		26		46
Kneeland Abner		31		31
Kathan Daniel Jr.		38		71
Kathan Prentice		66		66
Kelley William		5		25
Laughton Jacob	1	59	1	79
Leonard William		06		96
Larrabee J. Widow		37		37
Laughton Samuel Jr.		65		65
Laughton 2, & Thomas	1	13	1	33
Laughton David		0		26
Lamb Peter	1	11	1	11
Laughton John Lt.	1	19	1	19
Larrabee John		33		33
Miller Vespasian 2d.		33		53
Morse John & Samuel	1	62	1	62
Mann James		77		77
Miller John	69	2	69	2
Miller Vespasian Capt.	1	31	1	31
Miller Hosea		65		85
Manley James	1	53	1	53
Miller William	1	17	1	17
Miller Marshal	1	67	1	67
Miller Sylvanus	1	48	1	48
Manley Jesse	2	09	2	09
Merrick Ebenezer		64		64
Miller George		40		60
Mann Nath'l		63		83
Mann Stephen		16		36
Manley Jesse Lt.		42		62
Moore Jona. do.		85		85
Miller Joseph		33		33
Merrick Moses				20
Negus William		91		91
Negus John		56		56
Norcross Nahum		13		33
Newton James		33		33
Nurse Joseph	1	42	1	42
Orvis Widow Wm.		13		13

Pierce Josiah		40		40
Prouty Abel		18		38
Pierce Benjamin		73		73
Presson Benja. & Stephen		56		76
Porter Samuel Esq.	2	07	2	27
Parish Asa	1	74	1	74
Prentiss Elkanah		29		26
Potter Reuben		35		35
Pratt Asa		52		52
Pierce William		22		22
Parker Elijah		20		20
Presson Samuel		6		26
Pratt Jesse				20
Randall Elisha		33		33
Rider David		6		6
Rich Elijah		26		46
Reed Isaac		97		17
Rice Nathan, Eph'm. & Elijah	1	84	1	84
Rice Amos & Gardner	1	53	1	73
Streeter Samuel		20		20
Sabin Elisha		20		20
Sargeant Caleb		20		20
Sargeant Rufus	1	63	1	63
Sargeant Thomas	1	18	1	18
Stockwell Joel		81		01
Stimpson Amos		20		20
Stoddard Samuel		87		57
Sargeant Calvin		17		17
Stockwell Jonas	1	73	1	73
Stevens Henry	1	10	1	10
Stimpson Simeon	1			20
Sargeant John				20
Stearns Daniel		26		26
Shaw Bela	2	21	2	21
Stickney Peter		68		98
Sweetser William		50		83
Stone Nathaniel		56		58
Stimpson Charles		20		20
Taylor Isaac		56		56
Tait Silas		2		2
Taft Asahel		69		69
Thompson Benoni		98		98
Town Parila		28		62
Taylor Daniel & Luke	1	50		50
Thayer Thadeus		74		74
Temple Joseph	1	17	1	17
Twitchell Joshua		30		30
Thompson Uriah				20
Turner John	1	17	1	17
Turner Thomas		63		63
Turner Elias		20		20
Taylor Israel		38		38
Viol Mason		38		68
Wyman George				13

Williams Asa	1	42	1	42
Walker Jonas	1	79	1	79
Wilder Joshua		95	1	23
Wood Seth		33		53
Whitney Benjamin		26		26
Woodbury Stephen	1	16	1	16
Wai. Widow Ebenezer		23	1	23
Wilder Elias	2	03	2	03
Willard Henry	2	36	2	69
Webster Asahel		51		51
Wilson Joseph		6		26
Wyman John Lieut.		75		75
Wyman John Jr.		58		58
Wakefield Samuel	1	04	1	04
Wilson Ezekiel		26		26
Warner Daniel	1	04	1	04
Willard Peter		13	1	33
Welch Silas		29		29
Winslow Joseph		35		35
Wooley Asa		39		39
Wilder Atholiah Jr.		46		46
Wood Jonas		42		42
White Asa		6		26
Whitney Henry		39		39
Whipple John		69		69
Ward Nahum		93		93
Zwear Daniel		93		93

\$209. 51 \$233.79

JONAS WALKER, { Selectmen.
STEPHEN WOODBURY, {
Dummerston, January 16, 1802

NOTE.—This Tax Bill was found among the papers of John Miller, Collector, 1802.

DISTRICTS AND INHABITANTS IN 1793.

In connection with the old tax bill for 1802, it will be interesting to know in what part of the town most of the families lived near the close of the last century. From the report of a committee for dividing the town into school districts, Dec. 10, 1793, of whom Jonathan Knight was chairman, the following information is obtained: The Centre School plot for the Town of Dummerston was

DISTRICT NO. 1.

Samuel Dutton Jr. Joseph Billyard John Wyman Jr., Vespasian Miller, Hosea Miller, Stephen Woodbury, David Leavitt, Thomas Clark, Simeon Colby, Ebenezer Wait, Samuel

Porter, David Gates, Marshall & John Miller, Ichabod Knapp, Abner Town, Jona. Barrus, Lemuel & Dan'l Davenport, Asa & Levi Caryl, Nathan Cook, Elkanah Prentiss, Benj. Estabrook Benja. Alvord, William & John Negus Jason Duncan, Josiah Kellogg, Solomon Cook.
DISTRICT NO. 2.

John Baldwin. John Kathan 2d., Caleb Graham, Henry Stearns, Richard Kelley, Samuel Wilder, Aaron Jones, Mr. Taylor, Oliver Hartwell, Alexander Kelley, Benjamin Jones Jr. Amos Rice, Samuel Duncan, Dr. Haven, Elias Wilder, David & Asa Dutton, Joseph Bemis Philip Bemis, Ephraim Rice, Elias Burbank, Jotham Houghton, James Healey, Henry Willard, Andrew Willard, Nathan Ball.

DISTRICT NO. 3.

John Fuller, James Nichols, Elihu Sargeant, Daniel Kathan 2d. Uriah Higgins, Rufus Sargeant, Jonathan Willard, Stephen Beal, Benjamin Pierce. Mr. Bond. Bela Shaw, Benjamin Whitney, Levi Goddard, Jesse Hildreth, Jos. Hildreth, Jr. Capt. Jones, Jos. & Wilson Hildreth, William Miller, Charles Davenport, Jr. Mr. Webster, Charles Davenport, Jabez Butler Aaron Brooks, John Kneeland, Wm. Middle-ditch, Benjamin, David, & Elias Bemis, Isaac Bigelow and Samuel Nichols.

DISTRICT NO. 4.

John Kilbury, Daniel Kathan, Ebenezer Haven, Abel Haven, Alexander Kathan, John & Eleazer Rhoades, Elijah Brown, Gideon Burnham, Abel Johnson, Joseph Haven, Widow Flarty (Florida), John Shephard Gates, Ashbel Johnson. William Sargeant, John Kathan, Garduer Kathan, Ephraim

DISTRICT NO. 5.

Joseph Temple Isaac Boyden, John Mcwain, Isaac Reed, Jesse Knight, Thomas Loughton Joel Knight, John Butler, Joseph Higgins, Elijah Town, Samuel & Jona. Knight, Calvin Butler, Wm. Boyden, William Wyman, Samuel & Jacob Loughton, Abel Butler, Benjamin Witt, Arad Holton, Henry Cressey, Simeon Johnson Anthony Mason John Burnham, Asa White.

DISTRICT NO. 6.

Josiah Taft Enos Phillips, Jonas Livermore 2 Seth & Enos Hudson, Asahel Taft, Jonas Walker, Josiah Pierce, Sam'l Norcross, Nath'l French Solomon Nourse Seth Duncan, John Larrabee. Silas Taft, Jonathan Child.

DISTRICT NO. 7.

Abraham Fitts, John Loughton, Jonathan, Jonas & Thomas Farr, Josiah Spaulding, John

Marsh, Mr. Cobleigh, Mr. Parmeter, Nathaniel Holmes, Micah French, John Turner, Elijah Remington, Luther Butler, Mrs. Twitchell, Andrew Crowl, Patrick McManis, Timothy Crosby, John Smith, Samuel Gowen, Benj. Presson, Archibald Woods, Rufus Freeman, Seth Smith James and Jesse Manley.

The oldest tax bill we have examined in this town, was for the year 1806. It contains a list of 295 tax-payers who were to pay a tax of one cent on the "general list" of said Dummerston, and is signed by Samuel Porter and Seth Hudson, selectmen of the town. At that time there were eight tax-payers in town, by the name of Kathan, and twelve named Miller. The most singular name on the list is Zwear. Asa Dutton was the largest tax-payer, his tax being \$4.65. The only man now living (1871) whose name is on this bill, is Jonas Walker who still resides in town at the venerable age of 90 years. The tax bill for 1807, shows that Henry Willard was the largest land holder at that time, and owned 418 acres. Thomas Clark stands next having 416 acres. The tax is an assessment of one cent on each acre of land for the purpose of building a State Prison. The tax for 1808, was one cent on a dollar of the grand list, and it appears from the examination of other bills, that it was the general rate of taxation in those days. It was the custom also to make a new bill for each kind of tax assessed for the year; and this plan was followed until sometime after Wm. O. Miller received the office of constable and collector. Mr. Miller was chosen in 1844, and has collected the taxes each year since, except two, making a service at the present time (1879) of 33 years. The tax-book now in use, of which Joseph Steen of Brattleboro has a copy-right or claim of some kind, and which Mr. Miller himself used for sometime

previous to the year 1867, at which time he suggested to Mr. Steen the method now used, has the names and grand list written on the left hand page and exhibits on the right the different kinds of taxes, including town, state, school and county. The tax-book for 1871, when this article was first written contains 380 names, and of this number fourteen are Millers and but two Kathan. Among old deeds we mention two that are ancient; one is dated 1739, the other 1754.

ABRIDGED ANNALS.

May 16th, 1775, the town "Votid that the Selectmen Be the men to take Cair of theves. Votide that Elexander Kathon Should have his gun. meeting Disolved By a grate meJority of votes."

Mundy the twenty-second of may Enoch Cook & thomas Clark Chosen Daligates to Set at westminster."

"thursday, the twenty-second of June at won of the Clock in the after noon. Votid that the town Act a Cording to the County Congras in thaer Resolves. Votid in By the melisha of the town Jonathan Knight Capt. Josiah Boyden Lieutenant and that william Neagos Be the insien for the melisha of said town"

"At a town meetin Held the 22 of August At the meeting hous at fore of the Clock in the after Noon to act on the foloing articleles Viz. Meeting openid. Enoch kook chosen moderator—Votid that tis the SenCe of this town that the Letters that are in the hand of Doctr Solomon Harvy are Not any EvidanCe in the Case which the Commite is Collectin for the Evidance which tha are to Colect is the Bad Conduct of the Cort from its fust Setting up the Cort Down to the fust of march Last and that those Letters only Shue that the Peple ware Displeaised at the Earbitary Conduct of the offiseirs of the Cort and ware Rady to Rise and stop the Cort before that time; and those Lettors Show Like wise the unity of the People and pur fix the time; and we thiuk it Best not to have those Letors goe to westminster;"

P. C. Votid that John Hooker Cari on the Publick worship on the Lord's Day."

September 11th, "Votide in to the Campini of me Lisha of the town Daniel Kathan second Lieut. William Negos Axed a Dissmi shon from said Compini as an in siue and it was granted. Votid in to said Compini of me Lisha as an insian John Shepord gaits in the Room of william Negos."

November 23d, "At a town meeting held to act on the folowing artickils, viz: maid Choyce of John Hooker modarator. Votide not to Send Daligats to nue york—Votide that Enoch Cook Shuld not Serve nor Stand as a Com-mity man for the town nor for the County of Cumberland (Windham) Nor act in this town in a publick Station."

November 28 "Voted to Reconsider the former Votid Not to Send Daligates to Nue yorke and Votide to Send two Daligates to New york, By being informid that it was Nedfull to send them Votid that John Hooker Shall Represent this town to set at westminister in the Room of Enoch Cook and that said hooker Shall Cary the town Votes to westminister."

Desember 14. The voters met according to adjournment and "a Joured to the 21st of Desember instant at one of the Clock in the after noon to mr Enoch Cooks and all so is a Joried to Said time." "Met at the hows of mr Enoch Cook the 21d a Cording to a Jourment meeting oppenid and proseedid to Bississ."

Votid to Rase the Sum of ten Dolors for to Surport Daligats to Go to new york if nede be and for the Colecttors to pay the sum of ten Dolors in to the hands of Jonathan Knight for to Ceep til furdor ordeas as the town chose him trashueri for that End.

Votid that Jonathan Knight and Enoch Cook Joseph hildrith secuer the towns Records that are in Drt. Solomon harvys hand and transcribe it into a town Book."

Febuary 26, 1776, "after moshon maid and secondid maid choise of mr. John Hooker Clark protemporara — Votid to send a man to Jine the County Comitte on the twelfth of march at the

hows of mr. John Saagants at Brattleborough at Nine of the Clock in the fore Noon to Draw up a Remonstrance to Send to the Contanatsall Congras at PhileDalpha Consarning those that perpetrated the Blody Masscaree on the thurteenth of march Last. Secondly maid Choise of Decon Jonathan Cole of westmoreland in the State of hampshier to Be a member to Joine the other members at time and plase Entor on the sd Bisness. Voted that tha woold not Except of the plan the Countys Comittty Gave out as a Ginerall Rule to go By for a Valiations of a States. Votid to Chuse a Comittty of thre men to make a mending on the Countys Comittys Ginaral Ruele as tha Shall think fit. maid Choise of mr. Enoch Coock and mr. thomas Clark and mr. william Neegos to Be a Comittty for the a Bove sd porposs. John Hooker Clark protemp Feburawary ye 26, 1776."

April 15, "Voted that hoggs Shall not Run at large. Voted to have a comity to take Care of hoggs—william Boyden mr. Haven mr. Hoseah miller Be the Comittty to take Care of hooggs. Votid that if any man Sustain Damage By the Comittys hoogs that two of that Comittty has Libbarty to Chuse the thurd man to prise the Dammegs that his hoogs has Dun. Votid that the Comittty for the year in Suing to take the Care of hoogs uppone Complaint Being maid to them of Damige Being Dun, they shall Go Immediately and prize the sd Damige according to thare judgment with in fore Days from thare Being Notified and if Not Settelled the hogs Shall Be posted twenty-four owners and then sele at publick Vendue to the highest bider and if the Sale of sd hogs Excedt the a Bove sd Damige Be Returned to the oner of sd hogs and if he Refuse to take this Said overplus it shall Rest in sd Comitttys hands until furdor orders the man who surstains the Damige shall first Notifie the oner of the hogs. Votid with a grait meJority in ye afarmitive

June 18, "Voted that Lut. Lenord Spolding Be a Comitey man in the Roome of Ebenezer haven to go to westminister & set thar. Voted that the town will Bair thare Equil purporshon

to send to the Contananshal Congras."

[We have a few more leaves of this old ms. we may use for another gap.]

STAUBBACH FALLS*

is a new name for a very beautiful fall near West river, in The Hague, on a stream called Fall brook, because the descent from its source is so precipitous. What is now called Staubbach Falls has long been known as "Fall Brook Falls." It is a charming retreat in the forest, and exceedingly romantic. A winding path, shaded by evergreen trees, leads up from the highway beside the brook, along the southern bank to the waterfall. The steep, rugged banks, prostrate, decaying old trees, projecting rocks, moss-grown and covered with ferns, give a primitive look to the locality. The ravine is deep and its northern bank just below the falls rises to a height of more than a hundred feet. The brook runs over a ledge nearly perpendicular and 60 feet in height. Years ago the fall was 10 or 15 feet more than it now is, as freshets have washed in a quantity of large stones at the foot of the ledge. The brook is three miles in length and has its source on Putney West Hill.

**Conclusion of Paper on the Hague. A leaf of the Ms. overlooked on page 107.*

WARNING OUT OF TOWN.

The custom of warning persons out of town, who, in the opinion of the selectmen, were liable to become a "Town charge," went into practice here soon after the organization of the township. The following warrant, copied from the old records, shows the kind of instructions then issued to the constables by the selectmen:

"State of Vermont Windham County Dummerston Apr. ye 2d, 1781 To

Either of the Constables in the Town of Dummerston Greeting: In the Name & behalf of the freemen and by the Authority of the same we command you forthwith to Warn all the tranchent Persons that is not Inhabitants in this Town that have not been in the Town one year from this Date that is liable to be a Town Charge to Depart forthwith out of the Town with their Families if any they have."

The order does not state what constitutes a freeman, or an inhabitant beyond one year's residence. In order to be exempt from being warned out, it was probably necessary to be "native born," or the owner of some real estate. To the authorities there must be some visible means of support, something external in the appearance of the new comer, or he must leave within a year from his time of advent. If he had "but a thousand a year," known only to himself, he must go according to the warning. Good habits, honesty, uprightness, and educational accomplishments, would not qualify a man for citizenship.

According to the order issued Apr. 2, 1781, the families warned out, were John and Susanna Fuller; heirs, Lyman and Raymaund Fuller; Woods and family; Nancy Woods; Ebenezer How and Lucy, Patty, and Charity How; James Coats; Israel Rich and family; Adam Fleeman; Margaret, Solomon, Adam Jr., Mary Magdalene, and Eunice Fleeman; John Day; Anna and Margaret Day; David Russell; Caty Morse; Abner Bemis; Catherine Bemis; Joseph and Jemima Bemis. Date of warnings Apr. 14, and 18, 1781.

Very little is now remembered in regard to the condition of these families, warned out of town that year, except that of Joseph and Jemima (Stoddard) Bemis. Mr. Bemis was about 24 years old, had one child at that time and had

served through the Revolutionary war, He must have been all right physically. He did not "depart immediately," but remained to earn a living without "Town charge," bring up a family of six children, buy and pay for a good farm, inherited by his children, and died at the advanced age of 79 years, a respected, worthy citizen. His son, Joseph Jr., born in Dummerston, Aug. 5, 1786, is now living (1884) in New York State, in his 98th year.

POVERTY YEAR.

The year 1816, well remembered by the oldest citizens, as the cold season or "Poverty-year." It was known in New England as eighteen-froze-to-death. There was frost every month in the year, though August was exempt from frost in some localities. The mean mercurial temperature that year was about 43°. Snow fell in June and frost cut down the growing corn. The early frosts of September destroyed the unripe corn, which some farmers vainly tried to save by early husking and spreading. Famine stared every one in the face and it was a hard year for all, though some of the river farmers had fair crops when all others failed. The crop of English grain was heavy and this saved the inhabitants from partial famine. The only field of corn that ripened in this town, that year, was on the "Haven farm," and the crop was raised by "uncle" Jairus Haven, a man now [1881] living at the age of 92 years. He is very deaf, but when he is made to understand that something is desired from him about 1816, he is pleased to relate his success in raising corn that year. About 15 miles up the river on the New Hampshire side in Walpole was a wealthy farmer, Thomas Bellows Esq., who had a good crop of corn.

He had more than he needed for his own use, and what he had to spare was sold in small quantities at the price in years of plenty to such men as needed it for their families and could pay for it only in day's labor, and were obliged to carry it home in a bag on their backs. Speculators were hard hearted in those days, as now, and took advantage of the situation of affairs to speculate in corn. One such man called on the "Squire" to purchase corn and inquired his price. He was much surprised to learn that it was no more than in years of plenty, and said he would take the corn, "How much would you like," inquired Mr. Bellows? "I will take all you have to spare," said the speculator. "You cannot have it," stammered the Squire, for he had an impediment in his speech. "If you want a bushel for your family, you can have it at my price, but no man can buy of me to speculate in this year of scarcity." The story was told to George B. Bartlett, a visitor in Walpole some years since, and it so impressed him that he embodied it in a little poem, we christen

THE OLD SQUIRE.

In the time of the sorrowful famine year
When crops were scanty and bread was dear,
The good Squire's fertile and sheltered farm
In the valley nestled secure from harm:
For the Walpole hills, in their rugged might
Softened the chill winds deathly blight,
So the sweet Connecticut's peaceful stream
Reflected the harvest's golden gleam:
And the buyers gathered with eager greed
To speculate on the poor man's need;
But the good Squire said "It is all in vain;
No one with money can buy my grain;
But he who is hungry may come and take
An ample store for the giver's sake.
The good old man to his rest has gone,
But his fame still shines in the golden corn,
For every year in its ripening grain,
The grand old story was told again.
Of him whose treasure was laid away
In the banks that seven-fold interest pay;
For to feed the hungry and clothe the poor
Is a speculation that's always sure.

EARLY MILITARY HISTORY.

GOING TO WESTMINSTER.

The early records of this town furnish but little information of a military character. The first warlike event in which the inhabitants manifested much excitement, was the fight at Westminster in 1775, when William French was killed, and Daniel Houghton mortally wounded. The company from Brattleboro, including French, stopped on their way to the court-house, at Ebenezer Haven's in this town, and were quite merry and boisterous. They laughed and joked about the grand time they should have in preventing the court party from taking their seats. Mrs. Haven thought they had cause to feel sober, and told them, their joy would be changed to sadness before they returned, a prophecy that was indeed, verified.

THE DUMMERSTON YORKER,

Alexander Kathan, was in the fight on the side of the court party, or "torries," as they were called; and so indignant were the citizens towards him, that he was arrested and sentenced to remain on his farm one year, and not step off from it under penalty of death. A neighbor on the farm joining his, watched him daily during the whole year, and always kept a loaded gun with him, while at work in the field, for the purpose of shooting him the moment that he should step over the boundary. "It was lucky for him," said the man, "that he strictly kept within his limit, for I should have shot him as quick as I would an Indian." In July, 1777, as soon as the news of the battle of Hubbardton reached here, a company of militia was sent from this town to Castleton where the main body of the army

under Gen. St. Clair, was stationed, and remained in the service till after the battle of Bennington was fought in August.

THE DUMMERSTON FRIGHT.

About the year 1780, the inhabitants in the northwestern part of this town, and a few families living near them, in Brookline, became alarmed at sounds which they heard in the woods. They had, occasionally, heard the firing of a gun in the morning and during the forenoon; but they quieted their fears for a time. Towards night the sounds became more frequent, and a smoke having been seen in the forest, they felt sure that Indians were coming to murder them and destroy their property. They hastily gathered what few valuables they could carry, and with their families and teams fled to the older settlements a few miles farther to the south-east. All the inhabitants on the way were alarmed and joined in the flight. When they reached the dwellings of those families living on the hills in the central part of the town, some were persuaded to stop there, as it would be a good place for defence; but several of the more timid ones, went farther on towards Brattleboro where there would be greater safety, for they declared the Indians would come beyond the top of the hills. A guard was stationed by those who remained on the hill, and every thing in readiness for an attack. The hours passed slowly during the night; and to while away the time and keep awake, potatoes were roasted and eaten, the guard frequently visited and every precaution taken against surprise.

Morning dawned at last, and still no signs of the approaching enemy. Two brave men, well armed, were sent back towards the scenes of depredation to ascertain what damage had been done by the Indians. On their approach to the place, they saw the door of one house

standing open and also heard a noise inside— "There ! there !" exclaimed one "the Indians are here, they are plundering my house !" They went cautiously to the door, guns in hand, ready for an encounter, when suddenly a loud grunt was heard and out rushed an old porker, the only occupant of the building. The men laughed heartily, went farther on, learned the causes of their alarm, and returned to the company.

A heavy snow had fallen the day previous to the alarm and continued to fall the next day.

The weather being a little warm, the snow had lodged on the trees in large quantities, causing the limbs of some to break and fall. The inhabitants had mistaken these sounds for the report of guns. The smoke which was seen in the distance, was caused by a party of surveyors, who had stopped in the woods and built a fire ; and the hog had got access to the house after the wind had blown open the door. No lives were lost, and the inhabitants returned to their homes unmolested.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

WILLIAM NEGUS,

who died about 1817, nearly 90 years of age, a soldier in the French and Indian War, lived on a farm about one mile S. W. of where the old meeting-house stood. His orchard of apple-trees bore fruit first of any in that section. He owned the first cider-mill in town. The apparatus for the pressing consisted of a large heavy timber fastened loosely at one end, between two posts, and free at the other, under which was the floor of the press ; above this was a windlass used for raising the end of the heavy timber. At first the timber was sufficiently heavy to press out the cider ; afterwards, weights were added to finish the work. The pomace was gen-

erally ground a second time, and water sometimes hot, poured on, so that the last pressing would be sure to squeeze out all the cider. Whenever cider was made in the mill, Mr. Negus helped to do it, and the boys were not allowed to eat apples or drink cider, while he was present, for the reason that they were scarce in those times.

He was muscular in form, quite tall, and much stronger than men in general. His chest and shoulders were very broad and his hands uncommonly large. He used to say very little about his fight with the Indians ; but many stories have been told of his great feats of strength.

On one occasion, when he was hauling timber to build a house, the hired man was obliged to drive the team along the brow of a hill. There was danger of the log's rolling downward and injuring the team ; so Mr. Negus took a large lever, stepped over on the lower side, placed one end on the ground near the log, and the other on his shoulder. "Drive on," said he to the hired man ; but the log which was 20 feet long and large enough to make a stick of timber 8 inches square, instead of going as he expected, rolled up on the lever close to his head. He stood firm, meanwhile, and straight up like a goose in a shower, till the driver could stop the team and roll the log back again. "Did it hurt you" inquired the driver? "No," said he, "but it pressed my bones pretty close together." [See Negus, page 69.]

SAMUEL LAUGHTON

was in the provincial army that formed a part of the British forces in the war against the French and Indians. He was in service from 1759, till the treaty of peace in 1763, and served most of the time in the state of New York. He moved into this town in 1768, and set-

tled on the farm where his grand-son now lives,— the nearest house being at that time, one mile distant. He was obliged to go three miles to get an axe ground; and went to mill in Northfield, Mass. At the time of his death in 1814, he was 93 years old. His son, Jacob Laughton, died in this town, Aug. 29, 1852, aged 91.

MOSES ALVORD,

a French and Indian war soldier, died in 1816, aged 85 years. When he was in service in Franconia, N. H., both his feet were frozen, and amputation near the instep was necessary. Ever afterwards his walk was peculiar; and from the circumstance that his footsteps seemed to imitate the sound of the voice in speaking the words, he received the title of "Four-pound-ten." He was a man of medium size and height, very fond of story-telling, and a great hand to carry the news. A neighbor once told him that the minister, Mr. Beckley, had a negro working for him,— he saw him chopping wood near the house, as he came along that morning. "Has he," inquired the old man, and soon after he started off, and was gone all day, telling the news that some benevolent man in Connecticut had sent Mr. Beckley a negro, that he had arrived, and somebody saw him at work there. When he returned home that night, the folks told him that the story was an imposition, and the next day, he again, went over the route, and corrected it.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

JOSEPH HILLIARD,

one of the early settlers in town, was in the army of the Revolution. He died before the government granted pensions to the soldiers, except those who were invalids. He was 82 years old at the time of his death in 1815.

He was a man of eccentric habits,

rather witty in his sayings, and a sociable and agreeable citizen. He acquired no property, and depended upon charity and the labor of his hands for support in his declining years.

He was a member of the Congregational church, was very constant in attendance upon the Sabbath, always watched the minister closely, and could make good criticisms of the sermons. Those persons who remember the old man like to tell the story of his writing texts on a post in the meeting-house. He occupied a seat in the gallery at the right of the pulpit and quite near to the minister. At the head of his pew was a column which supported that end of the gallery and extended to the upper part of the building. Whenever the minister read his text, he was always ready with a pin to scratch it down on the "post," and so many times had he done so, that it was all written over with texts as high as he could reach. Often when he was in the act of writing, the young folks would whisper to each other saying, "See there! grandpa Hilliard is treeing the text!"

BENJAMIN GLEASON,

a pensioner, served in the army 7 years. He was born in 1745, lived in this town many years, and died Oct. 23, 1823, aged 78. Nothing can be ascertained about his long experience in war; but we met with one old gentleman, who told us the following story of his killing an Indian:

The Indians had come down the Connecticut valley, from Canada for the purpose of destroying the property of the whites and taking them prisoners. Gleason was an object of their search; but he was vigilant, and managed to escape into the forest, on the approach of the savages. His place of retreat was soon discovered; and with the intention

of capturing him alive, an Indian came towards him looking very good natured, and for the purpose of deception, pretended that he was going to shake hands. saying, as he walked along, "Sagah?" "Sagah?" in English, how are you? how are you? "I'll Sagah you," said Ben, and instantly shot him dead. The Indians were greatly enraged, on finding their comrade dead; but Gleason was too cunning for the red men, and was never made their prisoner.

JAMES HANLEY,

an Irishman, and, a long time, resident of this town, was in the American army, during the Revolution. In 1781, the town authorities deemed it necessary to look after his interests and,

"According to an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Vermont made and Provided for Idle and Impotent Persons, appointed Lieut. John Wyman to be his Overseer and take care of him and his Affects."

This provision was essential to prevent his family from coming to want. His army experience made him a brave soldier, but not an industrious and temperate citizen. He died before the government granted pensions, and was at the time of his death 80 years old.

Hanley hated the "Yorkers" and never spoke of them in very respectful terms. Whenever they caused any disturbances in the community, he was always ready with his old musket, to help keep the peace.

In those times, a home guard was appointed to assist the inhabitants, in any emergency, and protect persons and property. Provision was made for the guard, whenever they should be called into the service; and for that purpose, the town owned two or three cows which were kept for a time, on the farm at Hosea Miller, and, for safe keeping, were always put into an inclosure dur-

ing the night. Hanley got information one evening that some Yorkers had come into the neighborhood to drive off the cows; and to frustrate their plan, he took his gun, hastened to the farm of Mr. Miller, roused him up, said that the Yorkers were coming to steal the cows, and he must help defend them. Miller thought he was more alarmed than need be,—there was no danger of their stealing the cows. Yes, there was, he was sure of it, and he must help, or let his hired man. They both refused to go out and help him; and no choice remained, but to let the cows be stolen or defend them himself. Hanley's courage was up; he shouldered his musket and marched off to the yard to guard them alone. He was not long in waiting, when he heard the Yorkers tearing down the fence on the side opposite to him. Creeping cautiously up the yard, he suddenly, jumped upon the brush and rails, making a tremendous crash, fired his gun, and shouted "Surround them, brave boys! we'll have them! Hurrah, brave boys!" The Yorkers fled instantly,—thinking, no doubt, they were greatly outnumbered. Hanley remained master of the situation and guarded the cows till morning.

JOHN NEGUS,

a son of William Negus, went into the army at the age of twenty, and served through the war. He died in 1810, aged 60 years. He often related stories of hardship and exposure that were endured by soldiers of the Revolution. Many a time had he lain, in a cold winter night, on fir-boughs, placed on the snow, and slept soundly.

When they were discharged from service, the government paid no money; and not being furnished with transportation free, as the soldiers were in the late war, they were obliged to "foot

it" home and beg their living on the way. At one place, where they called for food and lodgings, the man told them he had nothing but bean-porridge for them to eat, if they liked that, he could furnish them a supper. "It is just what we want" said Negus, "we don't ask for anything better." They ate a hearty meal, and, before retiring for the night, informed their host that they wanted to start on their journey before light; "very well," said he, "help yourselves to the porridge again before leaving," which they did, and went on their way, feeling very grateful for their good entertainment.

WILLIAM CUMMINGS,

a Revolutionary pensioner, died April 30, 1838, in the 77th year of his age. The government at first granted pensions only to those who were in poor circumstances; and Mr. Cummings, being in much need of assistance, received aid from the government for a considerable time before the law granting pensions to all the soldiers, that served in the Revolution, was established.

He was a man of medium height, rather slim yet strong and very athletic. At the age of seventy, he was the champion wrestler in this town, or as an old gentleman expressed it, "No one in town could handle him." Of the numerous stories that he told, only one, that of his narrow escape from being taken prisoner, is remembered.

During a skirmish with the British, our forces were overpowered and sought safety in flight. The enemy were anxious to secure all the prisoners they could, and followed our soldiers a long distance. Cummings, having run until he was quite exhausted, supposed that he was clear of the enemy; but on looking back, he saw a British soldier climbing over the wall not far behind

him. He quickly raised his gun, fired, and the soldier fell from sight. He never ascertained whether he was killed or only wounded, but was sure that he did not capture him.

BENJAMIN ESTABROOK,

one of the early settlers, in this town and a soldier, during the first year of the Revolution, moved his family here, in the spring of 1778. The summer previous, he had spent in clearing up a piece of land and building a frame house on his new farm, which was situated in the central part of the town, about one-half mile east of Black Mountain. He brought with him, from home, four panes of glass which were put into the new house for windows to furnish what light it was necessary to admit.

On account of bad roads and swollen streams without bridges, it occupied one week to perform the journey in moving his family and goods from Rutland, Mass., to his new home in the forest, distant 60 miles.

In a few years he had cleared up several acres of woodland, and reserved a large lot for wood and timber. During the summer of 1788, his fine wood-lot was destroyed by

THE GREAT HURRICANE.

When the storm arose, dense black clouds rolled up from the north-west; the tempest winds roared with fearful sounds of gathering power; lightnings flashed vividly through the moist atmosphere; the thunder deepening and crashing as if it would rend a world; then came the violent rain and the rushing hurricane with one full blast that swept whole forests to the ground. No swaying of trees, back and forth, but one continued rush of the mighty wind prostrated every tree in its range for miles up the West River valley, and along the west side of the high range of hills

in the central part of the town. Black Mountain was left bare of its vast forest of large trees. Many cattle were killed, buildings unroofed, and one little child lost its life. The house in which the parents lived was not considered safe; Mr. Jones, the father, was absent from home; and the mother thought best to take her two children and go to some other place for better protection. She had not gone far from the house, when a tree fell and killed one of the children. After the storm, some one went in search of her husband and informed him that he had bad news to tell. "What is it," said he, "are all my family killed?" "Not so bad as that," replied the man, "but your little child is dead."

People were greatly frightened during the tempest, and many went into the cellars for fear their houses would be blown down. Several men, the next day, took their axes and butcher-knives and went over the fields, and killed what cattle were living that were injured beyond recovery. Mr. Estabrook was much surprised at having his woodland cleared up so suddenly, and was anxious about his future supply of wood and timber. Mr. Negus, a neighbor, offered to exchange lots and let him have an equal number of acres covered with woods, which proposition was gladly accepted. He lived in town many years; reared a family of six children, and all lived to be over fifty years old.

During the year, 1775, he served 8 months in the army, and was on duty near Boston, Mass. He received no pension; for the act, Mar. 18, 1818, excluded persons worth over \$700.

In 1781, he was "elected Ensign of the 4th Company in the 7th Regiment of the Militia of this State." The com-

mission is in possession of his son, Benjamin Estabrook, now living in this town, and was signed by Thomas Chittenden, Governor of Vermont.

He died May 24, 1834, aged 86 yrs, Abigail, his wife, died Aug. 26, 1834, aged 82.

COPY OF EBENEZER BROOKS' DISCHARGE. PAPERS — transcribed on the town records in 1791.

"Ticonderoga Oct. 10th. 1776.

These certify that Ebenezer Brooks, soldier in Captain Hind's Company of Col. Reed's Regiment, is rendered unfit for future service this Campaign, by the loss of his right eye, and is hereby recommended for a discharge.

TO LT. COL. GILMAN of 2d Regt.

E. GREEN Su'g'n to 2d Regt."

In consequence of the above certificate and averment that the complaint of Ebenezer Brooks is not fictitious, I do recommend the said Ebenezer Brooks, soldier in Capt. Hind's Company of the Regiment under my command; aged 20 years, five feet three inches high, light hair, blue eyes, light complexion; belonging to the town of Fullam (now Dummerston) as a proper person to be discharged from the army of United States of America.

ISRAEL GILMAN LT. COL.

To the HONORABLE MAJ. GEN. GATES.

Commander at Ticonderoga. Ebenezer Brooks in Capt. Hind's Company Col. Reed's Regt. is for the reason above mentioned, discharged from the service of the United States of America. Given at Head Quarters the — of Oct. 1776, by the General's command.

JOHN TRUMBULL Dy. Adjutant General.

JOEL KNIGHT

was a private and drummer in the Vermont militia; enlisted at the age of 18, and was in service near Lake Champlain. His name was placed on the pension roll Sept. 21, 1833, under the act of Congress passed June 7, 1832. He died in 1841, aged 79 years.

He enlisted in 1780. The following

winter, the cold was more intense than it had ever before been known to be in this climate, within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The winter, to this day, bears the distinctive epithet of the "hard winter." The army in encampment as far south as Morristown, N. J., suffered extremely, and often had Washington the prospect before him of being obliged to disband his soldiers.

In the early part of the winter, Mr. Knight with a company of soldiers marched over the Green Mountains, from Bennington to some town in southeastern Vermont. The snow was "knee-deep" and the weather freezing cold. They made slow progress, had scanty rations, and not finding any habitations where they could stop and warm themselves or obtain food, on the journey through the forests, their provisions, having become exhausted, were soon weary and suffering from hunger and cold. One man finally gave out, refused to go farther, and lay down to rest and sleep on the snow. The men roused him up, animated his flagging spirits, and coaxed him again to march on in the hopes of soon finding relief. With much difficulty he travelled a few miles further through the snow, and then said it was of no use, his strength was gone and he must stop. His comrades were impatient; their urging and importunity did no good, and, at last they left him behind, to slumber in his lonely bed of snow; but a knowledge of his impending fate, that his slumber would end in the sleep of death, and feelings of regard for their lost companion in arms, caused them to return again and make him realize his dangerous situation; and this time they used no flattering words, but cuffed his ears, kicked and rolled him about till his temper was roused and a promise given that he would march on with the company.

They soon afterwards met a farmer, returning from mill with bags of meal. Being in a starving condition, they asked him for food and he told them they might have all the meal they could eat. They built a fire of dried sticks, bent their hats concave, and carried water on them to make dough which they baked on the coals,—some, meanwhile, eating handfuls of dry meal and wet dough so impatient were they to wait till the bread was baked.

Having satisfied their craving hunger with the farmer's generous treat, they marched on with renewed vigor and firmer pace. They had escaped starvation for a time, had saved the life of one comrade in rescuing him from a grave of freezing snow, only to meet with another still more perilous adventure, the crossing of West River. The river was full of floating anchor-ice; the bottom was icy and slippery, and there was no means of crossing, other than to ford the stream. The swift running water made it a difficult task; but the Green Mountain boys, who had braved so many dangers, were not stopped by a stream of water, not waist deep. Reversing their guns and sticking the sharp bayonets into the icy bottom, as they walked cautiously along, they managed to reach the other side without accident; but, "after that," said Knight, "we had plenty of music from our rattling, icy pantaloons, the rest of the way, till we reached a house in Townshend where we found comfortable quarters for the night, and a good fire by which to dry our clothing, and the family prepared us a good supper of boiled meat and vegetables such as we had not enjoyed for many a day."

ELIJAH BROWN

was a private in the Massachusetts continental line troops. He served in Capt.

James Farnivall's Company, drafted from General Warner's Brigade, as a matross, a sort of soldier in the artillery, in the year 1777. His name was placed on the pension roll, July 16, 1818, under the act of Congress passed Mar. 18, 1818; was dropped from the roll under act passed May 1, 1820, and pensioned again under act passed June 7, 1832. He died Oct. 5, 1846, aged 87 years.

A little story, illustrative of army life, is still remembered. They had been sent out in advance of the army, among the skirmishers, previous to a battle. The British soon began firing briskly; the bullets flew thick and fast; and the soldiers were ordered to shield themselves behind rocks, stumps, or anything that afforded protection. Some of the men who were over anxious to see where the "red coats" were concealed, frequently looked out from their hiding places. Brown thought that was sheer recklessness. He scolded them severely for needlessly exposing their lives, and told them what the result would be. They heeded his warning for a time; but one of the men again looked over a stump, when a bullet quickly pierced his brain, and he rolled back on the ground, dead. "There," said Brown, "I told you, you would get your d—d head shot off."

JOHN HILL,

an Englishman, an inhabitant of the town nearly 25 years, was a soldier in Burgoyne's army, and was taken prisoner in the battle of Bennington in 1777. The prisoners, for a while, were kept in a stockade guarded by soldiers, in a town not far south of the battlefield. Hill with 12 others managed to escape one night, and was not exchanged with the rest who were afterwards sent to Boston for that purpose.

Several years before his death, he

was obliged to call on the town for support. Mr. John Miller was selectman at the time, and said to him, when asked for assistance, "Hill, you're a British soldier. You fought against this country and would now take my heart's blood, if you had a chance to do it. I will not give you one cent." "Mr. Miller, you are mistaken," replied Hill, with a look of disappointment. "I never entered the British service willingly. I was pressed into it, and got away the first chance I had. When I was in England, we were at a dance one night and on a sudden, the officers rushed into the room and shouted, 'Soldiers, to your arms!' and hurried us to the vessels. Where we were going, and what for, I never knew until we landed at Quebec. So quickly were we hurried off that I left my girl standing on the floor,—and she may be there now for aught I know." Mr. Miller was satisfied that the man was sincere; and he was supported by the town, during the remaining years of his life.

JACOB LAUGHTON,

born in 1760; enlisted from Concord, N. H., as a private and drummer in the continental line troops, and remained 3 years in service. His name was placed on the pension roll, Nov. 24, 1818. He lived in this town several years, where he has relatives now living. On training days, he was sometimes employed as drummer for the occasion, and being somewhat deaf, it was necessary that the fifer should march quite close to him, so that "deaf Jake," as he was often called, could hear the tune. (see pages 58-59) He removed to Oneida county N. Y., where he died in 1866, aged 100 years.

JOHN MILLER,

son of Isaac Miller, [see page 43] enlisted from Worcester, and was in service in the State of New Jersey. About

1000 Hessians were captured at the battle of Trenton, and he was one of the soldiers that guarded the prisoners, during the winter of 1776 '77. Among the prisoners was a little drummer boy about twelve years of age, whose smiling face, sprightly manner and evident appearance of contentment, attracted the notice of the soldiers. When taken prisoner, all the food he had with him, was a small piece of raw pork in a little bag strapped to his shoulder. All the rest of his companions bore sad countenances, were low spirited and seldom engaged in conversation. The soldiers asked him why he could be so happy when among strangers, and far away from his home. "O," said he, "father and mother are not far behind,"—meaning, probably, that they were already on their way to this country to make it their home.

Mr. Miller married Mary Davenport, dau. of Charles Davenport, one of the first settlers. [see page 35] He died Dec. 19, 1834, aged 78 years.

JOSEPH MILLER,

who died in 1814, aged 63, entered the army at the beginning of the Revolution in 1775, and served till the close of the war in 1782. He assisted his father, Isaac Miller, in the survey of roads in this town. After peace was declared, he returned to Dummerston, where he made it his home whenever he was out of employment. He was never married, and spent a large share of his time in travelling about the country. For a few years, he was out in the Western territory, now Ohio, surveying land. He was in New Orleans, La., in 1792, and received a passport from the Spanish authorities, which is now in possession of a relative, in this town. It is 8x12 inches; dated June 19, 1792; printed, and part written, in the Span-

ish language, and signed by "The Baron of Carondelet, Defender of the Religion of S. Juan, Colonel of the Real Armies, Governor, "Intendete general," Vice-Patron of the provinces of Louisiana, Florida occidental, and Inspector of their troops.

When he was residing in this town, his brother, Hosea, built a new barn on his farm. At the raising, it was discovered, before the frame was all up, that there would not be rum enough to go round. People drank spirits in those days; even the minister sipped the cup that Bacchus crowned; therefore, it was decided, with no reproachful feeling of conscience, that Joseph Miller should go to Putney a distance of 4 miles, for more rum. He was soon on his way with orders to "whip up the horse and go quick." Having purchased the liquor and tested its quality, he sat down quietly to enjoy its effects and forgot to return home till next day. Of course the raising was over and the men gone. His brother was not pleased with such management, and told him plainly what he thought about his being absent so long. He bore it patiently for a while, but, at length, getting restless under the keen reproofs, he spoke out sharply, "Do you think a man can go to Putney and back in a minute?"

Another story is told about his preventing on one occasion, Rev. Mr. Farrar, the first settled minister, from getting a flogging. Moses Joy an old sea captain, a rough, quick-tempered, savage old fellow, who cursed and swore about everything as sailors are notoriously capable of doing, not a sentence escaping his lips without being tainted with profanity, was not on friendly terms with Mr. Farrar and did not reverence his profession, and, because he was lame, called him the three-legged min-

ister. He was one day going to the Hollow for a load of boards, and when passing Mr. Farrar's house, on his way to the mill, he swore terribly at his team. He cursed the bad roads, and in some way managed to roll out a string of frightful oaths all the time he was within sight of the minister's residence.

Mr. Farrar resented the insult, and to punish his aggressor "felled" a tree across the road while he was absent at the mill. When the captain returned, the passage was effectually blocked up. Not knowing for a certainty who had cut down the tree, he went back to Miller's and made enquiry. He was informed that Mr. Farrar had felled the tree, but not that it was done intentionally.

Joy, full of rage, swore he would make Mr. Farrar cut that tree away from the road or he would thrash him soundly.

Miller knew the old sea-dog's temper and nature too well to allow him the management of the affair alone, and so said he would take an axe and cut the tree away, and that the Captain had better not have any trouble with the minister.

Joy was so greatly enraged, he could not rest easy while Miller was cutting the tree, and went straight into the parsonage, took Mr. Farrar by the collar and led him out to the tree, and, said Joy, "I made that infernal three-legged old cuss jump back and forth over that log till Joe Miller got it cut off."

DANIEL LESTER,

an Englishman, deserted the British and, under an assumed name, joined the American army. He was in several important battles of the Revolution, and in one engagement was severely wounded and left for dead, on the battle-field.

He revived sufficiently during the following night, to crawl away from the field of carnage and avoid capture by the British and death for desertion. He was a resident of this town many years. When the pension act was passed by Congress, Mar. 18, 1818, he applied for a pension; but the destruction of the papers of the War Office in 1801, and '14, left no record of his service, and he had no friend that could prove his identity and enlistment.

ARAD HOLTON

was a private in the Vermont militia and received a pension for services in the Revolutionary war. His name was inscribed on the pension roll Aug. 15, 1833, under act passed June 7, 1832. He died Oct. 8, 1841, aged 89 years. He was one of the first settlers in town. In person, he was tall and commanding wore a broad-brimmed hat, in summer a white linen frock, running down to his boots and spurs, his hair tied back in a cue wound with eel-skin, and a tin trumpet belted to his side, which he sounded loud and long, when he travelled through villages and towns, as a farrier, in this and neighboring states.

Rev. Hosea Beckley and wife once visited the family by invitation of Mrs. Holton and were treated hospitably. At the supper table, without waiting for the customary blessing to be asked or requesting it done, he took his seat with his head covered and persisted to wear his low crowned rimmer, his mortified wife reminded him of the impropriety, but the only answer or relief obtained by her was, "Madam, my hat is paid for."

REV. JOSEPH FARRAR,

son of George Farrar, born in Lincoln, Mass., June 30, 1744; graduated at Harvard University, 1767. After preaching 12 sabbaths in Dublin, N. H., as a

candidate for settlement; received a call from Stowe, Oct. 17, 1771; was ordained pastor of the Congregational church June 10, 1775, the same day on which the church was organized. His usefulness became impaired by disease, and still more by morbid fancies in which he indulged, and so much dissatisfaction arose that a council was called to investigate the matter. The council advised that he should be suspended from the ministry for 6 months, and that, if his health was not then restored, he should ask a dismission. He was dismissed June 7, 1776, and became a Chaplain in the Revolutionary army. "(P. H. W. in the Vermont Record.)"

TOWN MEETING ABOUT THE MINISTER.

At a town meeting legally warned and held Dec. 10, 1783, the town took into consideration the request of Mr. Farrar relative to his being dismissed from his pastoral relation to the church and congregation and

"voted to dismiss the second article in the notification, which was to see if the town would give the Rev. Mr. Farrar a dismission or give him liberty to be absent two or three months for the recovery of his health."

Voted to choose a committee to hold a conference with Mr. Farrar and make a report at the annual meeting in March next. Accordingly chose Deacon Amos Rice, Deacon Nathaniel Holmes, and Alexander Kathan, Esq. for said committee."

"Mar. 15, 1784. A true copy of the report of the committee chosen in Dec. 1783, to confer with the Rev. Mr. Farrar relative to his uneasiness. We, your committee appointed to hold a conference with the Rev. Mr. Farrar, on his letter dated November 26, 1783, and on his supplement to said letter dated Dec. 9, 1783, beg leave to report that on the 12th of December did begin said conference; and from time to time have discoursed with him, and received the following answers. First with re-

gard to his wood, we find Mr. Farrar to be mistaken, as there is no record to be found setting forth any length of wood whatever. With regard to the second complaint, Mr. Farrar declined calling the names of any persons that asked more for any articles than was agreed for in the settlement. With regard to the complaint of his being distracted, he says he was informed of it by two persons whose names he mentioned, viz., Lieut. Daniel Gates and Mr. Lemuel Davenport. They informed him the people had got such a notion; and with regard to the cruelty or barbarity he is afflicted with, or complains of, he lays to the charge of the female sex, that they gave him Spanish flies and love powder, with other things not by him mentioned, which he says is the main cause of his asking a dismission; and with regard to the scanty measure, he says that he received some grain of one or two persons, that was so damp that when it was dried, it fell short four quarts in one bushel and a half; and further, the Rev. Mr. Farrar still insists on being dismissed."

AMOS RICE FOR COMMITTEE.

Mr. Farrar was dismissed May 12, 1784, and for nearly 30 years after leaving this town, nothing is known of him. [see Church History, page 85.] He was a faithful minister, and a man of more than ordinary ability, but eccentric to a degree sometimes bordering upon absolute insanity. He was almost the only minister in the State who was known to be a Democrat of the old school."

LIEUT. JOHN WYMAN.

(See biographical sketch page 54.) In 1772, was a citizen of Boston, when an important measure was adopted by an assembly of its inhabitants to appoint committees of correspondence and inquiry for the purpose of ascertaining the sentiments and confidential opinions of prominent persons living in other parts of the country, on all affairs of mutual interest. During these movements, a

plan was devised by the British Parliament to introduce tea into the colonies; but the Americans would not pay the small duty upon it, of only three pence.

Several cargoes of tea arrived at Boston. The captain of a vessel was despatched to the Governor to request a passport, but he refused to grant it and a secret plan was formed to destroy the tea. Three different parties, Lieut. John Wyman being one of the men, sallied out, in the costume of Mohawk Indians, precipitately made their way to the wharves, and without noise and without tumult, the tea was taken from the vessels by the conspirators, and speedily emptied into the sea as an offering to the watery god.

He was in the engagement at Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775, where 3000 British under the command of General Howe were twice repulsed by the Americans; till their ammunition failed, and on the third charge of the British, they were obliged to retire. Having served as a private in the early part of the war, he was soon afterwards promoted Lieutenant, for meritorious conduct in several battles, and was in service with the Rhode Island troops, during the last part of the Revolution.

When living in this town, during the troublesome times with the "Yorkers," he was very active in maintaining the rights of inhabitants to claims of land purchased from the Governor of New Hampshire. The government of New York declared the titles of the land-grants good for nothing, and required the occupants to purchase the lands a second time. Many refused to do this; their lands were sold to other persons; and the holders were sued and ordered to leave. They would not do it; and roughly handled the sheriffs and others, who attempted to force them away. The people at length became so

enraged that they would not allow any person who sympathized with the Yorkers to remain at liberty, but arrested all such persons and put them in jail at Westminster. Colonel Church, who lived in the edge of Brattleboro on the West river road was a "Yorker" in political sentiment, and to punish him for entertaining such provocative opinions, the "committee of safety" were determined to "jug him." Lieut. Wyman and Charles Davenport were the leaders of the party that proceeded to the house of the Colonel for the purpose of taking him prisoner. On their arrival, Wyman knocked loudly for admittance; but no one answered the call, and the door was found to be securely fastened. He shook, pounded and kicked at the door making a tremendous noise, when it opened suddenly and a dish of hot porridge was thrown into his face. This unexpected calamity did not hinder the proceedings,—the men rushed in and searched the house thoroughly but could find nothing of the Colonel inside the building. Mr. Davenport in the mean time had searched the barn and sheds; but not finding him there; looked around the outside of the house. He soon found a small opening through the underpinning and crawled in to reconnoitre the grounds. It was a difficult passage; but he pushed on through the gloomy labyrinth of cobwebs till at last he spied the Colonel snugly tucked away in the remotest corner. Fearing he might have a gun with him, he ventured no farther, but crawled back, went into the house and, going directly over the place, he jumped violently on the floor, "There!" said he, "the Colonel is right under here." All rushed to the hole, and Davenport again crawled through, and crept cautiously towards him till he was satisfied he had no gun then venturing quite near said, "Come.

Colonel Church, come out, come—come out." He was finally persuaded, and came out. The party immediately started with him towards Westminster. Just as they were going out of sight, the Colonel's boys, who were hid behind the hill, fired a parting shot into the company; but no one was injured, and the Colonel was safely lodged in jail.

JOSHUA WILDER

was employed by a Commissary in the Revolutionary war, volunteered, with several laborers in the department, to perform guard duty and relieve a company of soldiers, who has been detached for that purpose, but whose service was then much needed in the army. He performed the duty 3 years, and for that service the government granted him a pension in 1833. Mr. Wilder moved into town in 1795, bringing with him a family of 9 children. He occupied a house, or rather a frame with one room loosely boarded up, the cracks left between the boards being "wide enough to stick your fingers through; and the cellar contained millions of fleas." The room was soon made comfortable and in a few days, a new comer increased the family of children one.

In the summer of 1848, Mr. Wilder, being then in his 87th year, concluded to have a family "mowing bee." On the day appointed, all things being in readiness, they commenced mowing in the following order: Father, son, grandson, and great grandson; namely, Joshua Wilder, Dan Wilder, Leroy Wilder, and Wallace Wilder; four generations; and there was a boy for the 5th generation, not present, large

enough to spread the swaths. One of the spectators remarked, that the old man stood up the straightest of the lot. Only a fortnight before his death, he was strong enough to spring from the ground into a saddle on the back of a horse, and rode several miles. He died Mar. 4, 1849, aged 89 years 10 months.

JOSIAH DODGE

was a private in the 13th Regiment of infantry, and died in the service Feb. 9, 1815. His heirs obtained a pension under act of Congress, passed April 16, 1816.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS,

belonging to this town, on the pension list under act passed Mar. 14, 1818:

Joshua Bemis; John Burnham, died Dec. 25, 1829, aged 81; Elijah Gibbs, died 1838, aged 90; Seth Hudson, died Nov. 28, 1828, aged 76; Josiah Kellogg, Elkanah Prentice.

Isaac Taylor, transferred from Warren Co. N. Y., Mar. 4, 1823; died Feb. 27, 1828, aged 77.

Names inscribed under act, June 7, 1832.

Nathan Adams, died June 5, 1835, Elijah Buck; David Bennett; Joseph Bemis, died August 16, 1837, aged 79; James Chase; John Goold; Asa Dutton, died Feb. 11, 1836, aged 76; Jonathan Huntly; Benjamin Pierce; Calvin Mann, pensioned first under act, March 18, 1817, relinquished for benefit of act June 7, 1832; Joseph Gilbert and Stewart Black were pensioners, but were not paid at the agency in Burlington.

DANIEL KATHAN,

one of the first settlers, was appointed "First Lieutenant of Captain Allen's Company of Militia in the County of Cumberland, in the Regiment whereof Eleazer Patterson Esq., is Colonel." His commission

was dated Aug. 18, 1778, and signed by Geo. Clinton, Governor of New York. It is now in possession of Joel Knight of this town. It is valuable as a curious and ancient document.

THE SCARE.

[Another version of the old story, page 115, or another alarm.]

Soon after the close of the Revolutionary war, some men were surveying land near Lient. Spaulding's house, one day, about noon, when they heard the Indian war-whoop on the distant hills in a northwesterly direction and supposed that Indians were approaching. The neighbors of Lt. Spaulding also heard the alarming sound and hastened to his house for consultation in regard to making preparations for defence. As he had served in the French and Indian war, his neighbors thought best to choose him to reconnoiter the situation, and ascertain, if possible, the number and whereabouts of the enemy. He was soon equipped and mounted on the old black horse, which he rode in the Revolution, hastened on his mission.

During his absence, the people were so much alarmed that all the men, women, and children took refuge in a log building, suited in some respects for a place of defence, and located in the valley east of Spaulding's house. Provisions, clothing, household utensils, valuables and keepsakes, which the children could well carry, were removed to the extemporized fort; Pewter plates and basins were brought to be run into bullets. Those persons, who had no guns, were armed with clubs and stones, and all was in readiness for the emergency.

Just at sundown, a gun and two pistol shots were heard at Spaulding's house, a signal of his safe return. No trace of Indians was found. It was ascertained that, probably, some hunters in the vicinity had given the false alarm and sounded

the Indian war-whoop contrary to the laws of those times. This news relieved the fears of the inhabitants, and the little warlike company disbanded their forces and returned to the peaceful occupation of farming again.

A REVOLUTIONARY RELIC.

We have seen an old "Gin-Case" that was once the property of an officer who was one of the number on board the vessel from which the tea was thrown into Boston harbor in 1773. It was taken from the vessel by one of the party of Americans who, dressed in the costume of Mohawk Indians, went on board and destroyed the tea. The gin-case and its contents became the heir-loom of a Massachusetts family of wealth, and was handed down from its original possessor to son and grandson who died in Westfield of that state, a few years ago, and at his decease it became the property of a person who now resides in Dummerston. In form and size it is like a small trunk. Only for the name "gin-case," we should call it a trunk. Everything about it indicates the age of a century. The red velvet lining is much faded. The lock is not like any of American manufacture. The inside of the gin-case has several partitions each holding a square cornered bottle striped with gilt. The bottles contain several kinds of liquor affirmed to be the same that was in them when the case was taken from the British vessel in 1773. There were in the case two glass goblets and a little taster-glass that was made in the style of a hundred years ago. One of our friends has a similar glass-goblet that has been in the family service more than a hundred years. We were informed that \$500 was once offered for this old gin-case, and refused. The people have not been as careful to preserve old relics as it is now wished.



CAPT. ISAAC MILLER.

(From a pen and ink sketch from life.)

MILLER FAMILY.

[Continued from page 51.]

CONTRIBUTED BY

MAJOR CHARLES DANA MILLER

OF NEWARK OHIO,

Capt. Isaac Miller, the fifth son of the Isaac Miller who settled in Dummerston; after he had moved to the West, and about the years, 1811. to 1815, wrote a history of his father's family, giving a detailed account of the lives of each member of the family. The following history of Isaac Miller, who settled in Dummerston, is taken *verbatim* from the old manuscript, written by Capt. Isaac Miller, Jr.

"A copy of the record of Isaac Miller, who died in Dummerston in Vermont June 18, A. D. 1787, aged 79 years, 5 months and 18 days, and his wife, Sarah, who died Oct. 11, 1797, aged, 97 years, 9 months and 11 days.

Few parents have a greater offspring. They had 12 children; all lived to have families; ten of them not small families.

This by his son, Isaac, now at Wilk, Erie County, New York, August, 18th.—(Another date on the manuscript is May 24, 1814.)

Isaac Miller was born on Saturday, May, 7th, 1708, at Concord in Massachusetts and died in Dummerston in Vermont June, 18th, 1787; where he had moved with his family in 1770, at the time of the massacre in Boston.

No woman can boast of a more living and tender husband than my mother can; and no children of a more affectionate father than can his.

His grandfather came from Scotland and was a baker in Charleston near Boston where he lived and died. My mother was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, was daughter of Joseph Crosby of Worcester. They were married July 12, 1739. She was born May 5th, 1719, [We omit date of Mrs. Miller's death, 2dly, here.—Ed.]

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She lived and died a Presbyterian. A better house wife and a more persevering mother, children don't often have to educate them. They had to wade through all troubles that attend giving a good education to so large a family under Kingly Government. Notwithstanding they accomplished it to a considerable degree.

Neither my Father nor my Mother did not give over the care they had so long endured in bringing up the family that was committed to their charge, but extended it to their grandchildren. Indeed, there was nothing that put an end to their usefulness to those that came after them but death; and if they had followed their counsels it would have been much better for them.

For my own part I must say that the greatest part of the evils that ever befell me came from disobedience to them, and leaves the most lasting repentance; but the poignant guilt says they are gone, and it is not in my power now to humble myself before them and as I would give much for an opportunity to do. But I was choleric and addicted to pleasure and disobedience.

It is my opinion had my Father been brought up where there had been Quakers he would have been one of that denomination.

His neighborly conduct among his acquaintance and always enjoining it on his children, always to do as they would be done to. He was always unwilling to acknowledge any as his Superior by any flattery or bows, which always to him appeared unnecessary. He was scrupulous in taking away the life of any creature to support our own life. He was a great friend to Republican government, and in this differed from the Quakers. He was willing his sons should be soldiers and officers in the Revolutionary war that separated America from Great Britain; and ever was as long as he retained his reason a good Republican and friend to his country, and was greatly beloved therefor by his acquaintance, and had the satisfaction to know that all his sons in that particular were obedient to a punctillio. His age lessened his usefulness in that

war but we all supposed that our prosperity in that war lengthened his days.

He lost an interest in Worcester by adhering strictly to his political principles, but regained a good one in Dummerston, not only for himself but for all his sons, which he lived to enjoy many years, and many of the inhabitants have to thank him for their interest, as he settled that town by a contract he made with the proprietors thereof, in which it was agreed that he should build a meeting-house, settle a Minister and bring 50 settlers and continue the settlement for 5000 acres, which he performed; but soon after his death the settlers began quarreling which lasts to this day and has been the means of reducing many of them to poverty. And what is stranger than all the rest is that notwithstanding all the care he took not to have any that were friendly to Kingly or British Government as settlers; at this day more than one half of the town are in the interests of Great Britain.

In 1763, when I was 11 years old, Father was ruined by the Tories in Worcester, Mass., and some in New Hampshire in manner following. He and others got a grant of the town of Walpole in New Hampshire for 1440 Dollars. Certain duties were to be performed in three years after the circumstances if the then French war would permit.

The same town was petitioned for by Gen. Bellows's Father who represented it to that General Court that the conditions of the former charter was not complied with according to the tenor thereof, prayed that it might be re-granted to him: and the Gen. court of that then Province being much in favor of Kingly Government and hearing of the political principles of my Father were opposite, and they willing to get another fee of 1440 Dollars, gave it to Bellows; which circumstance of wickedness and fraud with many others, I have to accuse the British government with; and hope that all the prosperity of Father will fight them both by sea and land till they have obtained a compensation for that fine town and all the other property they have robbed the

Americans of. His property all to a trifle was sold at vendue; and I with most of the family that were able to earn our living were put to such places where we could be well dealt with and educated."

It will be seen by the above that my authority, for the statement that Isaac Miller owned and lost an interest in the town of Walpole, N. H., in the original manuscript (which I have seen and copied) written by his son Capt. Isaac Miller about the time of the war of 1812. Capt. Isaac Miller would certainly know of the financial misfortunes of his father as he states that he was then 11 years old and he with others of the family had to be put out to service owing to the impoverishment of his Father. It certainly did not refer to the trouble in the title of the Dummerston lands, for that occurred years afterward.

Capt. Isaac Miller does not state that the grant of Walpole was made in 1763, but that was the date the court decided against his Father's claim. It may have been granted as early as 1753, as it was then the French war commenced, and the settlement was contingent upon circumstances connected with said war. The war lasted until about 1763. I do not know the authority, in the history of Walpole, on which is based the statement that John Kilburn purchased the township and was a settler there in 1749, but it seems to conflict with strong evidence from other sources; and yet, he might have been a settler there in 1749, but not a purchaser until later; and he may have been a joint partner with Miller, as Miller says that "he and others were granted, etc." This last suggestion may account for the trouble with Bellows as both sides spoke of a contention with Bellows.

As that part of the history written by Capt. Isaac Miller which part aims to

those of the family who resided at Dummerston properly belongs to a history of the town I will give you extracts from the manuscript. He states that

CAPT. VESPASIAN MILLER,

the oldest son, went into the French war in 1759, and afterwards became master of a vessel at Boston and followed the sea until 1775, when he came to Dummerston. His Father gave him 100 acres of land and in 1778, he moved his family upon it. He died in Dummerston, July 6, 1812. [See page 50.]

HOSEA, the second son, was given by his Father the best lot in Dummerston, where he lived until he died May 7, 1796. He had collected the most property during his life of any of the settlers.

TILLOTSON, the third son, did not come to Dummerston until about 1779, at which time there was a meeting held by the brothers, at the request of the Father, to nominate one of their number to take care of the old people during their declining days. Tillotson was selected, and Hosea went his security, but he carried out his trust so badly that the brothers deposed him and placed the youngest, William, in charge about the year 1785. He left Dummerston soon after this and never returned to stay. He died in New York State in 1864.

PATIENCE, the third daughter, came to Dummerston with her Father, and soon after married Dr. Thomas Amsden, of Petersham, Mass. by whom she had 13 children. (another record says twelve) She lived out of the town, however, during her husband's life; but about the year 1814, she was living at Dummerston with her daughter, Patty. She died Jan. 22, 1822, at Chesterfield.

JOSEPH, the fourth son, went to sea with his brother Vespasian in 1764, when he was only 13 years old. He

went to Dummerston with his Father in 1770. He went to sea again in 1773, for his health, and continued in that life until 1775.

The Revolution at this time was breaking out over the land and Joseph joined the Patriot forces and continued through until the end of the war. He won the confidence of Gen. Washington and with it the rank of Brigade Major. Soon after the close of the war, he went on a whaling voyage to South America. In 1790, he went to Ohio and took land near Marietta, but gave it up and returned to Dummerston in 1794. He went to New York State a few years after where he remained until he died at Genoa, Sept. 26, 1814.

CAPT. ISAAC MILLER,

the fifth son says of himself, among other things :

"In the same year 1767 in Sept. I went to Dummerston, now in Vermont, by Father's order, where I saw and went through several scenes that were of consequence to none but myself."

"Father met with many troubles and disappointments in getting the town of Dummerston settled with such settlers, and on such conditions as were stipulated between him and the proprietors." "In 1769 I continued there nearly eight months and part of the time alone, and suffered much many ways; hard labor, hunger, some sickness, gnats, mosquitoes and fleas in abundance." "I finally left the place in Nov. much against Father's will, but as we had sold all we could, I was so desirous to get to Worcester and eat apples and milk, and drink cider, it was impossible to keep me longer; and in March 1770 at the time of the massacre by the British in Boston we moved to Dummerston." "I underwent much in that journey, and had it been undertaken by persons less persevering than brother Joseph and I were, we should have failed at last; but having the assistance of brothers Negus and Wheeler (after we arrived at Petersham) we got through."

"The summer that followed was a severe one to me as well as the rest of the family." "I had to work for Daniel Kathern where I fared hard and worked hard; but blessed be God! I had my health and in the fall I went to Petersham."

"In 1771, I returned in March to Dummerston where brother Joseph and I made a large quantity of sugar."

"It was this year that the title of our land was like to fall through or become void." "It was firstly purchased of the Indians by Massachusetts; sold by them at vendue to the then proprietor, or their ancestor; granted to them (by their prayer) by New Hampshire; and now was ceded by the King's Proclamation to New York; and they granted it to Willard, Kathern and others, and they unwilling the occupants should have any; as they knew they were unwilling as well as unable to pay the exorbitant price they demanded." "Many persons quit that had done but little labor."

Capt. Isaac Miller left Dummerston in 1772 for Massachusetts. He had considerable military knowledge and kept a military school just before the war. In April 1775, he went into the army at Cambridge. In May, he returned home and married Lucretia Knapp. After settling his property affairs he returned to the army and joined his command the day after Bunker Hill battle.

On the 9th of November, he was in the Leachmore's Point battle where he received a wound which was considered slight at the time, but in after life crippled him very much.

At the end of the campaign of 1775, and in Oct. 1776, he moved his wife to Dummerston, where he had purchased a farm with the proceeds of the sale of one in Massachusetts. At one time he was one of the proprietors and clerk of a grant of the Township of Jamiaca, Vt.

Capt. Isaac Miller left Dummerston for the west in 1795; first going to New York State, then to Ashtabula County Ohio, where he died Feb. 14th, 1826.

MARSHALL, the sixth son, was born in Worcester, Mass., Sept. 20, 1754, (one record says Sept. 4th.) He also came to Dummerston in 1770, with his Father. He was in the war in 1775, and in a few years after married Mrs. Abigail Boyden. They acquired a large property and gave two of their sons a liberal education.

THE HISTORY OF THE MILLER FAMILY
RESUMED BY MR. MANSFIELD.

EPITAPH

At Dummerston.

"Here lies the remains of

Marshall Miller,

The Husband, The Parent, &

The Friend.

He exercised virtues, in this age,
sufficient to have distinguished him
in the best.

Kind & tender by Nature,

Industrious by Habit,

Professing Religion;

He departed this life, June
10th. 1807.

Aged 53 years.

He died at Saratoga in the
State of N. York.

His death was occasioned by jumping
from a Window in the 5th. story of a
House which was on fire."

MAJOR WILLIAM MILLER.

Was the youngest of 12 children. His father, Isaac Miller, was one of the first settlers in Dummerston; and from his prudent deportment in life, obtained the confidence of all who knew him. He was a very worthy and respectable citizen; a man of ability, probity and sin

cerity, by which he became introduced to public characters, and frequently promoted to places of public trust. He was for a long season an agent for the original proprietors of the town of Dummerston, and as such conducted himself with promptitude and fidelity. After his age had rendered him incapable of performing public services, he retired to more private concerns. At length his bodily infirmity increased to that degree, that he was utterly unable to attend to the ordinary concerns of life, and he finally surrendered them together with a considerable estate, to his son, the Major, with whom he lived, and by whom he was kindly supported through the residue of his days. Early in life, removing into this new country, Major Miller, by the fatigues and hardships incident to new settlers, contracted habits of prudence, frugality, sobriety, and courage; And in the late unhappy contest, for liberty and independence, between the United States and Great Britain, in which the State of Vermont, from its exposed situation, was obliged to take a vigorous and conspicuous part, the Major while very young voluntarily engaged in several expeditions to the northward and westward, always expressing and manifesting the most undaunted courage and unbounded zeal in the service of his country. Being early educated in the art of war, he became prepared to discharge, with accuracy and fidelity, the duties belonging to the several offices to which he has since been promoted and intrusted. At the age of 27, he was chosen and commissioned a subaltern in a company of light infantry, which office he held with distinguished reputation for several years. From his military conduct while a subaltern, he attracted the attention of those who were acquainted with military operations and warlike improvements. He was elected captain of the third company of the regiment to which he belonged; and was afterwards unanimously elected second major in the regiment. In this office, he continued till, by a vacancy, he was elected Lieut. Colonel Commander of said regiment, but saw fit to signify his non-acceptance of the ap-

pointment. He was then chosen First Major of said regiment; which office he accepted and held with honor during his life. He died Apr. 16, 1802, in the 41st year of his age.

HIIS FUNERAL.

The Procession formed at the house of Mr. Sylvanus Miller where the honored remains had been previously, carried;—from whence they moved to the meeting-house in the following order:

Colonel Banister on horseback,—
Maj. Jay and Col. Boyden on foot,—
Capt. Leavitt with his troops of horse,
Carriers,—Hearse,—Mourners,
Military Officers of the First Regiment,
Civil Officers, Non-commissioned Officers. Capt. Knight's and Capt. Shaw's companies,—spectators.

When they arrived at the meeting-house, the Colonel, alighting, was received by the Rev. H. Taylor of Newfane, who after the large procession had taken their seats, introduced the funeral worship. The text was Ps. 15, 5.

The services concluded by a funeral anthem, suited to the occasion. The procession then moved in regular order from the meeting-house to the grave, where the Last Remains of the noble Major, so affable and benevolent in life were interred with suitable religious and military ceremonial; when the whole procession retired in beautiful and solemn order. The whole scene was conducted, by every person present, with that degree of order solemnity and propriety as most express an unfeigned respect for the deceased.

(*"Federal Galaxy, printed at Brattleboro, May 3, 1802."*)

ASA MILLER.

was born in Dummerston, June 12, 1797, son of William and Hannah (Worden) Miller who were married Nov. 10, 1782. His mother was a daughter of John Worden of Washington county, Rhode Island. Mr. Miller's father was a son of Capt. Isaac Miller from Worcester, Mass., who settled in Dummerston in 1770. He

had a family of 12 children, William, the youngest, was born Oct. 2, 1761. He resided on the parental farm which had been well improved when he purchased it of his father, Apr. 29, 1785, for \$1700.

The children of William and Hannah Miller were Fauny, Isaac, Charles, Dolly, George Anson, William, Joel, Nathan, Asa, Catharine, and Maria. Fanny married Henry Whitney, Isaac married Polly Adams, Charles, Lucy Bruce, Dolly, Adin Hubbard, George Anson, Louisa Haven, William, Polly Willard, Nathan, Philinda, daughter of Elijah Buck. Asa m., October, 1819; Sally Bemis, dau. of Elias and granddaughter of David and Mary (Dunster) Bemis. Catharine m. John Wheeler, and Maria m. Dea. Abel Haven.

Sally, the wife of Asa, was born Mar. 18, 1796, married Sept. 1820, died Feb. 14, 1870. They had two children:

Catharine, m. 1st Orrin Slate, a merchant, who lost his life by a fall from a window in a public house at Winstead, Ct. Four years after his death, she m. 2d, Rev. Alfred Stevens, D. D., —of Westminster West, a Congregationalist minister in that parish for 40 years.

Sidney A. m. 1st, Emily, dau. of Asahel Dickinson, 2d, a daughter of Rev. W. S. Balch, a Universalist minister.

Early in life, Mr. Miller learned the carriage-maker's trade and was engaged in that business in Dummerston until his removal to Brattleboro in 1834. For several years in that place, his son, Sidney A. Miller, was associated with him in the manufacture of carriages. The last six years of his life were spent in Westminster West, in the family of Dr. Stevens, enjoying the tender care of his only daughter. He died Apr. 9, 1883, aged 85 yrs. 10 mos.

His last visit to Dummerston was about six months before his death. He was greatly pleased to learn that a portrait of his grandfather, Capt. Isaac Miller, would appear in the history of the town. His leisure hours were generally spent in reading the daily news and very largely, for one of his age, the recent publications. He was a member of the Congregational church for more than 40 years. His Christian spirit was manifested by sympathy for and efforts to relieve the poor and suffering.

Mr. Miller expressed great affection for his mother, who was a very excellent woman and always kind to the poor. She was loved and esteemed by all who knew her, and many were her deeds of kindness. She always fed the stranger who called at her door for food, and never refused when asked to keep even the poorest beggar over night. She was told by her friends that by so doing she would doubtless aid many who were not worthy. Her reply was that those whom she thus befriended were unknown to her, and she would rather feed ten unworthy persons than turn one who was worthy away. During the last sickness and shortly before her death, Mrs. Davenport, a near neighbor, called to express gratitude for the many acts of kindness she had received from Mrs. Miller—but in relating the incident, "Uncle Asa" paused in the narration. His voice trembled, his eyes filled with tears, and turning his face away from the listener, he was silent for a moment, and the conversation was changed to some less affecting incident of his recollection. It was his last interview with the writer of this sketch, which is but a simple record of a few events in the long life of a worthy man.

The portrait which accompanies this sketch was contributed by his children.



Wm. O. Miller

JOSEPH MILLER,

son of Joseph, Sen., and grandson of Capt. Vespasian, eldest son of Capt Isaac Miller, married, 1st, Eliza A., dau. of Isaac and Abigail (McWayne) Reed, Mar. 3, 1841. Her parents were married in Dummerston, Sep. 2, 1790. She died Nov. 26, 1843, and he married, Sophia, dau. of William and Polly (Frost) Arms, Dec. 25, 1844. They have three children. J. Arms, the eldest, married Sarah M. Reed of Wardsboro, and lives on a farm near his father's place. Adin F. married Hattie A. Dutton; resides with his parents and helps manage the home farm.

Ansel I., having a scholarly turn of mind, prepared for college at West Brattleboro and graduated from Williams college in the class of 1881. He is at present, (1883,) studying medicine in New York city. Mr. Miller was town representative in 1862 and 63, has been justice of the peace many years and town clerk since 1849. He holds other offices of trust for the town, and his long experience in town business makes him a valuable officer and legal counsellor in matters pertaining to town affairs. His advice and help are often sought by his townsmen in the making of wills and the settlement of estates of deceased persons. With one exception from 1804 to 1807, the town has been very fortunate in the choice of town clerks and has made few changes in the office. Mr. Miller, the present incumbent, is a very efficient clerk, and keeps the records in a neat, legible, handwriting. He was born and has always lived on the farm that he now owns. It has been in the Miller name more than a hundred years, and was the birthplace of his father in 1780. It is pleasantly located in the eastern part of the town, produces excellent crops, and has

a large orchard of maple trees from which the owner makes the best quality of sugar. The yearly product averages nearly 2800 lbs. The largest quantity made in any single year, was 3300 lbs. A large share of what he makes is sold yearly to merchants in the Western states. His maple sugar on exhibition at the Centennial in Philadelphia, 1876, was specially noticed by the French Commissioners, who, on their return to France, wrote to Miller for a sample of maple sugar and a package of seed from the trees for planting.

In return he received the Commissioners report containing a very complimentary notice of the sugar.

WILLIAM O. MILLER.

His parents were William and Esther (Knight) Miller, whose children were William O., Dana; Esther, who married Winslow Dutton; Mary, who married Sumner Rust, and Lucretia.

The grand-parents were Marshal and Abigail (Haven) Miller. At the time of their marriage, Nov. 17, 1778, she was the widow of Thomas Boyden.

William O. was born Jan. 31, 1816. His parents then resided in the north part of the town near Putney West hill. In 1835, they removed to the Hosea Miller farm, which his father bought of Marshal Newton, who was owner at that time. It was previously owned by Dr. Abel Duncan, who died in 1813, and his widow, a daughter of Hosea Miller, held a claim on the estate during her life time. The farm has been kept in the Miller name or some relative of the family, since it was purchased of the original proprietors in 1770. The present dwelling-house on the place was once used for a tavern. Refugees from Shay's Rebellion in 1787 boarded there for a time, and some of

the apple trees now standing in the old orchard were set out by them to pay their expenses for board.

William O., when not otherwise employed, worked on the farm with his father, who deeded the place to him several years before his death. Mr. Miller's school days began in the old brick school-house near the Simeon Reed place on Putney West hill, and were concluded at West Brattleboro in the academy under the instruction of Roswell Harris. He taught school several winters in Dummerston and surrounding towns. A few years were spent in trade at the store of his uncle, Asa Knight.

In 1846, and '47, he was representative of the town at the state capital. He was chosen constable and collector in 1844, and with only two exceptions, has been annually chosen to that office for 48 years. He has been high bailiff of Windham county two years; was appointed postmaster in 1862, and still holds that office. He is a Congregationalist, and has been clerk of the religious society 43 years—being chosen first in 1840. He has been clerk of school district No. 1. east, since 1842. In all the offices which he has held and still holds, he has discharged his duties with fidelity and thoroughness. He is a prosperous farmer, and very helpful member of society, and a valuable citizen of the town.

Nov. 26, 1856, he married Julia, dau. of Ira and Jemima (Ward) Haven, and their children are William D., a graduate from Williams College in the class of '82; Mary L. and Freddie O., died in childhood; and Edwin H. brother of Wm. O., graduated from Dartmouth college in the class of '43. His ante-collegiate was in Townshend, in West

Brattleboro and Dummerston. As a scholar, he stood in the front rank of his class. After receiving his degree, he remained at home until the following December, when he went to Washington, D. C., and was soon invited by Rev. Mr. Bulfinch to take charge of the classical department of his school, which he did for two years. From the summer of 1846, to 1850, he traveled for increase of knowledge in the West and South West taking agencies to pay expenses. In the spring of 1850, he returned to Washington and was employed as a clerk in the Land Office. He soon received an appointment in the Census Bureau, and at the time of his death held an appointment in the Treasury Department. He died Nov. 23, 1851. He was much respected by all who knew him, for his manly bearing, self-discipline, frank and candid friendship, and unsullied life.

JOSIAH DODGE.

was a soldier in the war of 1812, in the 13th regiment of infantry. He died Feb. 9, 1815, on board of a vessel at sea from the effects of a gun-shot wound in his hand which produced lock-jaw. He was born in Westmoreland, N. H., Mar. 19, 1778, married. 1st. Ruth Plummer, had one child, Jared, married. 2d, Phebe, dan. of Lt. Daniel Kathan and formerly the wife of William Wilder.

Children: Josiah, b. Nov. 15, 1808, m., 1st, Hannah C., who died Feb. 20, 1848, aged 33; 2d, Eliza Jane Hews, who died Jan. 7, 1883, aged 60. He died Aug. 10, 1873.

Thankful, b. about 1810, m. Lanson Stone of Chesterfield, N. H., d. Feb. 1875 in her 65th year.

Willard, b. Feb. 25, 1813, m. Sept. 5, 1837, Zilpha Temple. Has six children living.



Loel Knight

KNIGHT FAMILY.

The earliest representative of this family in town was

JONATHAN KNIGHT, ESQ.,

who was resident in 1774, and came from Worcester, Mass. He was born Jan. 3, 1732, d. Mar. 13, 1819, aged 87 years.

His wife's name was Tamar Russel. He first settled on the farm since owned by Asa Dutton, which he bought of Artemas Knight in 1777, and sold not long afterwards to Samuel Dutton. He then bought land and settled where Simeon Reed lived many years. Tamar, his wife, died suddenly of apoplexy, June 27, 1803, aged 72. Their children were Samuel, Joel, Jesse, Betsey, Seth, Levi and Jonathan, Jr.

Jonathan Knight was chosen one of the three selectmen, May 16, 1775,—Enoch Cook and Joseph Hildreth were the other two selectmen. They were the first selectmen chosen in town and took the place of trustees and commissioners of highways, reported in the list of selectmen for the 3 years previous to 1775. He was in the court-house fight at Westminster, and received a charge in the right shoulder, and carried the buck shot in his body for more than 30 years. He died Mar. 13, 1819, aged 87.

SAMUEL KNIGHT.

first son of Jonathan, settled on an adjoining farm, where Hoyt Spaulding now lives. He was a prominent justice of the peace several years.

He married Susanna Burge, Jan. 4, 1781. He died July 2, 1817 aged 59; his wife, d. Feb. 4, 1837, aged 80. Their children were Tamar, b. Jan. 10, 1783, did not marry; Artemas, b. Mar. 27, 1785, m. Olive Bowen; Asa, born

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July 25, 1787, d. June 1792; Eber, b. Jan. 23, 1790, d. June 1792; Samuel—see separate sketch—; Luke, b. May 24, 1796, unmarried; Salley, b. Sept. 5, 1799, m. —Briggs.

JOEL KNIGHT.

second son of Jonathan, b. Nov. 11, 1761, settled east from his brother Samuel's farm. He married Esther Farr, Nov. 13, 1786; d. May 5, 1841, aged 79. His wife d. May 20, 1851, aged 83 years.

Children: Rachel, b. Dec. 16, 1787, m. June 4, 1809, David Dickinson; Joel, b. Dec. 12, 1789, d. May 18, 1790; Polly, b. Mar. 4, 1791; m. John Palmer of Williamstown; Asa b. Feb. 28, 1793, died July 20, 1851; Esther, b. Apr. 22, 1795, m. William Miller; Joel, b. July 18, 1799, died Sept. 15, 1874, aged 75.

JESSE KNIGHT.

third son of Jonathan, b. in 1763, m. Bethany Perry, Nov. 6, 1783, and settled south from Joel's farm on which he built, in 1802, the house now standing and owned by Sylvanus Kelley.

Of Jesse's children, Jesse, m. Betsey Dickinson; Thany, m. Ashbel Johnson; son of Capt. Ashbel; Betsey, m. July 24, 1809, Benjamin Ware; Abel, m. Betsey Kathan; Lyman, m. Polly Johnson; Perry, m. Eliza Fairbanks; Laura, m. Arba Clark, whose 2d wife was Catharine Black; Phila, m. John B. Miller; Job, m. Sally Bemis; David, m. Betsey Briggs; Jonathan Russel, m. Fanny, sister of Joel Miller; Louisa, m. Daniel Taylor; Wilder, m. Louisa Kathan; Octavia, m. Josiah Holton; Jesse, m. 2d. Polly Fairbanks, mother of the last three children. Fourteen children in this family grew to adult age.

Betsey married Jesse Butterfield;

Seth, m. Betsey Whitney, Aug. 30, 1789. Levi, m. Anna Haskel, Oct. 11, 1790. Seth and Levi removed to Thetford.

JONATHAN KNIGHT, JR.

lived on the parental farm with his father. The site of the old buildings is several rods farther south than the present location of the buildings on the farm, he married Amy Perry of Putney, Sept. 7, 1794. Mrs Ama (sometimes written Amy) Perry Knight died in Chicago, Ill. Aug. 23, 1835.

Of Jonathan's children, Clark, m. Lucy Davenport; Mount Vernon, no record; Emily, m. a Shrigley of Putney; Minor, m. Lavilla Gates.

SAMUEL KNIGHT, ESQ.

From an obituary in the Brattleboro paper.

The death of Samuel Knight, at the venerable age of 84 years; born in Dummerston, August, 21, 1793.

He was the son of Samuel and Susanna Knight, of whose family he was the last surviving member. In early life, he served for a considerable period as clerk and book-keeper in a Putney store, and for a time was a resident of Newfane, where, in 1842, he married Eliza Merrifield, by whom he had one son, Henry Samuel, who died in 1871. His first wife having died, he married, in 1844, the widow of John Robinson, a well known hotel proprietor of Bellows Falls, who survived him at the age of 88.

In 1833, he was a contributor to the columns of the "Independent Inquirer," a short-lived, semi-religious newspaper, published in Brattleboro under the management of the now venerable Wm. E. Ryther, of Bernardston, Mass. While in Newfane, he furnished articles for the Green Mountain Democrat, published in that town, and when the Vermont

Phoenix was started in 1834, he became a contributor to that paper and served more or less, as editorial assistant. He removed to Brattleboro in the spring of 1845.

He was a member of the old board of road commissioners for Windham county, which were appointed by the Legislature under the law passed in 1827, and was a clerk of the board until the repeal of the law in 1831, having for his associates such men as Hon. Phineas White of Putney and Gen. Barney of Guilford. He was a delegate of the State Constitutional Convention in 1843; and during his residence in Brattleboro was entrusted very extensively with the town affairs, in which his skill as a practical surveyor added greatly to his usefulness.

He joined "The Blazing Star Lodge" of Masons at Townshend, at an early period, and was one of the charter members of Columbian Lodge in Brattleboro.

As a writer, he was noted for his wit and sarcasm. He was a great lover of fun, whether in the shape of a witty anecdote or a practical joke; but his wit was never tinged with malice. He was always tender-hearted, good natured, kind and obliging; and however situated, was the same quiet, unassuming man, of kindly face and genial presence, such was "Uncle Sam Knight."

To the foregoing, condensed from the "Vermont Phoenix," 1877, the writer of Dummerston history makes additional particulars: The widow of Mr. Knight is now living, (1882) at the age of 92. Her maiden name was Mary Clark, a daughter of Thomas Clark, one of the early settlers in Dummerston. She was born in this town in 1789. Her father died at the age of 91, her mother at 84, her brother Thomas at 88, and others in the family lived past 80.



Esther (Farr) Knight.

Mr. Knight resided in this town till nearly or quite 50 years old. It is true that he was a "great lover of fun" and witty; but some of his very intimate friends often overreached him in the playing of practical jokes. Many stories are told illustrating his eccentric habits. One such was in public print many years ago, and was written for a Boston newspaper by Rollin Keyes, a resident of Putney and well known throughout the county as a man of fine ability and very scholarly attainments. The printed story is not at hand, and the facts are given in the writer's own language.

Mr. Knight, it appears, was at Putney, one day, in a store, when several persons were present with whom he was well acquainted. The conversation turned upon cleaning stove-pipes, how troublesome it was to do and how everybody disliked to do it. He remarked that he wished there was some better way of cleaning stove-pipes than the common method.

One of the men said he knew a plan that was very effectual and required little time. It was simply to put a quantity of powder on some paper, place it inside the stove just under the pipe: then light the paper with a match when the powder would soon flush all the soot and ashes out of the pipe into the chimney.

No one present cast any doubts on the feasibility of the new method, and Mr. Knight, accordingly, purchased some powder with which to clear some pipe after he returned home. When he had made ready for the trial, he followed the directions of the Putney man implicitly, and awaited the result. Instead of a "flush" and exit of soot and ashes as he expected, there was an explosion. The top of the stove was blown off. Stove-lids, soot and ashes, and other

things were scattered promiscuously about. A section of pipe smashed through the window, and through the opening, leaped the terrified dog and cat, and disappeared for several days. Mr. Knight, himself, was perfectly astounded. After recovering somewhat from his astonishment, he was heard to say, "Any d—d fool might have known better than that."

By request of his most intimate friends two papers, "Obituary Extraordinary" and "Thanksgiving disappointments" have been selected to illustrate Samuel Knight's sharp style of writing for the public prints. In the use of language he was as keen, witty and sarcastic as any man in the State. His genius for condensing was also, very remarkable.

The editor of the Free Press, noticed in the obituary, was Zebina Eastman. He died at Chicago in June 1883. He was one of the foremost abolitionists, and an associate of Benjamin Lundy in publishing "The Genius of Universal Emancipation." He was preparing a History of "The Black Code of Illinois when he died."

OBITUARY EXTRAORDINARY.

"Time cuts down all
Both great and small."

Died of starvation at Fayetville, Vt. Feb. 14, 1835, "*The Vermont Free Press*" aged 37 weeks.

Its death was occasioned by the neglect of its guardians to supply it with proper nourishment. Its exit from this mundane sphere was probably hastened by an unlucky leap, Sam Patch like, made, some weeks ago, plump into the bowels of Anti-masonry, from which, like its living prototype, it never recovered. In the death of the Free Press, the craft has lost a staunch champion for the "supremacy of the laws, a patri-

otic dabbler in other people's affairs, and a noble stickler for the truth. It was never known to utter an untruth but that it stuck to it with the greatest pertinacity even to its dying hour, literally fulfilling the maxim "that a lie well stuck to is as good as the truth." It is said that its paternal guardian shed "hogs-heads of tears" on the solemn occasion, and that the mourners, as is customary when great characters become defunct, will wear crape for the space of thirty days. The loss of the Free Press will be sensibly felt throughout the state. We join in the lamentations and erect this tablet to its memory ;

From nothing sprung,
To nothing rose ;
On nothing hung,
To nothing goes ;

And nothing all its life it sought,
And nothing now returns to naught.

THANKSGIVING DISAPPOINTMENTS.

Disappointments are said to be the lot of all men and women kind. The old saying was verified in small degree on the morning of Thanksgiving day by sundry persons on looking for their slaughtered gobblers and roosters, which they had hung up in a cool place preparatory for a good Thanksgiving dinner. But lo ! the fowls were minus—gone clean, smack, smooth ! By whose hands they had been spirited away was not quite so certain ; but, although a mystery, suspicions were rife as to the whereabouts some of them had skedad-dled. One man having his "eye peeled," found by "prospecting" where one of his gobblers rested. He took a "bee line" to one of his neighbors—rang the bell—very politely met by the man of the house, and ushered into his domocil. The loser of the turkey walked straight into the kitchen, and lo ! there it lay on the table, gutted, gizzardard and stuffed ready for the spit. "You have a very

fine turkey here," said the gentleman. "It will make a capital roast for dinner;" and turning it over, he stepped back and viewing it through his half shut hand, exclaimed—"Ho ! ho ! that is an old acquaintance of mine—where did you get it? The man of the house was dumbfounded. He stammered and tried hard to say something ; but it was no go—he couldn't get it out.

Shame gave his face a kind of thievish hue, His cheeks turned pale his nose turned blue.

"Now neighbor," said the loser, "this is my turkey, and you, or some of your trade hooked it;" and deliberately putting the dead fowl under his arm, walked to the door, and turning around, said very blandly—"Now Mr. —, we wont have any hard feelings about this business—please call at the dinner hour and dine with me ; be punctual. Good day, sir." But he didn't go. It is said the "man of the house" on the morning of Thanksgiving day, feeling very thankful for the blessings received and to be received, and a little pious withal, scratched his head and scratched out the following, to be by him delivered after eating, with other fixings, the stolen turkey, and here it is :—

For turkeys young and turkeys old,
For turkeys hot and turkeys cold,
For turkeys tender, turkeys tough,
We thank the Lord, we've had enough !

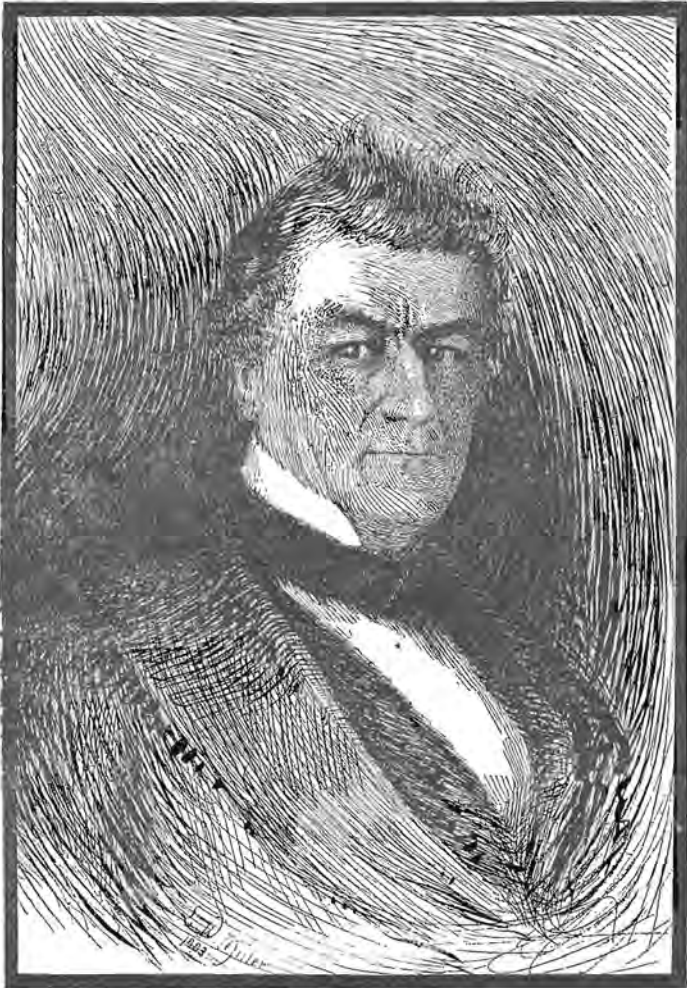
Alas ! for his disappointments. He, however, can keep the thanks, the next time he is more fortunate, when he obtains a turkey under similar circumstances.

JOEL KNIGHT JR.

whose portrait has been contributed to this history, died Sept. 15, 1874. He spent his three score years and more on the old homestead, a slice from the paternal acres. He was an industrious farmer, an upright man, a worthy citi-



J. P. Knight Jr.



HON. ASA KNIGHT.

zen. In early manhood, he spent his winters in teaching school. Six of his eight children were teachers.

Sophia, the eldest, married Rev. S. H. McColester, D. D., at one time president of a college in Akron, Ohio. Charles M. Knight, the youngest son, now [1882] is a professor in the same College.

In 1829, Mr. Knight married Fanny daughter of Dr. Abel Duncan who died of spotted fever in 1813. Rev. Hosea Beckley, the resident minister of this town at that time, wrote the epitaph on his grave-stone :

*He was sound in knowledge and in judgment, clear,
With conduct open, and with heart sincere,
Of purpose firm ; but mild to reason's sway,
In public good was prompt to lead the way ;
Pure in friendship, and faithful to her laws,
He died in humanity's sacred cause.*

HON. ASA KNIGHT,

son of Joel and Esther and ,grand-son of Jonathan, Sen., was born in Dummerston, Feb. 28, 1793, and died July 20, 1851. Mr. Knight was a prominent and leading citizen of this town. He acquired an extensive knowledge of the laws both of the state and nation ; and, as a counsellor, though not a lawyer by profession, his judgement was excellent in all business of a legal character.

In 1821, he was appointed deputy sheriff and retained the office 7 years. He removed to Newfane in 1824, and was keeper of the county jail 2 years ; and then returned to Dummerston, in 1828, and began business as a merchant.

In 1830, he was chosen representative to the legislature of Vermont, and was re-elected the following year ; also, chosen again in 1834 and 1835. He was elected Judge of Probate for the District of Marlboro' in 1834, '35 and 1836, and performed the duties of the various offices, which he held at different times, with marked ability and promptness.

When living in Newfane, he received a large sum of money, late one afternoon, with the express command that it must be deposited in the bank at Brattleboro, that night without failure. To perform a journey of 12 miles down the West River valley, through thickly wooded forests and narrow defiles where robbers would have excellent chances to waylay the unsuspecting traveller in the hours of darkness, did not appear a pleasant undertaking. Thinking it would be prudent, therefore, to prepare for this emergency, he obtained the necessary means for self-defence ; and with a swift horse and light sulky, started on his journey, trusting that in case his weapons should fail of doing execution, his swift steed would bear him out of danger. The road in many places was narrow and dangerous, and the night dark as Erebus.

He rode cautiously along, thinking that perhaps the darkness only, had excited his fear, till at length he came to a narrow defile, made by the river on the north. and an almost inaccessible hill on the south, leaving only a narrow passway which, by one of the leaders in the early difficulties of this state, was called, "the valley of the shadow of death ;" when, suddenly, a man sprung from a dense thicket and grabbed at the bridle of the horse. Luckily, the horse threw up his head, and the robber missed his object ; at the same time,

being propelled across the road by the force gained in springing down the steep bank, he did not recover himself in season to try the experiment again, before Mr. Knight had whipped up the horse and was out of his reach. The spirited horse took his master swiftly over the remaining route, and rescued him from the robber and, perhaps a violent death.

THE CAPTURE OF PARKS.

Gen. Martin Field a lawyer in New-fane came to Mr. Knight when he was sheriff, and requested him to take a writ and serve it upon Thomas Parks of West Brattleboro, for the purpose of collecting a debt of about \$500.

"It will be of no use," said Knight, "for me to take that execution, as you well know that Parks is a slippery fellow and has evaded the officers for the past year; even Chase, the high sheriff, has failed to arrest him."

"I know that," replied Field, "but I want that you should make a trial. Parks has caused trouble enough, and you are the man to settle with him. I will give you \$50, if you will collect the debt."

"I cannot do it, General. If I take that execution, you will oblige me either to collect the debt, or pay it myself; therefore, I'll have nothing to do about it."

"Well, now," said Field, "I will make you this promise. You may take the writ, and if you cannot serve it upon Parks, I will take it back again, and cause you no further trouble."

Knight accepted the proposal, took the writ, and at the earliest opportunity called one afternoon to see Parks. He knocked for admission, but no one answered the call; and, on his trying to open the door, he found it securely fas-

tened. Parks was soon discovered standing near the window, and laughing at Knight's inability to gain admittance.

"Let me in," said Knight, "I want to see you on business."

"No I won't," replied Parks, "you shall not come into my house."

"You had better," said Knight. "If you do not let me in now, I shall get in to the house somehow, before morning."

"You can't do it," replied Parks. "Smarter men than you have tried that before and failed."

"We will see what can be done," responded Knight, as he got into his wagon and drove off a few miles to the residence of Paul Chase, the high sheriff. He told him his business and requested his aid in the work.

"You can't do anything with the fellow, Knight," said Chase, "for I have tried times enough to satisfy anybody. Parks has been secluded for months, and will let no one into his house."

"I do not dispute it, Chase, but you must go with me, this time, and help arrest him."

"Well," replied Chase, "I will not refuse to go where any of my deputies are willing; but, if you will arrest Parks, I will give you \$25 and the half of my fees, for I have several writs that I would like to serve upon him."

Knight informed Chase of his plan which was to reach the house just before the time it would begin to grow light. Parks, by that time, would be tired of watching and conclude that he had given up the attempt to arrest him.

At the appointed hour, they arrived on the premises and found everything quiet. Knight had, at his first visit, got sight of a ladder under the shed, which he now took and set up near a

back window in the second story of the building, and having ascertained the sash could be raised, "now," said he to Chase, "when there is light enough so that I can find my way out of the chamber, do you go round to the front door and make all the noise you can. Parks will soon be there; and don't you stop rattling the door till you hear from me."

When the first streak of dawn appeared, Knight pulled off his shoes, ascended the ladder, and at the same time, Chase hastened to the door and began a tremendous racket by pounding and shaking and calling for admittance. Knight, in the meanwhile, had got access to the chamber, and found a stairway which, he concluded, led in the right direction; he descended, and, as luck would have it, entered the room right behind where Parks was standing and swearing at Chase for pounding the door. Knight tip-toed softly across the room and instantly grabbed him on both shoulders. Parks jumped as though he had been shot."

"How came you here," he exclaimed.

"None of your business," replied Knight, "I told you I should get in; you are my prisoner." The door was quickly unfastened; Chase stepped in, and Parks surrendered without a fight. He settled the accounts before they left the house. For a long time after that, whenever he saw Knight, he would say "Ah, had it not been for you, I might have been out West now, and owning a good farm, but you got all my money and I had to go to work again."

D. L. M.

[We hold to read, a letter we will print, as it gives, beside, some additional information, a pleasant retrospective glance at a very honorable and well-known group of Mr. Knight's intimate friends — Ed.]

MR. TYLER TO MR. KNIGHT.

Brattleboro, May 13, 1882.

Dr. Sir:

The Records show Hon. Asa Knight, Judge of this Probate District for 3 years successively, 1835-6 and 7. Asa Keyes was his Register.

It is a pity you had not begun seeking information sooner. Within a few years have died Wm. C. Bradley, J. Dorr Bradley, Judge Kellogg, Judge Keyes, Chas. K. Field, Joe Steen, any one of whom was full of information about Judge Knight.

You might get on the track of something in Putney—in old times, Dummerston, for this, had more to do with Putney than with Brattleboro—perhaps they do still—I don't know. The Millers, Joe and W. O. ought to put you on the track of something, perhaps also Sam P. of Newfane, his father and yours were intimate. Austin Birchard, too, has lately died, he would have known all about him. I can think of nobody, now living. Should any one occur to me, I will write again.

Truly yours,

R. TYLER.

[We shall next introduce two ladies of the Knight Family whose portraits have been contributed to the history of this town, and a sister to one. We give Mrs. Esther Knight as the senior Mrs. Knight, first, and also, that the two sisters be side by side; these portraits, being the first of sisters in the history of any town thus far in the work. — Ed.]

MRS. ESTHER (FARR) KNIGHT.

From information obtained in the History of Chesterfield, N. H., published in 1882 by O. E. Randall, we learn that the ancestors of Mrs. Knight came from Stowe, Mass. Samuel and Hannah Farr of that town had, at least three children: Lydia, b. Mar. 29,

1714, Elizabeth, b. Nov. 25, 1725, Abraham, b. Oct. 1, 1730. Samuel, the father, d. June 7, 1754, Abraham Farr m. Rachel Foskett and settled in Chesterfield, N. H., between 1770 and '75. He d. Jan. 18, 1810, in his 80th year. His widow married William Crook who died in Westminster, Vt. She died in Chesterfield at a great age. Children: Susannah, b. Apr. 14, 1755, d. 1756; Abigail, b. Nov. 29, 1756, m. 1777, Amos Smith, d. July 17, 1830; Abraham married, 1784, Polly Harris and settled in Windham; Polly was sister of Mrs. Sally (Harris) Stockwell now living, 1883, in West Brattleboro at the great age of 104 years. [Deceased Nov. 1883.—Ed.] Tabitha married, 1782, Eleazer Cobleigh; Thomas married and had children; Abel married Polly, dau. of Aaron Smith; Hannah, b. about 1774, m. 1st, 1790, Isaac, son of Samuel Hildreth, 2d, 1821, Samuel Stearns; Elenor, b. Nov. 3, 1777, m. — Gibbs; Esther, whose portrait appears in this history, married Joel Knight. [p. 137]

MRS. SUSAN (MILLER) KNIGHT,

(CONTRIBUTED BY RANDOLPH A. KNIGHT.)

wife of Hon. Asa Knight, whose maiden name was Susan Miller, daughter of John and Polly Davenport Miller, and grand-daughter of Capt. Isaac Miller, that sturdy pioneer, and settler of the town of Dammerston, was born in this town, October 22, 1796, and married Asa Knight, May 1, 1822. Their children were:

Susan H. b. May 19, 1823, married Lyman G. Bliss of Brattleboro.

Mary Esther, born, July 26, 1826.

Rose W. b. Oct. 31, 1828, married Lambert M. Maynard of Boston, Feb. 17, 1852, lives in Somerville, Mass.

Randolph A. b. Apr. 19, 1831, merchant, m. Ursula Longfellow a distant

relative of the poet, H. W. Longfellow.

Lovina L. b. Oct. 15, 1833, married Oliver Sprowl; and is now a widow and a teacher in the graded schools of Chico, Cal.

John M., b. Aug. 28, 1836, merchant in Des Moines, Iowa, m. Frances, dau. of Dr. W. B. Rice, Niagara Falls.

Fanny D., b. June 13, 1840, m. Richard L. Ogle of Callington, Co. of Prince George, Md., Sept. 10, 1863.

Her portrait was copied from an oil painting by Belknap and represents her as the age of thirty-six. In her youth, she was noted for her fair Saxon type of beauty, blue eyes, fair complexion, light golden hair and fine-cut features. Bright and cheerful in conversation, her peculiarly pleasant voice and Scotch wit impressed one as a lady of refinement and culture.

In childhood, she was trained in the strict discipline of her Puritan farthers and practised economy and industry; had a sacred regard for truth, which became ever after prominent in her character; and she was distinguished for her excellent judgment, good sense and her regard for the rights of others. Patient and positive in her opinion, she has been known as a true friend to the poor and friendless.

She has been a great reader and long took a lively interest in all the events concerning the welfare of our country, the proceedings of Congress and news from abroad.

The extensive acquaintance of her husband, brought within her doors a large number of prominent people in the county and state who remember, agreeably, her sweet face, pleasant ways and generous hospitality.

The death of her husband in 1851, left her alone with a large family and a large estate to settle.



SUSAN MILLER KNIGHT,
Grand-daughter of Capt. Isaac Miller, and wife of Hon. Asa Knight.

Three old-time friends, Judge Newton, the Hon. C. K. Field and Wm. L. Williams, Esq., came to her assistance in settling the estate, and took from her much of the care and trouble.

Her husband was for many years, prior to his death, a merchant, and lived where she now lives on the hill—her home for upward of fifty years. The grand old house and the store have many interesting associations with prominent families and times long since passed away.

My mother was generous and noble hearted. She has passed through life with that degree of fortitude seldom equalled. For nearly three years past, she has been a great sufferer, occasioned by an accident that has rendered her almost helpless and speechless. But possessing a vigorous constitution and from a long lived race, she still lives and greets her friends and children with the same cordiality and smile of recognition, and to wish them blessings and prosperity.

MRS. ROSANNA (MILLER) WILLIAMS is a sister of Mrs. Asa Knight; was born in Dummerston, May 19, 1794; married Feb. 22, 1826, William H. Williams, of Newfane, a wealthy and prominent citizen of that town. Her portrait represents her at the age of 65. She wrote the signature when 88 years old, and is now living in Williamsville in her 90th year. She is a grand-daughter of Capt. Isaac Miller.

STICKNEY FAMILY.

PETER STICKNEY, ancestor of the family in Dummerston, was a descendant of William Stickney, the first settler in this country, and the ancestor of nearly all who have since borne that name in America. It is inferred from records procured in England, that he was the William who is mentioned as baptised

in St. Mary's Church, Frampton Lincolnshire, England, Sept. 6, 1592, and the son of William Stickney of Frampton, who was baptised Dec. 30, 1558, and married June 16, 1585, Margaret Pierson, and the grandson of Robert Stickney of Frampton, who made his will Oct. 3, and was buried Oct. 18, 1582.

William, the first settler in America, m. Elizabeth —, and had ten children. Amos, their second son, was born in England about 1635, m. in Newbury, Mass., June 24, 1663, Sarah Morse. After his death, she m. 2d, in Newbury, Dec. 17, 1684, Stephen Acreman. She died there, Dec. 7, 1711. Amos Stickney had 9 children.

Benjamin, 6th child, was b. Apr. 4, 1673. He m. in Rowley, Mass., Jan., 1700, 1st, Mary Palmer. She died 1747, aged 74, and was buried in Byfield. He m. 2d, widow Mary Morrison, Oct. 2, 1750, who survived him, and m. Nov. 1757, Samuel Doty of Rowley. He had 11 children. Jonathan, his 4th son, was born in Rowley, Mar. 7, 1706, published there Jan. 13, 1730-1; and m. Mary Fisk. They had 6 children. Moses, the 5th son, b. in Rowley, bapt. in Byfield, May 31, 1738; m. in Harvard, Nov. 20, 1760, (when of Leominster), to Sybel Farnsworth of Harvard. He enlisted as a soldier in the expedition to Crown Point, 1756, and his death occurred in October, 1761.

His only child was born Apr. 7, 1761; m. in 1782, widow Eunice (Willard) Carlton, who was sister of Henry Willard of Dummerston. He enlisted, Apr. 1, 1778, in Col. Jonathan Reed's Reg., Capt. Isaac Wood's Company; and afterwards in David Moore's Co., Aug. 3, 1780, to re-inforce the Continental army

in Rhode Island. [Mass. Archives.]

Two of his four children were probably born in Harvard. He removed afterwards to Dummerston, where he died in March, 1815, aged 52. His widow died in 1832.

Sibyl, the eldest child of Peter, was born Feb. 13, 1783; m. Jan. 12, 1802. Joseph Gleason, jr., had 11 children; Sally, b. —; m. Jan. 16, 1800, Benj. Zwear; had 11 children.

Benjamin, b. Mar. 15, 1785; m. Oct. 25, 1807, Sally Betterley.

Lois, b. Feb. 22, 1789; m. Caleb Burbank.

BENJAMIN STICKNEY

was born in Leomister, Massachusetts, and his wife was the sister of Samuel Betterley of Newfane, Vt. She was born, June 15, 1786, in Newfane, and died there, Jan. 30, 1862, in the same room in which she was born. Benjamin came from Massachusetts to Dummerston about 1800, and died in this town, May 25, 1853. He had 9 children. Benjamin, the eldest, b. Sept. 4, 1808; m. Betsey Tenny, b. September 10, 1807. Both are now living, 1882; had five children; reside in West Dummerston.

Sarah, b. Oct. 3, 1810; m. Reuben M. Call.

William, b. Sept. 16, 1812; m. Emily L. Lanfair, who died, May 16, 1854. He m. 2d, Judith W. Wait, Nov. 20, 1856. They reside in Greenfield, Mass.

Eunice N., b. Oct. 19, 1815; m. Ira Barrett, Nov. 12, 1863.

Lucy, b. Aug. 21, 1817; m. Seth B. Hudson, Sept. 23, 1838.

Peter, b. July 21, 1820; m. Abigail Wellman of Brookline; had five children.

Samuel, b. Jan. 10, 1823; m. Sibyl Hudson of Dummerston.

Thomas, b. Nov. 18, 1824; d. Nov. 8, 1842.

Lydia W., b. Nov. 17, 1828; d. Nov. 7, 1842.

BENJAMIN ESTABROOK FAMILY.

We give the family record beginning with his great-grand-father, Captain Daniel Estabrook of Sudbury, Mass., who was born Feb. 10, 1676, and married to Abigail Flint, Nov. 21, 1701.

She was born Jan. 11, 1675, dau. of John and Mary (Oakes) Flint.

The Flints came over from England in 1635. His father Thomas Flint came that year from Mattock in Derbyshire by the river Darran, where he lived and his predecessors had dwelt for 800 years without any entailment. The children of Capt. Daniel Estabrook and his wife Abigail were:

Abigail, b. Sept. 25, 1702; Daniel, b. June 14, 1705; Benjamin, b. May 7, 1708, died Sept. 12, 1787; Samuel, b. Aug. 18, 1710, d. Sept. 1, 1793; Mary, b. Nov. 2, 1712; Anna, b. Nov. 13, 1714. Capt. Daniel Estabrook, d. Jan. 7, 1735; his wife d. Nov. 1770, aged 95 years.

Samuel Estabrook and Abigail, his wife's children, were Lucy, b. Feb. 26, 1739; Jedediah, b. Sept. 16, 1740; Samuel, b. Feb. 3, 1742, d. Apr. 28, 1744; Benjamin, the subject of our sketch, was b. May 21, 1744.

The remaining children were seven in number; Samuel, father of Benjamin, d. 1793, in Massachusetts. Abigail, his mother, d. Aug. 27, 1804, aged 86, and was buried near the grave of Hannah Estabrook, her grand-daughter.

Benjamin Estabrook married Abigail Gates, about 1776, and moved to this town from Old Rutland, Mass.

He died, May 24, 1830, aged 86, his wife, Aug. 26, 1824, aged 86.

Their children were: Lydia, b. Nov. 6, 1778, m. William French, Oct. 4, 1801, d. May 21, 1849, aged 70.

Abigail, b. Oct. 1, 1780, d. Nov. 8, 1848, aged 68.

Joel, b. Jan. 25, 1782, m. 1st Mary Sargeant, 2d, Anna Sargeant, d. Jan. 6, 1872, aged nearly 90.

Jedediah, b. May 22, 1784, m. Persis Cutter, widow of Erastus Babcock; d. Aug. 15, 1853.

Hannah, b. Dec. 29, 1788, d. Oct. 14, 1843.

Benjamin, b. Nov. 4, 1790, m. 1st, Clarissa, dau. of Abram Farr of Windham, Jan. 8, 1817, 2d, Lydia Pratt of Newfane, Mar. 30, 1840, d. Mar. 14, 1770. His children by the first marriage were:

Emeline, b. Dec. 4, 1817, m. Arba Spaulding, great-grandson of Lt. Leonard Spaulding, d. Sept. 29, 1843.

Alvin, b. Apr. 21, 1820, d. Nov. 22, 1821.

James M., b. Aug. 31, 1822, d.—infant.

Clarissa Amy, b. Nov. 6, 1823, m. Mar. 11, 1873, David L. Mansfield. — [The writer of this History, whose interest in Dummerston, led him to furnish so much historical information. Ed.]

BENJAMIN ESTABROOK, blacksmith, was born and always lived in Dummerston. He learned his trade of Ebenezer Miller, who married Ama Farr, sister of Mrs. Estabrook. After serving a few years as an apprentice, he engaged in business for himself on the parental farm and took care of his parents through life. In 1835, he purchased the blacksmith-shop and dwelling-house of Royal Miller, where he lived at the time of his death. He worked at the blacksmith business 63 years; was a

man universally respected for his upright Christian character; was always active in every good work, a kind-hearted and obliging neighbor, and one of the oldest members of the Congregational church at the time of his death. The writer is much indebted to him for many interesting incidents connected with the early history of the town.

WILDER FAMILY.

JOSHUA WILDER,

removed from Gerry (now Phillipston) Mass., in 1795, and settled on a farm in this town, now owned by Leroy Wilder, his grandson. On account of ill health, his son Frank has the management, making four generations, of the family that have lived on the place and cultivated the farm, which is one of the largest in town. The grave-yard adjoins the farm and in it are buried in one lot five generations of the Wilder family. We have not ascertained who the ancestors of Joshua Wilder were, but the family name is found among the inhabitants of Lancaster, a town in the same county as Gerry, and settled more than a century before the latter town, which was incorporated in 1786. Lieut. Nathaniel Wilder was killed by the Indians in Lancaster, July 31, 1704. Joshua was a Revolutionary soldier, and his service is reported elsewhere. He related an exploit of his grandfather which has been handed down to the present time.

It appears that his grandfather was fond of a good horse and rode much on horseback. One time he called at an inn to stay over night and requested that his horse might be turned out to pasture instead of being fed in the barn. When morning came and he was ready to start on his journey, he informed the landlord that he would go and catch his

horse himself, as it was a young and spirited animal, and it was very difficult for a stranger to catch him. The landlord objected, because he had a cross bull in the pasture and he was afraid he would endanger the life of Mr. Wilder. Nothing, however, would deter him from catching his own horse. Before venturing into the pasture, he used the precaution, however, to fasten on his feet a pair of large, heavy spurs which he was accustomed to wear sometimes, when riding horseback. The landlord watched his proceedings with considerable anxiety. The horse and the bull were feeding near together, and Mr. Wilder could not catch his horse without attracting the attention of the bull. He fed quietly till he noticed a stranger approaching, when he suddenly turned and made a furious attack. Mr. Wilder equal to the emergency, dodging his enemy, caught him in such a manner as to land astride his back. He now had the advantage, and plunging the spurs deep into the sides of the bull, compelled him to run the course like a racehorse. The bull was conquered, and stopping shortly, bellowed for mercy. Mr. Wilder dismounted, patted him gently and said, "you are a good fellow, I have had a nice ride." The landlord was so much pleased with the brave exploit of Mr. Wilder that he would accept no pay for his night's lodging, nor would he take any pay thereafter for his staying over night, though he stopped on several occasions.

Joshua Wilder married Lois Hawes. Their children were :

Anna, b. 1782, m. Luke Kendal ; Betsey, b. 1783, m. Samuel Hadley ; Natt, b. 1784, m. Polly Warner ; Dan, b. 1786, m. Joanna Bemis ; Nabby, b. 1788, m. Simon Hadley of Williams-town, N. Y. Clarissa, born, 1789, m.

Stephen Hadley ; Nixon, b. 1791, m. — ; Lindal, b. 1792, m. Betsey Hadley ; Ruth, b. 1795, m. Ransom Covey ; Samuel, b. 1796, m. Olive Bemis ; Daniel, b. 1798, unmarried ; Columbia, b. 1800 ; Jefferson, b. 1802. All lived to be adult persons, and none died younger than 25 years.

Dan Wilder married, May 3, 1803, Joanna, dau of Joshua Bemis. Their children were : Alfred, Leroy, Eliza, William, Lindall, Edmond, Betsey, Elvira, Horace, Jason H.

Dan was a deacon of the Congregational church, many years. His father, Joshua, united with the church in 1842, when he was 84 years old.

Leroy Wilder is deacon of the church at the present time.

Dea. Dan Wilder now living in his 84th year, (1869) on one occasion, when a young man, cut from a Lombardy poplar, a small sprout to use as a riding-whip, and on returning from his ride, stuck it into the ground. The soil being moist, that sprout grew to be a tall tree. It was cut down a few years since, and measured across the stump, nearly 4 feet.

KNAPP FAMILY

OF DUMMERSTON.

ICHABOD KNAPP who married Catharine Miller, Dec. 10, 1780, is the ancestor of this family name now living in town. Alvine, his eldest child, b. Feb. 21, 1781, m. Mar. 24, 1808, Rinda Fuller ; had one child, Ichabod Milton, who m. Sarah Wheeler, Mar. 20, 1843.

Gardner, b. Apr. 23, 1783, m. Fanny, b. Jan. 14, 1801, dau. of Asahel Taft. Their children were Hiram, b. Mar. 30, 1825 ; Addison, b. July 30, 1827 ; Ichabod Leroy ; Joel Dexter ; Emily S. ; Mary E. ; John N.

Catherine, b. Mar. 18, 1785, m. 1st. Giles Alexander, May 14, 1809, 2d, John F. Stearns;

Lurana, b. Aug. 3, 1787, m., 1808, Luther Miller;

Isaac N. (Dr.) b. Aug. 7, 1789, m. 1st, Philinda Dutton; Children: Isaac, (Dr.) b. Mar. 22, 1815; Philinda D., b. Dec. 10, 1817; George H., b. Mar. 21, 1819, d. 1880; Samuel D., b. 1882, d. 1846; Caroline, b. 1825, d. 1827; Lucy, b. June 27, 1827; Ellen J., b. May 2, 1832. The mother d. Jan. 15, 1835, and Dr. Knapp m. 2d, Mrs. Maria [Nutting] Benham. Three children by 2d marriage;

Lovicy and Polly, twins, b. Feb. 20, 1792, Polly, d. infant, and Lovicy, m. July 25, 1813, Ephraim Laughton;

Ichabod, b. 1794, d. 1799;

Rosanna, b. July 12, 1796, m. Thomas Laughton;

George W. b. Dec. 19, 1799, m. Mrs. Eliza Williams;

William, b. Mar. 10, 1804, m. Lovinna Miller;

JONAH KNAPP,

a brother of Ichabod, came from Orange, Mass. to Dummerston about 1803.

The children of Jonah and Ann, his wife were, John, b. in Orange, Mass., Aug. 1, 1793, m. Jan. 31, 1822, Hannah Adams; Lucretia, b. July 31, 1795, m. Justin Sargeant; Orrin, b. Mar. 18, 1798; Caleb L., b. July 15, 1801, m. Sept. 12, 1831, Linda Sargeant; Sally, b. in Dummerston, 1804, d. 1806; Horace, b. Mar. 12, 1808.

Polly Knapp, a sister of Jonah, m. Benjamin Rider, Jan. 30, 1806.

DR. ISAAC KNAPP

died May 9, 1883, in Fort Wayne, Ind. His parents were Dr. Isaac N. and Philinda (Dutton) Knapp. His early

education was obtained in the common schools of this town and at the academy in Brattleboro. At about 20, he went West, and supporting himself by teaching at intervals, completed a full course at Marietta college, O., graduating in 1839. After teaching a year or two in the South and West, he returned to Vermont. He studied for the ministry, but gave it up on account of a throat disease, which prevented his speaking in public, and studied medicine with his father, Dr. Isaac N. Knapp, a successful physician in Dummerston, and afterwards attended and graduated at the medical department of the University of Vermont. He again went West, and practiced medicine several years, but his health proving inadequate, he turned his attention to dentistry, and took high rank in that profession, was thrice chosen president of the Indiana State Dental Association and a prominent officer in other dental societies, in the West. He contributed much to dental literature, corresponded with eminent men in the profession and delivered public addresses, one series of which was before the Fort Wayne Medical College. His views were pronounced and his influence positive, also, on all political, religious and social questions. He took an active part in the church and Sunday school work. He leaves a wife, Mrs. Rowena L. Knapp, one son, Wm. B., and a sister, Mrs. Lucy Safford, of Windsor, Conn. (The writer is indebted to the Fort Wayne Gazette for many of the facts pertaining to the life of Dr. Knapp in the West.

THE HOLTON FAMILY.

William Holton, Houlton, was born in England, 1611; came from Ipswich to America in ship "Francis," 1634; original proprietor of Hartford, Ct.;

removed thence to Northampton, Mass. where he was ordained deacon, 1663; representative to the general court 5 years from Northampton and 1 year from Hadley; on committee for Northfield at the second settlement, 1672; died Aug. 12, 1691. His wife, Mary ———, died Nov. 16, 1691.

Their children were John, Samuel, William, Mary, Sarah, Ruth, Rachel and Thomas. killed in the attack on Northampton, Mar. 14, 1676. Mary married David Burt, Nov. 18, 1656; Sarah married John King, Nov. 18, 1656,—the first two marriages in Northampton. Ruth married Joseph Baker, who was killed by the Indians, Oct. 29, 1675. Rachel married Thomas Strong.

John, son of William, died April 16, 1712. Abigail———, his wife, was living in 1718. Their children were Mary, Eleazer, Sarah, Abigail, Joshua, William and Thomas.

Thomas, son of John, was born Oct. 23, 1681; was in Northfield, 1718; killed by the Indians Aug. 23, 1723. He married Mindwell, daughter of Samuel Allen of Northampton. After her husband was killed she married Daniel Chapin. She died Oct. 21, 1758. Children: Joshua, born 1703; Thomas, 1705; Hannah, 1707; Mindwell, about 1712; Ithamer, who died Dec. 4, 1713.

THOMAS HOLTON,

son of Thomas (1681) was born about 1705; carpenter by trade; "dismissed from church in Northfield 1799, with wife and daughter Sarah, to be joined with others in a church in Fulham," now Dummerston, where he settled after 1771. He married Sarah ———; died in this town Dec. 22, 1800, aged about 95 years.

Their children were Thomas Allen, born in Northfield, 1744; Sarah, Arad,

Nov. 1752; Mindwell, Hannah, Olive and Obedience, who were baptized Apr. 29, 1764; Sarah married Elijah Town, jr., about 1776. Arad married Anna Haven, (1); Rebecca Houghton, (2); Mrs. Eunice Spanlding, (3). Mindwell married William Orvis, who died Jan. 11, 1801, aged 41 years. A slate stone marks his resting-place in the cemetery, near the meeting-house.

Hannah married Joseph Nurse; Olive married Henry Cressy; Obedience married Calvin Butler. Five of these families resided in school district No. 5 in 1793. Calvin Butler lived on the farm now owned by I. M. Knapp. Wm. Orvis lived in a house that stood in the northwest corner of the "Orvis lot," near the place where some twenty old apple trees are now standing, west of the school-house. Elijah Town, jr., built the house and lived on the farm now owned by Howard Jones.

Wranslow Holton remembers well, a little incident that occurred at his Uncle Elijah's when he was a small boy. He went there one day to visit his cousins. Young Elijah, his cousin, who was older than he, showed him the bees that were working busily about the hives. Mr. Holton says that the "little devil" gave him a piece of board and told him to go and scrape off the bees from the hive. Instead of scraping off the bees he got himself into a scrape that he has never forgotten.

Arad Holton was a farrier and somewhat peculiar in his manner. When he was a young man he broke his leg below the knee, and wishing to have it set by a surgeon in Northfield, rode on horseback to that town, had the bone set, and returned on horseback next day. He always rode on horseback when traveling about the country. On one occasion he told some men that \$300

had been offered him for the horse which he was riding. They looked much surprised. After a pause he added that it was the amount of four or five offers.

His Northfield friends told him, one time, that he was unwise to live up in Vermont on land not so productive as they had in Northfield. His reply was, "You boast of your productive lands, but I raised a pumpkin on my farm that you could not turn over with a hand-spike. They did not believe it till he added that it grew under a large root.

He claimed that he once hauled the heaviest load with a single horse of any man in Vermont. He explained that it was himself and five children, which made six *whole tons*, (Hol-tons) the large load of which he boasted.

THE CRESSEY JUMP.

Henry Cressey lived on a farm east of the "Lyman Knight place," since divided up and sold in separate lots. He is known as the man who made the "Cressey jump." The story goes that he was walking alone across a field and coming to a brook that was wide and deep, he said to himself: "Cressy, I will bet you a dollar that you can't jump across the brook. "Done," said he, and back he went a few paces to get a good start. When at full speed he bounded like a deer across the brook. Elated by his success, he said, "Now, Cressey, I will bet you another dollar that you can't jump back again.— "Agreed," said he, and, starting as before, he bounded, and missing a firm foothold, fell backwards, splash into the brook. Scrambling out of the water, he said: "It is a Cressey jump; nothing gained, nothing lost," and went on his way a wetter if not a wiser man.

THE OLDEST PERSON

that is now living in Dummerston, — in 1882 — is Mr. Wranslow Holton,

aged 94 years. He was born in this town, Jun. 11th, 1788. At that time there were only thirteen states in the Union, and not as many people as now live in the state of New York. George Washington had not then been chosen President of the United States, and did not begin his first term of office as President till April 30, 1789, when Mr. Holton was more than a year old.

Thomas Holton, his grandfather, came from Northfield, Mass., with his family, and settled in this town previous to the beginning of the Revolutionary war.

His journey in quest of a new home was made by following up the Connecticut river till he reached "Canoe brook," now called "Murder Hollow brook;" and thence westerly about 2 miles from the river, where he selected 100 acres of good land for a farm which he purchased of the original proprietors. The site of the first house built on the farm is N. E. of the present buildings, east of the brook at the foot of the hill. The land is now owned by Willard Dodge.

Arad, married about 1777, and settled west of the brook, taking one-half the farm and his father keeping the other half of 50 acres, now called the "Orvis lot," owned by Mr. Dodge. Arad Holton lived on the farm from the time of settlement till his death in the 89th year of his age.

Wranslow, his son, was born in the old house that stood a short distance north of the dwelling in which he now lives, and which was built since his remembrance. Four generations of the Holton family now live in the same house, father, son, grand-daughter, and five great grand-children. There was 13 children in his father's family. Two of his half-brothers, Reuben and Arial, lived to be about 94 years of age. Others in the family died much younger.

DYING FULL OF YEARS.

Anna Spaulding, wife of Samuel Laughton, d. Jan. 31, 1849, aged, 81 years.
 Mrs. Sarah Negus died, Jan. 9, 1834, aged, 83.
 Hannah Holton, wife of Joseph Nourse, died, Jan. 12, 1842, aged, 86 years.
 Sally Glynn Nourse, died, Sep. 11, 1877, aged, 82 years and 11 months.
 Dea. Daniel Walker, died, June 24, 1873, aged, 89 years, 11 months.
 Nathan Cook died, Jan. 11, 1837, aged, 82 years.
 John Kilbury d. about 1820, over 90 years old.
 Rinda (Fuller) Knapp d. Jan. 18, 1873, æ. 86 yrs.
 Joseph Dix died, Jan. 24, 1873, aged, 84 years.
 Isaac Reed died, June 23, 1854, aged, 87 years.
 Lucy Miller died, Aug. 16, 1875, aged, 89, years.
 Joseph Crosby, died Nov. 7, 1861, aged 97 years.
 Rhoda Crosby died, Dec. 24, 1850, aged, 84 yrs.
 John F. Stearns, died, Nov. 25, 1872, aged, 82 yrs.
 Polly Miller died, Feb. 28, 1834, aged, 85 years.
 Abel Knight, died, Oct. 4, 1871, aged, 80 years.
 Lucinda Joy, died, Feb. 21, 1853, aged, 80 years.
 Sally Caryl died, May 8, 1861, aged 85 years.
 Reuben Jones died, Apr. 17, 1875, aged, 92 yrs.
 Dea. David Bennett, d. June, 9, 1847, aged, 87.
 Beulah (Barnham) Miller, d. Aug. 28, 1877, æ. 90.
 John Laughton, died, Feb. 26, 1799, æ. 84 years.
 Betsy Hill died, Jan. 1, 1871, aged, 84 years.
 Mary, w. of Luther Allyn, d. Dec. 27, 1876, æ. 82.
 Hadassah Winn, died, Oct. 27, 1855, aged, 87.
 Shepherd Gates died, Apr. 8, 1869, aged, 88 yrs.
 Molly Kathan, wife of Elihue Sargeant, died, Dec. 18, 1850, aged, 94 years.

WEST DUMMERSTON.

Capt. James Chase died, Jan. 30, 1871, æ. 84 yrs.
 James Chase died, May 28, 1844, aged, 93 yrs.
 Polly Chase died Sep. 4, 1860, aged, 83 years.
 Enos Leonard died Aug. 10, 1866, aged, 82 years.
 Matilda Leonard died, Oct. 15, 1877, aged, 83 yrs.
 Samuel Miller died, Nov. 29, 1855, aged, 83. yrs.
 Sylvia Miller died, May 3, 1866, aged, 88 years.
 John Greenwood died, Jan. 29, 1843, æ. 80 yrs.
 Ruth Greenwood died, Apr. 5, 1856, aged, 89 yrs.
 Benja. Willard died, Aug. 5, 1874, aged, 86 yrs.
 Lydia Willard died, May 6, 1874, aged, 85 years.
 Betsy Huntley died, Nov. 12, 1835, aged, 85. yrs.
 Dan'l Belknap died, Aug. 23, 1862, aged, 89 yrs.
 Wm. Robertson died, Oct. 17, 1841, aged, 91 yrs.
 Mary Robertson died, Mar. 15, 1842, aged, 88 yrs.
 Zeraviah Stoddard died, Jan. 22, 1863, æ. 92 yrs.
 Rachel Wilson died, Jan. 1, 1861, aged 82 years.
 David Livermore d. Jan. 28, 1879, aged, 81 yrs.
 Olive Livermore d. Aug. 31, 1875, aged, 84 years.

Jacob Prescott, d. July 4, 1876, aged, 93 years.
 Wheaton Wilson, d. Jan. 31 1874, aged, 87 years.
 David Bailly d. Mar. 19, 1867, aged, 86 years.
 John Whitney died, Oct. 13, 1849, aged, 89 yrs.
 Mary, w. of Tilly Wilder, d. Apr. 15, 1832, a. 80.
 Tirzah, w. of Dan'l Goss, d. Apr. 21, 1843, a. 81.
 Sally Wood w. of Enos Goss, Mar. 4, 1865, a. 83.
 Henry Willard died, Aug. 16, 1850, aged, 84 yrs.
 Sarah Gleason died, Oct. 21, 1849, aged, 92 yrs.
 Lydia, w. of Capt. Isaac Burnett, Jan. 1847, a. 88.
 Abigail, w. of Seth Hudson, Nov. 10, 1821, a. 81.
 Phineas Pratt, died, June 9, 1831, aged, 90 yrs.
 L. Wm. Leonard, died, Oct. 13, 1828, aged, 93.
 Mrs. Thomas Betterly d., Nov. 26, 1839, aged, 88.
 Thomas Betterly died, June 25, 1836, aged, 85.
 Sebra Knight died, Nov. 8, 1847, aged, 81 years.
 Mrs. Samuel Betterly d., Jan. 15, 1875, aged, 84.
 Capt. Samuel Betterly d., Apr. 1, 1870, aged, 77.
 Lincoln Bixby died, Oct. 17, 1869, aged, 82 years.
 Mrs. Lincoln Bixby d. Mar. 11, 1869, aged, 78.

PERSONS LIVING IN TOWN—1880.

Orrin L. Bennett, age, 87; Polly Bemis, 80;
 Sylvester G. Dewey, 81; Mrs. Lydia Estabrook,
 81; Mary Gleason, 81; Mrs. Rebecca Gates, 80.
 Wranslow Holton, 92; Mrs. Sophia Haven, 85.
 Jairus Haven, 90; Mrs. Susan Knight, 83; Mrs.
 Rosanna Laughton, 84; Asa Laughton, 83; Mrs.
 Phila Miller, 80; George Nichols, 83; Jacob
 Pierce, 87; Mrs. Eleanor B. Perry, 81; Mrs.
 Anna Stockwell, 85.

Mrs. Betsey J., wife of Simeon Reed, died,
 Mar. 3, 1881, aged 84. Simeon Reed died in 1875,
 aged, 78 years.

SIMEON REED AND WIFE.

Simeon Reed was the son of Mr. John Reed one of the first settlers in Putney. He removed to that town from Dighton, Mass., settled on "West Hill," where there was good rocky soil, lived there many years, and died, 1840, aged 83. Simeon Reed bought the Reuben Smead place in this town in 1852, where he lived when he died. Mrs. Reed, his wife, was the daughter of Capt. Amos Joy, of Putney. She was born in that town in 1795, and belonged to a large family of children, only two of whom are now living---Rev. Amariah Joy of Joyfield, Mich. and Thomas Joy of Woodstock, Vt. Before her marriage,

Mrs. Reed was a school teacher. She taught the school in Dis. No. 1, Dummerston Centre, in the cold summer of 1816, and has often said in reference to the coldness of that season, that at times she was obliged to wear a shawl in the school-room and get into the sunshine to make herself comfortable.

CHURCH HISTORY.

CHAPTER II.

[*Continued from page 89.*]

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

After the dismissal of Mr. Beckley, Rev. Eber Child supplied the pulpit most of the time until May 19, 1840, when

REV. NELSON BARBOUR.

was installed. The council for Mr. Barbour's installation consisted of Rev. Mr. Walker, pastor of the church in East Brattleboro, Rev. C. Kidder in West Brattleboro, Rev. Calvin R. Bachelder in Westminster East, Rev. Jubilee Wellman in Westminster West, Rev. Horatio N. Graves in Townshend, Rev. L. S. Colburn in Fayetteville, and Rev. Amos Foster in Putney; Rev. Seth S. Arnold moderator; Rev. C. Kidder, scribe; invocation and reading the Scriptures, by Rev. C. R. Bachelder; introductory prayer, Rev. H. N. Graves; sermon, Rev. Charles Walker; installing prayer, Rev. C. Kidder; charge to the pastor, Rev. S. S. Arnold; right hand of fellowship, Rev. Amos Foster; address to the people, Rev. J. Wellman; concluding prayer, Rev. L. S. Colburn.

Mr. Barbour's salary was \$450, paid semi-annually. The amount was raised by a tax made on the grand list of each member of the church, excepting what was obtained from others connected with the society. In 1842, a new meeting-house was built and the old

church was taken down. The first church was built about the year 1777. At the raising, the frame was so heavy that the carpenters were obliged to suspend operations a few hours until more men could be obtained from Putney to assist in raising the building. The church was not finished for several years. At first, it was shingled and the frame covered with rough boards; planks were used for seats. Meetings were held about 2 years before the church was organized. Mr. Farrar may have preached that length of time previous to his installation in 1779.

During Mr. Barbour's ministry, 22 persons joined the church by profession and 15 by letter. He was dismissed Apr. 6, 1846. The council for that purpose consisted of Rev. H. N. Graves of Townshend, Rev. Alfred Stevens of Westminster West, Rev. Darwin Adam of Fayetteville, and Rev. Amos Foster of Putney. He died in Georgia, Vt. July 31, 1867, aged 60 years, 9 months, 23 days. He was born in Bridport, Vt., Oct. 8, 1805, son of James and Dorcas D. Barbour; graduated at Middlebury, 1831, at Andover 1834; for a year, he was agent of the American Sunday School Union; but near the close of 1835, commenced preaching in Saxton's River village, and was ordained pastor of the Congregational church in that place Dec. 15, 1836. Rev. Henry B. Homer of Springfield preached the sermon. His pastorate at Saxton's River was quite successful. A house of worship was built, a great revival took place, and the membership of the church was nearly doubled. He was dismissed Sept. 26, 1839.

He was installed pastor of the church in Dummerston, May 10, 1840. Rev. Charles Walker of Brattleboro preached the sermon. A house of worship

was built during his pastorate and fifteen or more conversions took place.

He was dismissed Apr. 6, 1846.

After leaving Dummerston in 1846, he became agent of the Protestant Society, in which service he continued 3 years. From March 1849 to March 1852, he was acting pastor in Langdon, N. H.; installed in Wolfboro, June 16, '52, Rev. B. P. Stone, D. D., preaching the sermon; dismissed Nov. 27, '54; from Mar. 1856 to Dec. 1858, acting pastor in Cummington, Mass.; for a year or more, preached in Jamaica, Vt.; early in 1861, became acting pastor in Sullivan, N. H., for nearly 3 years; 1st, Sabbath Oct. 1866, preached at West Fairlee, Vt.; Nov. 1866, began preaching in Georgia, and there continued till his death, preceded by a sickness of only a few days, after 33 years of ministerial service. He was a sound, earnest, self-denying home missionary, sometimes blunt, yet gentle to all. He loved music, loved Christ, and all good men. He married, 1st, Aug. 24, 1835, Laura Ripley of Middlebury, who died May 8, 1846, aged 41 years; 2d, Apr. 25, 1849, Ruth Dunklee of Brattleboro, who died Oct. 29, 1854, aged 38 years; 3d, Oct. 15, 1855, Mary Willard of Rockingham.

REV. BENJAMIN F. FOSTER

was the fifth settled minister of this church; was born in Hanover, N. H., June 16, 1803, and was the son of Richard and Esther (Jewell) Foster. He was early consecrated to God by his pious parents, and his youth was marked by a conscientious regard for everything of good report. One who knew him from childhood, says: "He was an honest child, and an honest youth." Those who knew him in manhood can say he was an honest man. He learned

the trade of a tanner which occupation he felt it his duty to leave after his conversion, at the age of seventeen and entered upon a course of study with the ministry in view.

He united the same year with the Congregational church in Hanover, N. H., under the pastorate of Rev. Josiah Towne.

He fitted for college at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., and was graduated at Amherst in the class of 1829; after which he studied theology with the Rev. Silas McKeen, D. D., of Bradford, and was licensed at Post Mills, Vt., Aug. 2, 1831, by the Orange Association.

For a few months, he preached in Waterford afterwards in Amoskeag, (now Manchester) N. H., and was ordained there as an evangelist in Mar. 1832. The Rev. Edward L. Parker of Londonderry preached the sermon.

He was installed Nov. 13, 1833, pastor of the Congregational church in Salisbury. The Rev. N. Bouton, D. D., of Concord preached the sermon. During his ministry at Salisbury there occurred several seasons of special religious interest, the most marked in the winter of 1842-43, when he admitted to the church forty by profession and forty by letter. He was dismissed July 23, 1846, on account of ill health, and installed at Dummerston Sept. 30, 1846. The Rev. Amos Foster, his brother, preached the sermon.

After a pastorate of more than 21 years, he was dismissed Dec. 18, 1867, by the same council that installed his successor, he having been unable to preach only occasionally for more than a year, previous. During his ministry fifty four joined the church by profession and twenty-three by letter.

Mr. Foster was a hard-working, earnest, faithful preacher and pastor. His sermons were plain, direct and instructive; and it was evident to his hearers that he sought only to do them good by his preaching.

He was interested in all movements for the good of the community, and especially in schools. He was for many years superintendent of schools in Dummerston, and when suffering much was faithful to that trust. His health was always poor; rarely was he free from pain. Hence he was often greatly depressed under the cares of the ministry. Yet there was a vein of cheerfulness in his constitution that made him always companionable, his presence desirable, and his home a welcome place to friends. He was, however, constitutionally desponding, and always thought little of himself and his attainments, while esteemed by his brethren in the ministry as an able divine and good critic.

He loved revivals, and labored earnestly to promote them, and mourned that he had not been able to win more souls to Christ. He died Nov. 2, 1868, aged 65 years, trusting in the Saviour he had preached, as he had preached him for 37 years. Rev. A. Stevens of Westminster West, preached the funeral sermon, taking for his text Eph. 2: 8.

Mr. Foster married Apr. 19, 1832, Ruth Hovey Kimball, of Hopkinton, N. H., who died June 3, 1845, aged 38 years; by whom he had 5 children.

Edward Cornelius, b. Jan. 17, 1834, d. Mar. 31, 1876.

Benjamin, b. Sept. 11, 1836, d. Sept. 28, 1836.

Frederick Webster, b. Sept. 10, 1837, d. July 16, 1838.

William Henry, b. July 15, 1839;

Ellen, b. Apr. 6, 1841, d. Oct. 9, 1841. In Aug. 1846, he married Mrs. Mary Perry of Manchester, N. H., now living, (1879) by whom he had Nellie F. born in May 1847. His oldest and youngest sons were soldiers in the army of the Union; the former,

EDWARD C. FOSTER,

being connected at different times with three Wisconsin regiments, and the latter, William H. being for three years a member of Co. C. 3d Vt. Regiment.

REV. AUGUSTUS CHANDLER

was installed pastor, Dec. 18, 1867; sermon by the Rev. Nathaniel Mighill of Brattleboro, Vt. He was the sixth pastor of this church and was installed the same day that his predecessor, Rev. Mr. Foster, was dismissed, Aug. 24, 1870. He was born in Woodstock, Ct., Dec. 1, 1830, and was the youngest of nine brothers, all of whom grew to manhood and assumed prominent places in life. Two others are clergymen. He took his collegiate course at Williams college and was graduated at Andover Theo. Sem., 1859; ordained and pastor at Saxton's River 1 year; m. Lucy I. Lord, 1860; from 1860, about three years preached in Lempster, N. H.; often at Strafford, Vt., about 3 years, and was settled over the church in Dummerston in 1867, but after a year and a half was obliged by failing health to discontinue the ministry but followed the occupation of book-agent until, in the spring of 1875, when he became proprietor of the Record and Farmer, where his rare working powers, and ability as a writer, gave his journal a reputation not often achieved by country journals. Mr. Chandler was an energetic promoter of temperance principles, and gave many of his best efforts in favor of stringent liquor laws

and their enforcement, even to the sacrifice of that business gain which all men seek.* In private life, he was a good citizen, a kind husband and indulgent father; a wife and three children survive him."

We are indebted to "The Vermont Record" for this account of the Rev. Mr. Chandler, condensed, mostly, from an obituary in that paper soon after his death.

He resigned his charge in this town July 10, 1869, and

REV. LEVI G. CHASE

preached during the remainder of the year. He completed his studies at Andover during the winter and spring and received a call to become the pastor of this church June 24, 1870; was ordained Aug. 24, same year. He was a faithful minister, a good preacher, and labored zealously for the welfare of the church during the 7 years, till failing health compelled him to resign the pastorate, Sept. 10, 1877; much to the regret of his people. The acceptance of his resignation was delayed more than a year, his congregation hoping by rest he might regain his health, but their expectation failing, he was dismissed Mar. 5, 1879.

REV. HENRY MARDEN

of New Boston, N. H., became acting pastor during the winter of 1877 '78. He had been a missionaray at Aintab, Turkey about 6 years, for the Missions, till the death of his wife in Aaintab, when he returned to New Boston with his two small children. While preaching in Dummerston, he was again requested by the Board to resume his work in Turkey, and with his family, sailed from New York, Oct. 19, 1878, arrived at Marden, Turkey, Dec. 7th. His present field of labor is in Turkey.

REV. JOSIAH MERRILL.

succeeded Rev. Mr. Marden as acting pastor, Jan. 24, 1880. He was born in Otisfield, Me., Jan. 13, 1819, son of Rev. Josiah G. Merrill, then pastor of the Congregational church in that place. He united with the church at Cape Elizabeth, Me.; fitted for college partly at the academy at North Bridgton, partly at Gorham academy, Me.; graduated at Dartmouth in 1841; studied theology at Andover and Bangor; graduated in 1844; preached about 8 mos. at Rockville, Ct., abt. 18 mos. at Eastport, Me., ordained over White River church, Vt., Mar. 1 1848, Rev. Dr. Haddock, Dartmouth college, preaching the sermon. He was settled over the church at Wasscasset, Me., in July 1857; sermon by Rev. Henry D. Moore of Portland. From the autumn of 1867 to the spring of 1877, he resided at Cambridge, Mass. and supplied during all that time a church at South Franklin, Mass. He was pastor of the church in Dummerston nearly 4 years and became pastor of the church in Troy, N. H., Nov. 1, 1883. He was a very acceptable pastor during his stay in Dummerston, and the people regretted very much that he should deem it necessary to resign and accept a new field of labor. Mr. Merrill had no family while here, his wife having died some years ago. He married Miss Philomedia Henrietta Converse, of Portland, Me., Aug. 23, 1848; children: Henrietta A., b. July 2, 1849, d. aged 6 years; Caroline Adelaide, b. Mar. 9, 1851, m. Rev. Fred Lyman Allen, of Walpole, N. H.; Henry F., b. June 15, 1853, now in the revenue service at Shanghai, China; James C., b. Jan. 15, 1856, now in business at Chicago; Frederick J., b. Feb. 22, 1859, now in Kansas; Helen Isadore, b. Apr. 5, 1860, m. Lawrence Mayo, of Boston; Ida A.

b. Jan. 5, 1865, a graduate in 1883 from the Framingham State Normal school.

THE PARSONAGE.

Rev. Joseph Farrar occupied the house, during his residence in town, where the Rev. Aaron Crosby lived on the Dr. Walker place. The house belonging or standing on the minister's lot. In 1789, the town voted to have a well dug on the town lot within 3 rods of the house in the most convenient place, and Abel Butler dug the well for \$50 hard money. Rev. Mr. Crosby built in 1796, a well-curb, or more properly, a well-house with windows in it, for which he asked the town to pay; but the town refused to pay for it. This well is on the place now owned by Dea. R. P. Pratt. Rev. Hosea Beckley had for a residence the house now called the "Randall place," which then stood a few rods north of its present site. It was moved to its present location by Asa Dutton and used for a time as a store. Its former site was used for a situation on which to build a new house for Rev. Nelson Barbour, and which Rev. B. F. Foster afterwards purchased for a homestead. The Randall house first stood on the hill near Clark Bacon's, and a blacksmith, Ebenezer Wait, lived there.

The buildings are on the south side of the common. In 1793, Enoch Cook was hired by the town to remove the fence on the old burying-ground south side of the common, and lay out the land into house lots and sell the same at „Public Vendue.” Probably the buildings thereon were built not long after they were sold at auction.

POT-HOUSE AND PEARL-ASH.

In 1796, David Leavitt got a vote of the town to let him "set up his pot-house on the east side of the common

on the same conditions that Simeon Colby built his pearl ash and shed works in 1791.

REV. ALVIN D. FRENCH.

"Rev. Alvin Duncan French died in Denmark, Iowa, Oct. 25, 1866, aged 52. He was born in Dummerston, a son of Ephraim and Priscilla (Duncan) French, and was nearly self-educated though he spent several terms at Brattleboro Academy, and during a part of the year 1836, was a student in the Teachers Seminary at Andover, Mass. in the fall of 1837, he went to Borden-town, N. J., opened a select school and conducted it very successfully nearly 4 years; then a similar school in Jackson, Miss., for 18 months. While a teacher he pursued classical and theological studies, and in June 1842, was licensed to preach by the Susquehanna River, (Pa.) Association, thence to August 1843, was acting pastor of the Congregational churches in Jackson and New Milford, Pa. and in connection with his labors, an interesting revival occurred in Milford: Receiving a call to Centre Lisle, N. Y., he commenced preaching there Apr. 1, 1843; was ordained pastor, June 4, 1844, and during his ministry there, a church was built and several revivals took place; at his own request he was dismissed Dec. 1, 1855, to go West in the service of the American Home Missionary society; he went to Eddyville, Iowa, early in January, 1856; was installed pastor, Oct. 8, 1858; two powerful revivals occurred during his ministry. He remained till failing health compelled him to discontinue preaching. He married Sept. 25, 1837, Caroline A. Clark, a native of Dummerston," daughter of Amasa Clark.

"P. H. W." in "The Vermont Record," Dec. 19, 1866.

THE OLD WELL ON THE COMMON

The old well in the north-east corner of the common that supplies four families with water constantly, also, the church-going people once a week with clear, cold, sparkling water fresh from "the moss-covered, iron-bound bucket that rose from the well," is the one dug by Eben Ash in 1801.

THE OLD POUND.

The old pound wall near the ledges, west of the common, a part of which is now standing, was built for the town by Benjamin Alvord in the fall of 1796, for \$36. The size of the wall was 4 feet at the base, 2 feet at the top, 6 ft. high, perpendicular inside, and 2 rods clear inside. Mr. Alvord was "not to go, for the stones, over 4 rods west from the top of the ledge, west of the pound spot, and as far north as the old pound." The old pound built of round poles was located at the foot of the ledge west of the meeting-house.

THE OLD NOYES & HAYES STORE

occupied by the firm of Noyes & Hayes, afterwards by Noyes & Birchard, and now used for a dwelling-house and shoemaker's shop, was built by Simeon Colby for a store, and stood on the north side of the old meeting-house, west of the road. The town gave him permission to build the store and where to locate it, Sept. 6, 1791. Mar. 16, 1795, the town voted to have Jason Duncan move the store to its present site, and the town was to receive \$5 a year, rent for the ground on which it stands so long as the building was used for a store.

We have seen a few notes and receipts that were connected with the business here between the years 1812 and 1817. A promissory note given to the firm of Noyes & Mann, dated "Brattleborough July 23, 1813." Two other notes, each

given to the firm of Noyes & Hayes, dated in Dummerston, one June 26, 1816, the other March 6, 1817. A receipt for goods purchased at the store of "Noyes & Birchard" in Dummerston, dated April 29, 1818. These papers help confirm the statement, about the time when these parties were in trade here in Dummerston, and that John Noyes remained in town for a while after the dissolution of the firm, Noyes & Hayes, in 1817. The receipt given by Noyes & Birchard reads as follows:

2 qts St. Rum (Saint Croix,)	- .75
1-4 lb. Tobacco, - - -	.19
1-4 lb. H. T. [Hyson Skin] Tea,	.23
	\$1.17

NOYES & BIRCHARD.

By R. Birchard.

"Sir: we shall have Bohea Tea, N. E. Rum and fish in a week."

The statement has been made that Noyes, Mann & Hayes were in trade in this town in 1812. To confirm the statement, we copy a note.

"Dummerston, Mar. 9, 1812.

For value Rec'd. of Noyes, Mann & Hayes We jointly and severally promise to pay them or their order fifty-six Dollars upon demand with interest.

Witness our hands, Samuel Dutton, Asa Dutton."

For 1817, we find the following receipts:

Dummerston, Aug. 20, 1817.

Mr. Sargeant Bot of Noyes & Birchard,	
1 1-2 gal. W. I. Rum, a 8 cts.,	\$2.00
1 lb. Brown Sugar, a 17 cts., -	.17
1-2 lb. Loaf Sugar, - - -	.16
	\$2.33

Charged to Mr. Samuel Dutton, Jr.

NOYES & BIRCHARD.

In all these old receipts the expense for rum generally exceeds that for groceries.

RUTHERFORD HAYES.

[Written during the presidential campaign 1876, by the Dummerston correspondent of the "Vermont Phoenix."]

William Miller, a life long resident of Dummerston, now living (1876) at the age of 87 years, was well acquainted with Rutherford Hayes, father of Governor Hayes, who became and now is (1879) president of the United States. Mr. Hayes was a member of the firm, Noyes & Hayes, and Mr. Miller often traded at their store in this town. He now uses a very good razor which he bought of Mr. Hayes in 1814.

During the autumn of 1812, or about a year before the marriage of Mr. Hayes to Miss Birchard of Wilmington, a pleasing incident happened to him, it may not be amiss here to relate. Jacob Laughton, grandfather of Austin Laughton who now lives on the same farm owned by his grandfather, then lived in the old house which was burned to the ground some twenty years ago, near the site of the new house. His family had a quilting party at which the ladies were invited to be present in the afternoon and the gentlemen in the evening. Among the latter was Rutherford Hayes.

When the evening's amusement had ended, the gentlemen were expected to escort the ladies home. Mr. Hayes being a young man of good character and position, was a very desirable escort for the ladies. But the most expectant ones for his

company home, were doomed to be disappointed; for he made no choice among the anxious ones, but selected a very respectable, quiet appearing young lady, who had not the least thought of receiving an invitation from him. The night was very dark. It was about one mile to the lady's home.

When Mr. Hayes and his lady left the company amidst the frowning of the disappointed, they passed through the east door, supposing they could walk directly to the road. Much to their surprise, after walking a few feet, they stepped directly off a wharfing, three or four feet high, and fell plump into a mud-hole where the family were accustomed to throw waste-water. Neither of them were much hurt, but the lady's white dress was very much soiled. Mr. Hayes was exceedingly embarrassed for fear that Miss Farr, [for that was the young lady's name] would think he had blundered on purpose; but he apologized for their mishap and assured Miss Farr that he was entirely ignorant of the situation and supposed the path led directly to the road. Fortunately no one observed them and they reached home without further misfortune."

When Mr. Hayes was married to Miss Birchard, he first lived for a short time in the red house, afterwards owned and occupied many years by Benjamin Estabrook, whose first wife was the Miss Farr mentioned. From that house he moved into the large two-story residence now occupied by Mrs. Asa Knight, south of the common and very near to the store where the firm, Noyes, Mann & Hayes were doing business. When the firm dissolved partner-

ship, the profits of the last year in trade were \$3000, which was shared equally among the partners.

John Noyes, a member of the firm, m. Polly Hayes, a sister of Rutherford Hayes. Names of children recorded:

Harriet Hayes, born July 5, 1817;

Charlotte Augusta, born March 2, 1819.

Mr. Noyes was called at that time one of the richest men in Windham county. He moved to Putney from this town, about 1819, where he died in 1841, October 26, aged 78 years. A daughter of his was married to Larken G. Mead, Esq., of Brattleboro, and thus his son, Larkin G. Mead, the sculptor, is a distant relative of President Hayes.

When the father of President Hayes left Dummerston in 1817, and went to Ohio to seek a home there for himself and family, he left his wife and children with the family of Mr. Noyes in whose residence Mr. Hayes and family lived.

Mrs. Hayes was very much opposed to her husband's going West and could not be persuaded to remain long in the family of Mr. Noyes, but moved into a small building which then stood just east of the store where she and her children remained till her husband returned and took them to their Western home in Delaware, Ohio. The building which she occupied for a time, was afterwards removed to a site opposite William Miller's, and used for many years as a work-shop by J. E. Worden.

Sardis Birchard, the wealthy uncle of President Hayes, was once a clerk in the store for Noyes & Hayes; and while visiting his relations in Fayetteville in 1871, he called with his brother, Hon. Austin Birchard, and examined the long two-story red building where he began his career as a clerk. The other brother, Roger Birchard, was also, at one time a clerk for the same firm.

When President Hayes and his family came to Vermont and visited

his uncle at Fayetteville, Aug. 17, 1877, the following interesting reminiscences were printed in the Boston Journal of Aug. 18, 1877:

"In the town of Dummerston upon a plateau which commands a charming view of the fertile valley, are several interesting mementoes of the Birchard and Hayes families.

On the south side of the common, connected with a large, modern wooden structure, stands the little store in which Rutherford Hayes, father of the President, first embarked in business as a member of the firm of Noyes, Mann and Hayes. The partners came from West Brattleboro and set up a country store, where they continued to do business for several years. The firm dissolved, and John Noyes and Rutherford Hayes united their fortunes and opened a store in a large two-story building, painted red, which still stands on the east side of the green, and is now occupied by a venerable cordwainer. A portion of the second story was fitted up as a ball-room, and here in ye olden time the rustic belles and beaus were wont to tip a light fantastic toe to the music of the violin. The ceiling, from which great patches of plaster have fallen, is arched, and along the sides of the hall are permanent seats, innocent of paint, which have grown brown with age. The place is destitute of ornament or furniture, contains a spinning-wheel and several old chests and trunks. In this building Mr. Hayes carried on business between the years 1812 and 1817. The kitchen and porch of the house, now owned and occupied by Mrs. Asa Knight, were built by Mr. Hayes and are still in a good degree of preservation. One of his children, a son, born in this house, was drowned while skating on the Ohio river a few years after the family emigrated to Ohio."

It was a little singular that while these facts were being obtained at the house of Mrs. Knight, the photograph

of Miss Mary Birchard, the cousin of President Hayes, who fell a victim to the Ashtabula disaster, should be presented. Traditions illustrative of the character of the father of the President who is pronounced a very "set" man, who had to be convinced that a thing was right before he would do it, are rife among the older residents, and to these the visit of the son, with honor crowned, has an added interest.

JONAS MANN

who was in town with Noyes and Hayes, married Mary Negus, daughter of Joseph Negus, who married Rosanna Miller, sister of John B. Miller's father. A daughter of Gen. Mann's married Col. Wm. L. Marcy of New York, secretary of war under Polk's administration. Secretary Marcy's daughter was married to Gen. George B. McClellan, making him a distant connection of the Miller family in this town.

BIOGRAPHY

AND FAMILY MEMORIAL PAPERS OF
SETTLERS BEFORE 1800, CONCLUDED.

DR. THOMAS AMSDEN.

[*Continued from page 95.*]

The following information, showing Dr. Amsden's line of ancestry from the first emigrant ancestor down to his own family, has been furnished to the writer by W. U. Amsden, of Lebanon, N. H., while this history was in press :

Isaac Amsden came from England to America about 1654. He married Frances Perriman at Cambridge, Mass., June 8, 1654. They had two children, Isaac and Jacob. Isaac married Jane Rutter of Sudbury, at Cambridge, May 17, 1677. They had six children. Abraham, the youngest, born Oct. 15, 1692, married Hannah Newton of Marlboro, Mass., Nov. 29, 1722. They had six children. Jacob, the third child, was born May 28, 1728, and married

Mary ———, who died at Dummerston (?) in 1797. Their children were Thomas, the subject of this sketch, born in Petersham, June 12, 1752, married Patience, dau. of Capt. Isaac Miller, in 1773 ; Bezaleel, Jacob, and Joel.

Dr. Thomas Amsden was a resident of Dummerston during Revolutionary times. He removed with his family to Dana, Mass., where he died in 1811.

He was chosen with Capt. Leonard Spaulding to represent the town at the Legislature in 1778.

His children were : Jacob, born June 1, 1774, married Lydia Rice ; Polly, m. Joseph Smith ; Louisa, m. Mr. Elliot ; Martha, m. Reuben Holton of Dummerston ; Justin ; Lewis M., m. Sophia D. Wellington ; Lyman fell overboard from the frigate Constitution ; Roxanna, called Rosina, m. Benjamin Chamberlin of Dummerston ; Amory, m. Mary Ormsby ; Fanny, m. "a Boston man ;" Azubah, m. Dea. Wood, of Brattleboro ; Ira ; Reuben and Martha Holton lived for a time in the old toll bridge house at West Dummerston, where she died. His daughter, Fanny, married Luther Thayer, and Martha, her sister, married Alvin Alexander.

Benjamin and Roxanna (Amsden) Chamberlin lived where Fred Crosby now resides, and their daughter, Rosina, taught school in this town.

Jacob Amsden, who married Lydia Rice, had three sons, Jacob, William H., and Thomas.

Lewis M. Amsden had 8 children, one of whom, Thomas O., now resides in Brattleboro.

Amory Amsden had six children. His son, Ira, is now living at Buffalo, N. Y.

SAMUEL WAKEFIELD

removed from Newfane to this town in 1784. He married Olive ———, and was a resident of Guilford in 1776, where Samuel, jr., was born, Oct. 25, 1776, and m. Feb. 11, 1798, Sibyl Belknap of Dummerston.

Thomas, son of Samuel, b. in 1779, Obediah, 1781, and Polly, b. 1783, were natives of Newfane.

Olive was born in Dummerston, in 1785, Benoni, in 1788, and by a 2d wife, Joseph, in 1790, Elizabeth, in 1792, and Lyman, in 1798.

Olive, the wife of Samuel Wakefield, died 1788.

Mr. Wakefield was a resident in the Hague, and first bought land of Daniel Taylor, and afterward made sales of land to Seth Briggs, Jesse Manley, and John Whitney.

Mr. Whitney was a neighbor to Mr. Wakefield, and his son, John Whitney, jr., married Sarah Content Wilson, May 28, 1839.

DEA. THADDEUS THAYER

married Rhobee Titus [?] of Chesterfield, N. H., and had a family of 12 children. Adin, the eldest, born Jan. 29, 1785, m. Mary Ball; Otis, Rhobee, no record of marriage; Lewis married Lucine, dau. of Vespasian Miller, 2d; Thaddeus; Jonathan m. Sally, dau. of Asa Dutton, Oct. 1816; Ebenezer; Luther, married 1st, Fanny Holton, 2d, Polly Pierce; Martha; Lydia, married Frazier Campbell, of Westminster, Jan. 4, 1827; Hannah, m. Frederic Porter; Betsey.

Rhobee, wife of Dea. Thayer, died Oct. 24, 1817, aged 58.

The children of Jonathan and Sally Thayer were Asa, Stephen, Otis, Lorenzo D., Jonathan, Sarah A., Samuel C., Martha A., Sarah C., 2d.

The children of Luther and Fanny were Henry W., Charles H., and Fanny E.

JOHN FLARIDA

and family. The name is now written Florida. John Florida, sen. died Nov. 11, 1785, aged 55. His widow, Silence Florida, married William Winn. She died Oct. 3, 1817, aged 63.

John and Silence Florida came to this town from Shrewsbury, Mass.

It is not known how long he had been a resident when he bought a farm in the northeast part of the town, containing 58 acres for \$1400.

Their children were: John, jr., b. Dec. 5, 1775, d. Mar. 11, 1811; James m. Arathusa Moore, Apr. 2, 1803; Sarah; Persis; Betsey, m. Jonas Clark; Ezra, m. Catharine Clark; Joel.

The children of Ezra and Catharine Florida were: Henrietta, Joel, Catharine, George, Augusta, and Adaline, who married, 1st, George Norcross, of Chesterfield, N. H., 2d, Alexander Rockwell. Henrietta married Warren Bingham; Catharine m. Reed Paine; Augusta m. E. W. Hildreth.

BENJAMIN WHITNEY.

was in town before 1781. His daughter Eshter, married Washington Burnham, Apr. 21, 1799. Their daughter, Polly, married, 1st, James Sargeant, Jan. 18, 1817, who lived several years on the farm now owned by Lewis H. Lynde, and 2d, William Bemis.

Washington Burnham was drowned and his widow married a second time and removed from town. She had two sisters, Sally and Polly. Sally m. 1st, Wm. Kelley, Feb. 14, 1802; 2d, Wm. Crosby, Feb. 9, 1810. Polly m. 1st, Elijah W. Stearns, May 1, 1807; 2d, Nathan Adams.

Henry Whitney, who married Fanny Miller, was a nephew of Benjamin. Of their children, Betsey, born about 1802, m. Noble Holton, Jan. 24, 1821. Their children were Betsey, b. Feb. 6, 1822, Noble, b. May 22, 1823, Marion, b. Nov. 10, 1824, Sarah, b. Apr. 21, 1835; Lydia m. Jerry Perry of Putney, Oct. 23, 1828; Fanny married Worden Babcock, June 15, 1829; Mary

(Dolly) m. Wm. Rice; Hannah mar. a Plympton The other children of Henry Whitney were Maria, Catharine Freedom, Lucy, William, Henry, and Charles. A daughter of Mr. Worden Babcock married Porter Spencer of Brattleboro.

BENJAMIN HADLEY.

Resided in the south part of the town near Joshua Wilder's and bought his farm of Wilder Rice, his deed being dated Feb. 12, 1791. He married Abigail Spaulding of Brattleboro. Their children were;

Rufus b, Feb. 9, 1797 m. Joanna, dau. of Joseph Bemis.

Lucinda, b. Apr. 21, 1798, married Daniel Attridge;

Benjamin, Jr., b. Mar. 8, 1800, m. Betsey, dau. of Joshua Bemis;

Sybil, b. July 31, 1802, died unmarried, aged 25 years.

Elvira, b. Jan. 14, 1807, m. William Barrett.

Wilson, b. Sept. 19, 1809, m. Olive Bryant;

Lewis, b. Jan. 1816, m. Maria T. Whipple.

Benjamin Hadley, sen., died in 1833, aged 64.

The children of Rufus were Laurilla J., Edward, Charles, Laura Ann, Horace, Warren, and Evaline. Lewis Hadley resides on the parental farm.

Ebenezer Hadley, brother to Benjamin, m. Jemima. He bought a farm of Joshua Bemis in 1787; children: Ebenezer, Jr., b. in Brattleboro, Mar. 2, 1782, m. Sibyl Bemis, Oct. 6, 1814.

Jonathan. b. in Dummerston, June 3, 1784; Levi, 1786; Benjamin, 1788.

Jacob Hadley, m. Molly Rice, Nov. 20, 1788.

Samuel Hadley, m. Betsey Wilder, Feb. 19, 1801.

ASA WHITE.

lived near the Joseph Temple place. He married Nov. 27, 1791, Martha How, and both came from Wardsboro. Their children were Annis, Joanna, Ebenezer, Asa, John, and Isaac. Annis married Justus Scott, of Westmoreland, N. H., and removed to that town where her husband tended for several years what is now called Putney lower ferry.

The parents of Mrs. White were Benjamin and Zerviah How. Their children were Sarah, b. May 16, 1766; Lydia, Zerviah, Alice, James, Molly, Patty (Martha), Daniel, and Betty.

LEVI CARYL

Married Lucy Alvord, May 26, 1791. Children; Betty, C. Dec. 9, 1791; Levi, 1794 d. infant; Levi, Aug. 8, 1798; m. Betsey Bemis, Aug. 17, 1817. had Charles, Lucy Jane, Horace and Mary; Eli, b. June 17, 1800; Asa, 1802; Syrene, 1803; Rebecca, 1805. Lucy Jane, m. Benjamin Ripley, Nov. 6, 1825

ABIJAH CARYL

married Anna Warriner, Aug. 27 1792, Children: Polly, born Nov. 6, 1793, Moses, Apr. 20, 1795; Lydia, Jan. 24, 1797; Sally, May 4, 1799; Charlotte, June 18, 1801; Orin, 1803; Willard, 1807; Melvina, 1811. Sally, m. Ammi Fletcher of Westford, Mass., Mar. 5 1818.

ASA CARYL,

brother of Abijah, had Asa, Jr., who m. Submit Pierce, Jan. 4, 1816. He d. Jan. 22, 1830. Asa Sen. d. Jan. 9, 1820. Lydia Caryl, m. Nov. 3, 1795, Nathaniel Mastick. Sally Caryl, sister of Asa senior, died May 8, 1861, aged 85. Her sister, Polly, married Moses Cutler of New Braintree, Mass.,

Oct. 30, 1784; children: Ephraim, b. in White Creek, July 22, 1785; Persis, b. in Marlboro, Mar. 8, 1787, m. 1st, Mr. Babcock, 2d, Jedediah Estabrook, Sept. 16, 1810; Polly, b. in Rockingham, Nov. 13, 1789; Patty, b. in Dummerston, Feb. 3, 1791; Lovice, b. Sept. 30, 1792, married Dec. 7, 1812, Lyman Walker. Moses Cutter died about 1802 and his widow m. 2d, Jacob Town, May 19, 1803.

SAMUEL PORTER, ESQ

and Mehetabel, his wife; children: Samuel Wadsworth, b. Nov. 4, 1792; Henry Lee, Dec. 23, 1794; Frederick Augustus, Sept. 5, 1796; Sophia Charlotte, Aug. 26, 1798; George Washington, July 23, 1800; Serena Stella June 8, 1802; Aurelia Philinda, July 25, 1804; Charles Edward, Sept. 2, 1806. Samuel Porter, Esq., died Feb. 19, 1810, aged 46 years.

The wife of Hon. Samuel Porter was Mehetabel Fletcher, eldest daughter of Maj. Gen. Samuel Fletcher, and she was living in Springfield, about 1850 aged 90 years.

SAMUEL W. PORTER, ESQ.

Samuel W. Porter, the eldest son of Judge Samuel Porter, removed from Dummerston to Springfield about the year, 1822. He died in that town Aug. 1882, in his 90th year.

He had lived in Springfield 60 years, was in the Legislature in 1827-8, was County Judge from 1828 to 1833, and was a member of the Council of Censors and of the first Senate in 1836-7. He was Town Clerk 33 consecutive years, declining a re-election 18 months before his death.

[A more complete history of Hon. Samuel W. Porter may be expected to appear with the history of Springfield when published.]

POST-OFFICE BUSINESS.

In looking up the post-office history for this town, we supposed that a post-office record was kept by each postmaster and handed down from one to another who succeeded to that office; but upon inquiry we found no such continuous record was kept. Previous to 1811 or '12, the people of Dummerston and many other towns surrounding Brattleboro, got their mail at that post-office. Charles Miller was the first postmaster here and held the office at the time of his death, Apr. 2, 1820. Edwin Sargeant next held the office for a short time and was succeeded by Lewis Henry who held the place till 1832, when Luther Allyn was appointed who held the office 21 years. In 1853, the post-office was removed from the tavern kept by Mr. Allyn near the Birchard place on the road from Brattleboro to Putney, to Slab Hollow, and was kept by Willard C. Wilkins two or three years until Randolph A. Knight was appointed. He remained in the office till Sept. 1st, 1861, at which time Wm. O. Miller received the place and is the present postmaster in 1879. At the time, Mr. Knight was appointed, the post-office was removed to Dummerston Centre.

WEST DUMMERSTON POST-OFFICE.

was first kept by Elder Ziba Howard, and he had the following successors to that office: Dea. John Greenwood, Nelson W. Willard, David Aiken, Charles Taft, Elihu M. Wilson, John K. Leonard, and Noah B. Samson, who is the present postmaster.

A record of the post-office business has to be kept and sent to Washington every month, or, quarter, and a copy ought, in every town, to be filed with the Town Clerk.



J. Edson Worden

SPELLING-BOOK MAKER.

" DUMMERSTON, May 1., 1802

" District of Vermont—To wit: (L. S.) Be it remembered, that on the third day of April, in the twenty-sixth year year of the Independence of the United States of America, Abner Kneeland, of said District, hath deposited in this Office the Title of a book, the right whereof he claims as Author; in the words following, to wit: 'The Child's Spelling Book, containing Easy Words from one to four Syllables. intermixed with Lessons of Easy Words to teach Children to read and to know their duty. By Abner Kneeland, School Master.—*Learn this book and you shall have one bigger.*'

Cephas Smith, Clerk.

The above Work will be published immediately. Price 12 1-2 cts. Also, The American Definition Spelling Book. Price 37 1-2 cts."

Probably these are the only books that have ever been published by a Dummerston author.

BIOGRAPHY CONCLUDED,

so far as the writer has been able to obtain it from their descendants, of the families in Dummerston, except, those in West Dummerston, that will be given together in another chapter.

WORDEN FAMILY.

PETER WORDEN was the emigrant ancestor of the Wordens in this country and from him have descended at the present time 11 generations in America. He came, probably, from Clayton, Lancashire, in England, and after a short residence in Lynn, was among the early, if not the first settlers in Yarmouth, Mass. His will dated Feb. 9, 1638, is on record at Plymouth, Mass. It was proved, Mar. 5, 1638. He is called "Peter ye elder" in the record. It is supposed he was born about 1568 and died at the age of 75.

Peter Worden, 2d, was his only son and was made executor of the will. He inherited all his father's estate in America. In 1676, he was one of the largest tax-payers in Yarmouth. His will is dated Jan. 9, 1680 and was proved Mar. 3, 1681. He was born probably in England in 1609 and died at the age of 72 years. His wife, Mary Sears? or Winslow? died, 1687.

Samuel, a son of Peter, 2d, was a physician; was born 1646; m. Hopestill Holley, 1665; removed to Stonington, Ct., before 1715 and died 1716, aged 71. Peter, 3d, son of Samuel, was born in Yarmouth 1668, m. Mary Holley 1693; d. Nov. 18, 1732, aged 64. One of his two sons named in his will was Peter Worden, Jr., 4th, a blacksmith. He married Rebecca Richmond, lived in Westerly, R. I., and had 10 children. His son, John, born 1724? m. Dorothy Satterly, and they were the parents of John, 2d, Nathan, Joseph, and Hannah, born 1761, who married Maj. William Miller, of Dummerston, the father of "Uncle Asa."

NATHEN WORDEN

was a Baptist preacher and moved to Westmoreland, N. H., 1778, thence to Chesterfield, 1786, where he preached several years, extending his labors to Keene, Dummerston and adjoining towns. Sylvester, another son of Peter, 4th, b. 1735? m. Rebecca, daughter of Ichabod Eccleston. In May 1780. he came with his family to Halifax, where he died before 1818.

Peter, son of Sylvester, born Feb. 20, 1766, m. Sep. 17, 1788, Rachel Hale who lived to be 100 years old. He died in Halifax, aged 48; J. Edson, his son. b. 1808, attended the common and high schools of that town, and, for a time, the academy in West Brattle-

boro; taught school, successfully, for 13 winters, in Halifax, Leydon, Mass., Guilford, Putney, and Dummerston.

He became a resident of this town in 1830, and married, May 27, 1834, Eliza B., dau. of Ira and Jemima (Ward) Haven. They had three children of whom Gertrude E. and Gertrude L. E. died in childhood, and Eddie R. d. Aug. 14, 1864, aged, 13 years. Mrs. Worden died Feb. 21, 1882, aged 67, and Mr. Worden is the only one left of a family of 12 children most of whom lived to be quite aged.

His occupation has been farming, and the place which he now owns and cultivates was settled by Thomas Clark in 1770. He has been prominent in town business many years; was selectman in 1860 and '61, has served as deputy sheriff, constable and collector, and has been chosen many times moderator of the annual town meetings; and has been many years, and still is, a justice of the peace.

WILDER FAMILY,

[*Continued from page 148.*]

Additional information in regard to Joshua Wilder is that probably an ancestor of his lived in Shrewsbury in 1732. Ward in his history of Shrewsbury, Mass., says Joshua Wilder (probably from Lancaster), m. Sarah, dau. of Maj. John Keyes, Dec. 21, 1731, and was then called of Shrewsbury. She was added to the church in 1728. The children were Rosinah, b. July 1, 1732, the only one whose birth is on record here; John, baptized Dec. 4, 1748. As there is no other record of John than that he was baptized here, it is not probable that he was born in town. Joshua Wilder was one of the first settlers in Princeton, Mass. This town joins Rutland from which several families removed to Dummerston.

Some writer in a Brattleboro paper in 1848, reports having seen "four generations in the field;" and writes of the mowing-bee, briefly mentioned in the notice of Mr. Wilder in the chapter of the old military men of Dummerston.

Says the writer in the paper named, we witnessed a scene a few days since on the farm of Messrs. Wilder in Dummerston, which illustrates in a marked degree, the health-giving, and life prolonging tendency of the farming occupation in New England when pursued with industry, frugality, and temperate habits. It was a mowing match participated in by four distinct generations. The mowers took their places in the field, and Joshua Wilder, a patriarch of ninety summers, after examining with a practiced eye the hanging and the edge of his scythe, led off with his usual quick and easy stroke, followed in succession by his son, Dea. Dan Wilder, his grandson, Leroy Wilder, Esq., and his great-grandson, Wallace Wilder. If his great-great-grandson, living in another part of the country had been on the ground to spread the swathes, as he could have done, it would have added to the novelty and interest of the scene. A distance of twenty-five rods and back was mowed, the venerable leader keeping his place in front with little or no apparent fatigue. All reside on the same farm and cultivate it in common. They carry on the tanning business and perform other mechanical labor, also produce all the necessities of life. At 88 years of age, Joshua Wilder built a covered wagon in which representatives of the four generations on pleasant Sabbath mornings, may be seen wending their way to church."

ELIAS WILDER

lived on the Stephen Dutton place not far from Joshua Wilder's, but was not

related to him as far as we are informed. His eldest daughter, Dolly, b. 1773, m. George Miller. The youngest of his ten children, Abigail, b. 1796, married Solomon Lawton, brother of Asa Lawton, now 87 years old and the only person living in town who remembered Elias Wilder, who died Jan. 14, 1808, aged 56.

SAMUEL WILDER

and Huldah his wife were the parents of Joel, b. 1779, Ephraim, Calvin. Joel, m. Roxany Prior, Feb. 19, 1801.

Aaron Wilder, m. widow Joanna Crawford, Dec. 26, 1784.

Charles Wilder, m. Sarah Spaulding, Oct. 27, 1782.

TILLY WILDER

lived sixty years ago near the old bridge place just east of the school house now standing in Dis. No. 6. He married, probably, Mary Livermore, who died Apr. 15, 1832, aged 80. They had three daughters: Mary, m. an Allen and had three children, Ebenezer, Amos and Fanny; Lucinda, unmarried; Rebecca, m. Ebenezer Sparks, whose first wife was a Hodgkins. Tilly Wilder died Nov. 3, 1824, aged 74.

His name does not appear in the tax list of 1810, but Lucinda is taxed that year, probably for the house in which they lived. She and Rebecca were tailoresses, and are remembered by aged persons as occupying a room in which the windows were oiled paper instead of glass and required to be changed or renewed several times a year.

ZENAS WILLIS.

Mr. Willis was a clothier and lived in the house which stood near the bridge that crosses Salmon brook east of the house now owned by William Wheeler. His wife was Dorcas Peterson? and

they had two children, Samuel P., b. 1810. and Dorcas S., 1818, both of whom died young.

Chinery Puffer boarded with Mr. Willis and studied medicine with Dr. Isaac Knapp, Joseph Duncan, Jr. m. Mariah Blake, an adopted daughter of Mr. Willis.

WINSLOW DUTTON.

Mr. Dutton was born Sept 12, 1805, in Newfane, to which place his parents, Samuel and Abigail (Hodgkins) Dutton removed from Dummerston in 1804 and returned in 1820. He worked on a farm until he was of age, and spent the following winter lumbering in the forests of Hinsdale, N. H. Failing health required a change of employment. He returned to Dummerston and decided to be a wheelwright, and became an apprentice to Asa Miller, Dec. 19 1827, whose shop and dwelling-house were located at Slab Hollow, a small village on Salmon brook.

In 1829, he bought the carding-machine and carded wool in connection with other work for 9 years. He began business for himself at carriage-making Jan. 1, 1830, and during the following summer, built the carriage-shop in which he has worked at his trade 52 years. The old sign on the shop was painted by John Woodbury, and exhibits in addition to Mr. Dutton's name, an antique, high-back sleigh, an old-fashioned wagon in use before the thorough-brace, and a wheel that reminds the observer of a velocipede without a rider.

In 1835, he bought Asa Miller's carriage-shop which was pulled down and on the site built the dwelling-house in which he now resides. In 1841, he built the house now owned and occupied by Manor Smith, who married Mr. Dutton's sister, Linda. The house now

occupied by Charles Dutton, his son, was built by Mr. Dutton in 1842, and is within a few rods of the parental homestead.

Mr. Dutton was representative for the town at the State capital in 1848 and in 1849: he was a good citizen, and a good mechanic and an industrious man. When customers called at his shop, they always found him busy at the work-bench, and ever ready to welcome his many friends.

He was twice married, 1st to Lavilla Holton, Jan. 27, 1830, 2d to Esther Miller, dau. of Wm. and Esther Knight Miller, with whom he is now living. He had 7 children, all by the first marriage—Amandarin, Barney, Charles, Daniel K., Eunice L., Helen Maria, Henry Marshall. The mother of these children died Jan. 22, 1854. Only two of them are now living. Charles, who married Sophia Sargeant, Oct. 3, 1860, and Helen M., who married Henry H. Miller, June 5, 1861.

STEPHEN DUTTON,

son of Asa and Polly (Tarble) Dutton b. June 24, 1801, m. Electa, dau. of Calvin Sargent of Brattleboro, Apr. 16, 1826, died Oct. 29, 1876; children: Stephen L., b. June 8, 1827; Carolina b. Nov. 24, 1837; Emeline, b. Aug. 10, 1843, m. H. E. Taylor, d. Feb. 8 1877.

ELIJAH GIBBS

married Hephzibah, dau. of Capt. John Wyman. Children:

Sally, b. Dec. 24, 1791, m. and removed to Windham.

Sophronia, born Apr. 22, 1797, m. Lyman French, Jan. 1, 1821;

Larkin, b. Aug. 23, 1805, m. Laura Wellman of Brookline, Oct. 14, 1827.

The children of Larkin and Laura

Gibbs were Alanson, who married Lucy Bingham; Loisa, m. Anson S. Spencer; Walter, m. Helen Rice; Don Carlos, married Eliza Bugbee; Frank; Henri; Hester, m. George S. Cook; Lucy, m. Frank Knight; Helen; Sarah.

SAMUEL GIBBS,

probably a brother of Elijah, m. Lucy Cutter, Nov. 25, 1790; children: Samuel Jr. b. 1791, d. 1792; James; b. Nov. 9, 1792; Samuel; Joseph; Hannah; Benjamin; Lucy; Elijah; Mary The mother of whom died July 5, 1805.

WILLIAM WHEELER.

married Sarah Smith. Their children were:

Francis D., b. Feb. 19, 1811, married Abigail, dau. of Luther Miller;

William, b. Mar. 5, 1813, married Philinda, dau. of Dr. Isaac Knapp;

Sarah, b. May 27, 1816, m. I. Milton Knapp;

Joel S., b. Apr. 22, 1818, m. Phila, dau. of John Miller.

JOHN F. STEARNS.

came to this town from West Brattleboro and was, for a time, a clerk in the store of Noyes and Hayes. He married Widow Catharine [Knapp] Alexander. Children:

Susan, b. Oct. 24, 1820, m. Hon. George Sheldon of Deerfield, Mass.

Frances W., b. Nov. 11, 1822, m. 1st, Jonathan R. Childs of Springfield, Mass. Jan. 1, 1846, 2d, Geo. A. Arms;

Sarah, b. Aug. 9, 1824, m. Luther Dustin of Brattleboro, Jan. 31, 1865

LOYAL SMITH.

married, 1st, Nov. 13, 1827, Nancy Pierce; 2d, Mary, dau. of Jonas and Polly Walker, Jan. 15, 1844. Children:

Clementia, b. Feb. 22, 1831, married George Cook;

Nancy L. b. Sept. 11, 1834; Ceylon, b. Mar. 6, 1838; Loyal, b. July 27, 1840; Sidney, b. May 1, 1843.

Dwight T., b. Feb. 14, 1845, m. Emogene Boyce of Fayston and resides in Dubuque, Iowa. He holds a colonel's commission and is (1883) a member of the Governor's staff.

MILLER FAMILY.

[*Continued from page 136.*]

HON. THOMAS MILLER,

son of Marshal and Abigail (Haven) Miller, was born Apr. 12, 1783. All his life, except the last few years, was spent in Dummerston. He was a laborious and successful citizen, a prominent actor in matters pertaining to the welfare of his native town, as lister, selectman and town agent. He was chosen associate judge of the Windham County Court in 1847 and 1848.

He was among the first of his townsmen to advocate temperance and was a firm friend of the temperance cause as long as he lived,—his oft repeated counsel to his boys, being, "Touch not, taste not, handle not." He died in Brattleboro, Mar. 25, 1865, aged nearly 82. His widow is still living (1884) in the 94th year of her age. She was Harriet Moore and married Mr. Miller in the spring of 1810.

Their children were Chester, a teacher, m. 1st, Caroline Eaton, 2d, Mary Cune; Lydia L., died young; Harriet Marcia, m. Chamberlin Wilder; Lucy L., m. Horace Cate; James Monroe, a teacher, went south and married a lady in Tennessee; Lovinia, a teacher, married John Dwinell; Lestina, a teacher, m. James Reed of Brattleboro; Robert Dexter; Ozro, a soldier, m. Ellen, dau. of Jacob Laughton; Walter

m. 1st, a lady in California, 2d, a widow in Halifax, Vt.; Julia, m. Newell Walker; Electa, a teacher, m. 1st, Rev. C. D. Jefferds, 2d, a Mr. Woodburn; Celia died about the age of 14 years.

REV. ROBERT DEXTER MILLER,

son of Hon. Thomas Miller was born in Dummerston, September 23, 1824; prepared for college at the Ellington High School, Ct., and Brattleboro Academy; graduated from Amherst College in 1848, and from the Theological Institute of Connecticut in 1852. He was principal of Purdy Academy in Tennessee, in 1849 and 1850; was ordained to the ministry at North Wardsboro in 1856. His work in the ministry has been chiefly in Vermont, one year in New Hampshire, and a few years in Massachusetts. He is now, 1884, preaching in West Hartford, Vt. The writer heard Mr. Miller preach in Dummerston when visiting his relatives and the old homestead, and can say that his sermons were ably written, well delivered, sound in doctrine, instructive and interesting to his hearers. Mr. Miller published a book several years ago, containing a life sketch of his brother-in-law, Rev. C. D. Jefferds with many selections from his sermons, and essays written while in college. He also published a sermon, written by himself, on The Great Rebellion.

Mr. Miller has been twice married. His 1st wife was Sarah Lucretia Dutton of Brattleboro, the 2d, Eliza Chamberlain Cook of Gill, Mass. He has had six children, only two living.

A son of his prepared for college at Kimball Union Academy, N. H., and was graduated from Middlebury College in 1882.

MAJOR OZRO MILLER,

a brother of Rev. R. D. Miller, was born Dec. 7, 1826; enlisted in the army against the Great Rebellion and was chosen captain of the Shelburne Falls, Mass. Co. He was a resident of Shelburne Falls at that time, and had a wife and three small children. His partners in business presented him a rifle which he used with good effect while commanding his men in the battle of Fair Oaks before Richmond. For gallantry in that battle, he received a major's commission. While in command of his regiment, the Mass. 10th, soon afterward, he received a mortal wound through the lungs, was left on the field, taken prisoner and carried to Libby Prison in Richmond. He was wounded, July 2, 1862, and died in the prison, July 15, 1862. One of the men in his company, imprisoned with him, ministered to his relief, and aware that his life would soon close, inquired whether he had any word to leave for his friends. He replied:

"Tell them I died like a true soldier, for my country."

He once wrote to his brother, while in camp:

"My country called for able-bodied men of whom I was one. It was doubtless my duty to enlist, and if I may but be assured of leaving my children as good an inheritance as I have received, I shall be satisfied whatever my lot may be."

DANA MILLER,

a son of Wm. and (Esther) Knight Miller, was a college graduate. His name should appear on page 135 immediately after the name of Edwin H., son of Wm. O. Miller, not brother as there printed. Dana Miller graduated from Dartmouth college in 1843. His ante-collegiate studies were in Townshend and what follows this statement in that sketch is descriptive of him. Wm. O. was constable and collector 40 not 48 years. His parents were married Sept. 11, 1814.

WILLIAM DANA MILLER,

a son of Wm. O., graduated from Williams college in 1882, and is now, 1884, principal of the graded school in West Stockbridge, Mass.

ANSEL IRWIN MILLER,

son of Joseph and Sophia (Arms) Miller, graduated from Williams college in the class of 1881 and chose medicine as his profession. He entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, from which he graduated, May 1, 1884.

Following the advice of his instructors, he sought and obtained a situation in a large hospital on Blackwell's Island near the city. Among the 19 applicants for the eight vacancies at the time, he ranked No. 2 in the competitive examination.

JOHN MILLER.

John Miller mar. Polly Davenport, Apr. 1, 1781. Children: Lewis, b. Nov. 19, 1781, m. Jerusha Farr; James, b. Dec. 16, 1783, m. Sarah Warner; Levi, b. July 18, 1786, died young; Sally, b. Oct. 17, 1788, m. Mar. 22, 1810, Cromwell Joy; Polly, b. Mar. 15, 1792, m. Jan. 16, 1814, Waterman Joy; Rosanna, b. May 19, 1794, m. William H. Williams; Susan, b. Oct. 22, 1796, m. Asa Knight; John B., b. Nov. 12, 1798, m. Sept. 12, 1821, Phila Knight, died Mar. 13, 1876. She died———. Their children were: James, Phila N., Rose M., Ellen J., Henry C., Mary M., John, Jane, H. Harry, Delia A.

Royal and Betsey (Cook) Miller had children: Norman, Catherine, Seneca and Sarah, Lorenzo, Elizabeth, Ransom, Cyrus, Webster, Caroline.

Marshall and Elizabeth (Campbell) Miller had one child, Eliza C., born Oct. 9, 1811. His wife died, 1813, and he m. 2d, Sophia C. Porter, July 9, 1815. Children: Charles, Sophia, Samuel P., Morris, Maria, Frederick, Henry, Mary.

REV. ABNER KNEELAND

was a resident of Dummerston in 1797. He married Waitstill — One child, Waitstill, recorded, born Nov. 26, 1797. Mr. Kneeland was married four times and had ten children. He became a minister and was the author of several volumes. He was born in Gardiner, Mass., Apr. 7, 1774, and died in Farmington, Van Buren Co. Iowa, Aug. 27, 1844.

He began his ministerial career, as a Baptist in 1801, after his removing from this town.

THOMAS SARGEANT,

a brother of the Colonel, married Anna Stebbins and their children were Elihu, born May 3, 1758; Anna, born June 18, 1760; Calvin, born Nov. 9, 1763; Electa, born Oct. 31, 1765; Luther, born May 15, 1768; Susanna, born Jan. 5, 1770; Erastus, born Nov. 16, 1771; Roxana; Roswell, born Nov. 27, 1776; Henry.

ELIHUE SARGEANT.

married Mary Kathan and their children were Elihu, b. Nov. 13, 1780; Molly; Clarissa; Thomas; Alexander; Chester; George. The father died Dec. 1, 1833.

Charles C. Frost, the owner of the old Bible, printed in 1731, containing the Kathan and Sargeant family record, mentioned on page 13, died Mar. 16, 1880. Since his death, no trace of the old Bible can be found.

THE WESTERN BOUNDARY LINE OF
DUMMERSTON.

In the plan of survey made in 1767, page 4, the western boundary line, as then surveyed, was a straight line running north by east 26 degrees. At the present day the line runs northerly about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, easterly $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, then northeasterly to Putney line. When was the change of western boundary made? The

town records are silent on this point. May 25, 1885, Judge H. H. Wheeler of Brattleboro, sent the writer the following information on the subject: A certain witness testified in Windham County Court about 1860, that he was born in "No town." He explained that the place was not in any town, but was a gore next to Newfane and Marlboro. Judging from his age then, he was born about 1790. I understood from others at the time that there was a gore there not in any town for a while. The original west line of Dummerston was in the west line of the "Equivalent lands," which would leave a gore next to Marlboro. The equivalent lands were laid out Nov. 10, 1715, long before there were any other grants in the neighborhood on the west or north. The south line of Brattleboro and the north line of Putney are now almost, if not exactly identical with the north and south lines of the equivalent lands. The west line of the equivalent lands joined the western extremities of those lines. It was called 12 miles long, but overran, as most all old lines did. The equivalent lands were laid out for Connecticut under the authority of Massachusetts, which granted Westminster on the north, and whose grants were respected by New Hampshire when the lands were found to lie within that Province. I have no doubt that it was intended to have Newfane and Townshend join the equivalent lands on the west, but the north and south lines of those lands were $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, extending W. N. W. from the river, and the west line would be parallel to the direction of the river between the lines. They were probably deceived by that direction and made the east and west lines of those towns too nearly north and south, which left a gore at the north end which became Brookline. The direction of the east line of Marlboro left a gore there which was put on to Brattleboro and Dummerston.

The equivalent lands here were laid out by Matthew Allyn, Ebenezer

Pumry, and Roger Walcott, commissioners appointed for that purpose. Judge Wheeler further states that he has seen the original document signed by them, laying out the land, at the office of the Secretary of State at Hartford.

CHURCH HISTORY.

CHAPTER III.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

[Continued from page 157, concluded.]

CONGREGATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The earliest history of the Sunday school in this town dates back to about 1820. Soon after that date Miss Hannah Wells of Brattleboro held meetings in several of the school-houses in the east part of the town, changing about in the different districts as required for the accommodation of the pupils, who were formed into classes to study the catechism, recite verses from the Bible, memorize hymns, and learn the morning and evening prayer.

These meetings, or schools, led to the organization of a Sunday school at the church during the ministry of Rev. Hosea Beckley. Dea. Abel Haven was probably the first Sunday school superintendent. Dea. Asa Burnap, Rev. Nelson Barbour, Asa Lawton, Rev. Augustus Chandler and Leavitt E. Bond have held the same position in the order named. Mr. Bond is the superintendent for 1884 and has served since May 1872. The number of teachers and officers, June 1, 1884, was 13; scholars over 20 years of age, 33; under 20 years, 28; total 61; total membership 74; average attendance about 50.

THE LIBRARY

contains about 400 volumes. Jonathan French was the first librarian and had charge of a small collection of books kept in a trunk and located in the deacon's seat. J. Edson Worden succeeded Mr. French and served forty years.—Myron F. Dutton is the present librarian and was chosen in 1883.

CHURCH STATISTICS.

The average attendance on public worship is about 80,—the maximum, 130. The number of male members in the church is 23, female 66, total 89. The deacons at the present time are Leroy Wilder, Adin A. Dutton and Richard P. Pratt.

THE CHURCH CHOIR.

It is said that Judge Jason Duncan was the first leader of the choir. He was succeeded by his son, Joseph Duncan, Esq. The principal leaders since his time are William Knapp, Chinery Puffer, Jonas Bennett, and Joseph Miller, Esq., who is the present leader and has served many years. During the leadership of Joseph Duncan, the key was sounded with a wooden pitch-pipe. The first instrumental music was furnished by four musicians, Asa and Sylvester Dutton, violinists, Franklin Dix, cornet or post-horn, and Joseph Miller, bass-viol. The seraphine was first used in the choir about 1850. An Estey organ was bought a few years ago, and in the spring of 1884, a new Estey organ of superior tone and quality took its place. Mrs. William O. Miller is the organist for the present year, 1884, and has served very acceptably as organist for 28 years. Others have rendered good service at times when she could not be present. All the members of the choir, whether of long or short service, are entitled to much credit for the important part they perform in public worship.

Previous to the use of the violin and cornet in the choir, the following persons at different times played the bass viol, Oscar Cooledge, who was a merchant in Slab Hollow about 55 years ago, Joel Knight, jr. Samuel G. Duncan, and Nelson French.

THE OLD MEETING-HOUSE.—PAGE 83.

Put a period in place of the comma after in, 6th line, 2d column, and let July, 1783, be the date for finishing the porch.

Omit 60x60, as no size is stated except for the second porch. The house was plastered in 1794 at an expense of \$100. Apr. 25, 1676, should read 1776. When the pews were built, the board-seats were hung on hinges so as to turn up against the side of the pew for convenience in standing during prayer-time; and as the congregation resumed their seats, these were let down with a zeal that betokened some interest in this part of the ceremony.

The following stanza from a poem read by Samuel Burnham at the centennial celebration of the town of Rindge, N. H., will describe the scene:

"And when at last the loud Amen
Fell from aloft, how quickly then
The seats came down with heavy rattle,
Like musketry in fiercest battle."

REV. MOSES H. WELLS

came from Claremont, N. H. to Dummerston and began to supply the church, April 1, 1884 and is the active pastor. He was born in Deerfield, N. H., Aug. 27, 1814; fitted for college at Pembroke, N. H., and graduated at Dartmouth college in 1839. He graduated at the Theological seminary at Andover, Mass., in 1845; was ordained at Pittsfield, N. H., Nov. 19, 1845 and dismissed Dec. 1853. He taught in the academy at South Berwick, Me., 2 years; became pastor of the church in Hinsdale, N. H. in Oct. 1855 where he was a successful pastor for 10 years. He supplied the church at Lyndon, Vt. for 5 years from Apr. 1, 1866; began his pastoral care of the church at Waterford, Vt., July 1, 1871, and remained 7 years. Beginning Mar. 1, 1880, he preached three years at Ascutneyville, Vt.

Rev. Alfred Stevens, D. D., a classmate of Mr. Wells, recommended him to the church in Dummerston, that had been without a pastor from the time

Rev. Mr. Merrill left till the time when Mr. Wells came and preached a few Sabbaths before accepting a call to become the resident pastor of the church.

The people were very fortunate in securing the services of so able and excellent a minister as Mr. Wells. He and his family will add much to all the influences that work for good in every community.

Mr. Wells married 1st, Miss Ann R. Votée, of New York City; 2d, Miss Emily M. Taylor, of Hinsdale, N. H., His children are Annie M., Charles V., and Julia Ellen.

Annie graduated from Mt. Holyoke Seminary; taught in the Seminary 4 years, and is now a teacher in the Huguenot Female Seminary at Wellington, South Africa, where she has taught 9 years.

Charles is a farmer and manages the farm which his father purchased in Dummerston for himself and family.

Julia Ellen, graduated from the Stevens High School at Claremont, N. H., and is now a pupil in Mt. Holyoke Seminary for 1883 and 84.

OUR PHYSICIANS.

DR. — DEAN

who came here about 1809, had an extensive practice for some years, but broke down at length and left for his native place in Massachusetts.

DR. — DAVIDSON

who was here in 1817 and remained one or two years.

DR. JOHN WILSON

believed by many to be Captain Thunderbolt, who died in Brattleboro, 1847. He came to Dummerston in 1819, and lived in what is now called the Samuel Wheeler district. He was a teacher in

the school there for one or two terms, and also taught one term in district No.

1. He was a peculiar school-master and used the "rod of correction" rather than the ferule. It was not a short stick, as many teachers used in those days rather than let school children be spoiled, but a long sweeping rod with which he could reach from his desk and switch the unruly urchins into obedience without leaving his seat.

DR. JONATHAN MOORE

will be remembered for a time, at least, on account of his "Essence of Life" which he made by the barrel. Ebenezer Miller who, oftentimes, had serious attacks of asthma, sent for medicine, on one occasion, to Dr. Moore, who sent to him a bottle full of the Essence of Life, which, on being handed to him, he drank the contents off at one dose and felt no bad effects afterwards.

DR. ISAAC BOYDEN,

also, should be remembered here, who died Nov. 25, 1837, aged 52 years. — See Boyden family papers, pp. 37-40.

DR. CHINERY PUFFER.

also who died at Shelburne Falls, Massachusetts, Mar. 6, 1877, aged 73.

Dr. Cyrus Butterfield and Dr. W. R. Woodard were resident physicians here for a time.

Dr. S. N. Bemis was the only resident physician in 1879.

SCHOOL SUPERVISION.

The practice of choosing a committee of several persons to visit the schools, began here in 1828, and the first chosen were Rev. Hosea Beckley, Marshall Miller, Asa Boyden, Josiah Taft, and Jotham Burnett. It continued 6 years, when it came into disrepute, because the towns were not always careful to choose suitable persons. In most towns

in the state it was easier to find one competent person for school supervision than to find so many as the law in force required.

The law was changed and in 1846, Rev. William N. Barber was chosen town superintendent; also in 1848.

Rev. B. F. Foster was chosen in 1849 and served 16 years and a few months in 1868, when he resigned on account of ill health and Rev. Augustus Chandler was appointed by the selectmen to fill the vacancy that year.

No superintendent was chosen in 1852 '53, '54.

Joseph Miller, Esq., served one year, being chosen in 1857.

David L. Mansfield was chosen in 1869; continued in service 15 years, and still (1884) holds the office of town superintendent.

THE HAGUE SCHOOL-HOUSE

now stands near the old bridge-place across West river, Districts No. 2 West and No. 7 East, united with No. 6 and a new school-house was built about 1850. The school-house for No. 6 formerly stood near the Reuben Walker place at the foot of the hill near where the roads unite. The first school-house built in the district stood on the rocks in the southeast corner of a pasture near Jonas Walker's farm. north of the road leading to West Dummerston.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.

Henry Stevens, son of Henry and Relief, aged 5 years, was killed by the fall of a fence, July 20, 1796.

Denison, son of Richard and Beda Kilbury, about two years old, drowned June 24, 1810.

W. H. Pierce, age 33 years, was drowned in West river April 11, 1825.

Nathaniel French, born 1789, was

killed by the fall of a tree, aged about 60 years.

Ebenezer Randall was so injured, while at work with a team, as to cause his death.

Dorcas Bemis, 7 years old, dau. of Alanson Bemis, was burned to death by her clothes taking fire while standing near a stove one morning in the school-house in Dis. No. 1 East, about 1842.

Mrs. Lydia Walker, wife of Reuben Walker, was killed in 1860. She was riding in a wagon, and by the breaking of the king-bolt, was thrown out, causing instant death; aged 66 years.

Daniel Bemis was instantly killed by the fall of a tree, Jan. 18, 1864, aged 44 years.

Alfred Roel, 14 years old, son of Charles G. Roel, was killed Mar. 20, 1866, by the fall of a tree. He was not hit by the tree, but it fell so near to him, while he was lying on the ground, as to cause his death.

Oscar J. Herrick, aged about 2 years, son of J. T. Herrick, was drowned May 3, 1868. This child was one of a family of ten children, all boys. Nine are now living. They have been the main stay in school Dis. No. 3 west, for several years. Such a family of children reminds us of the good old days of the forefathers when a few families furnished many children for the schools, instead of many families furnishing only a few children, as at the present day.

Mrs. Mary M. Leonard, widow of the late John K. Leonard, Esq., was instantly killed Aug. 19, 1881, by being thrown from a wagon; age 47 years.

James McMullen died Mar. 28, 1861, from his neck being broken by the falling limb of a tree, while chopping in the woods.

BURNING OF ROGER BIRCHARD AND HIS HOUSE.

For many years, Mr. Birchard owned and occupied a store situated about 6 miles north of Brattleboro on the road leading from that place up the Connecticut valley to Dummerston. It was on the main line of travel to Bellows Falls. His store was a large two-story building, painted white, nearly square, with a roof of fore sides, meeting at the ridge. There were several rooms in the store; and the whole building was filled from cellar to garret with all kinds of goods, ancient and modern, old style and new style, that any merchant could conceive of making not only a place for business with but what may be called a curiosity store. In fact many persons called there more to see what Mr. Birchard had in his store more than for purposes of trade.

Here was Mr. Birchard's home. He lived a frugal life. Sometimes he got his meals for a season away from his store; but for many years he boarded himself. He lived a single life, and seldom did more business than what he could manage himself. At times, he may have had some help in his store. When he became old and somewhat infirm, his niece, Miss Mary Birchard, of Fayetteville, would sometimes come over to Dummerston and help her uncle a few days about making out his accounts with customers. She was there only a short time before his death. He was unwilling that she should remain long; but she had so much anxiety about him on account of the dangers to which he was exposed, that she remained in town visiting with friends nearly two weeks.

All were afraid that he would be burned in his store, as all the rooms were much crowded with boxes, barrels

and goods, so much so that it was very difficult to get about, even, to get around the little stove which the customers tried to approach that they might warm themselves when the weather was cold. Wood and kindlings were piled high under and around the stove. Customers had called his attention to smoking wood under the stove, but he was not pleased with their meddling with his affairs. A lady customer only a day or two before the store was burned, snatched some wood from under the stove that was all a-blaze. Others had done the same thing.

On Sunday, Feb. 13, 1870, about 2 o'clock in the night, his store was discovered on fire, and the fire had made such progress all efforts to save even Mr. Birchard were unavailing.

A large number of persons soon gathered to fight the flames. Their objective point was the room where he slept, which was just over the one in which the little stove stood surrounded by its inflammable material. Their utmost endeavor was made to secure even his body from the devouring element. Not until the morning dawned, did they succeed in raking the charred remains from the deep bed of burning embers and red hot coals. It was carried into a little shop near by where we saw it that morning. Nothing but a blackened, charred trunk and bare skull remained of the unfortunate man. All his limbs were burned off close to the body.

He was born at Wilmington, Aug. 2, 1797, and at the time of his death was in his 73d year.

He had many peculiarities, but was honest in all his dealings. We have heard him say that he would give a poor man a debt rather than make him pay it when it would oppress him or his family.

The funeral services of Mr. Birchard were held in the Congregational church the following Sunday afternoon. A large number of persons, including many from Putney, Newfane and Brattleboro were in attendance. Rev. J. C. Houghton of Burlington, who was supplying the pulpit a few Sabbaths in this place, preached the funeral sermon. He mentioned the circumstance of his calling to see Mr. Birchard for the first time a few days before his death; that Mr. Birchard received him kindly, opened the way for him to speak of religious matters, and informed him that he read the Bible and worshipped God daily in his chamber. He thanked the minister for his visit, and invited him to call again; "and I should have done so," he remarked, "had I known that his spirit would have been called home in a chariot of fire within six days from that time."

During Mr. Birchard's career as a merchant, his store and goods were burned three times, once at Westminster West, and twice in Dummerston. On each occasion the fire was discovered on Sunday morning. The first store that was burned stood just south of the buildings which he last occupied. Very little property was saved. A large quantity of cheese was destroyed and men now living, who were boys then, and present at the conflagration, remember of getting a good square meal of toasted cheese.

The third store was once a large dwelling-house. After Mr. Birchard bought it, he purchased the old store that stood, up in town, on the old Dr. Moore place, and had it moved down and set up as an ell part on the south side of the main building. Both buildings were filled to their utmost capacity at the time of their destruction.

Of the few goods saved from the fire were 36 1-2 barrels of flour. In United States bonds, \$7,000, with some railroad bonds, passed through the flames, but not unharmed. It was a mere accident that they were saved for redemption. A short time before the fire, Mr. Birchard had some railroad bonds which he kept in an old earthen jar covered with tea-lead and secreted in an old brick oven, destroyed by mice. The railroad company promised to give him new bonds in place of the ones destroyed, provided he would get some person to sign a paper with him to the effect that said bonds should never be paid for but once. He asked a near neighbor, Alonzo Dutton, to sign the paper. He refused to do so, knowing that Mr. Birchard was oftentimes quite careless about his affairs and that goods were frequently stolen from his store. At the time of the fire, as soon as Mr. Birchard's body was secured from the flames, Mr. Dutton, remembering about the bonds which the mice destroyed and where they were kept, planned a means of getting to the old brick oven across a bed of burning coals and flaming brands. A quantity of snow was thrown upon the coals, a ladder quickly put across to the oven, some planks laid on for greater safety, and a resolute man walked the burning track, wrenched off the iron-door, shoveled out the old treasure-vault-jar and returned without injury. The large jar had inside two flower-pots, one turned over on to the other, forming a place, within which was a glass candy-jar, wrapped about with matting. Inside the glass jar were the bonds which the fire had burned so that they be-

gan to fall in pieces on being exposed to the air. Discovering this, Mr. Dutton quickly wrapped them in cloth. Next day, Austin Birchard requested them to be left at Waite's bank in Brattleboro, and in a few months they were redeemed in Washington.

LIEUT. LEONARD SPAULDING

whose record begins on page 24 was commissioned captain during the Revolutionary war, as we have learned since the printing of his record, and he was not a citizen of the town as stated on p. 26, when it was organized. His old account book dates back to 1766 not 1779.

A HAPPY FACE.—AN EXTRACT.

"A happy face with cheerful look,
An influence round it throws,
That acts upon us as the sun
Does on the blooming rose.

It wakes to life those happy smiles
That coldness ne'er can bring.
And casts a hallowed beauty on
The plainest, simplest thing.

Be prudent in affairs of life,
Be kind to every friend;
So live that you will never fear
The trial of life's end.

Then wear the happy, cheerful face
The influence round it throws,
That acts upon us as the sun
Does on the blooming rose.

J. C. M.*

In Waverley Magazine.

*J. C. Mansfield, a soldier of Dummerston.

Robert Liston, mentioned on page 64, was British Minister from England to the United States, hence the title, his excellency.

The Samuel Duncan mentioned on page 92 as a distant relative of Dr. Abel Duncan, had the following children: Lucretia, born in Worcester, Mass., —, 1773; Jonas; Betsey, born in Guilford in 1781; Simeon, b. in Dummerston, July 26, 1782; Arathusa; Fanny; Azubah; Electa; Samuel; Rebecca and Nancy.

Samuel G., son of Joseph Duncan, Esq., married Sophia Hoyt—see page 93.

On page 94 read Dr. Sewall Walker not Scwell, and Emily, dau. of Jonas Walker, was born 1826. Samuel Newell Walker, born Apr. 15, 1824, died in Feb. 1884. Marshall, son of Reuben, was born in 1833, and Sarah R. in 1836, not 1839. Lyman Walker married Lovice Cutter; William m. Juliet Parish.

In the old tax bill, page 107, read Aaron Brooks, Jr., for Aaron Brook, Jr., and Samuel Duncan's state tax should read \$1.12, John Miller's \$2.69; for Moore Jona. do. read Dr. Include Asa French in the list; tax 14 state, 14 town.

Page 110, in Dis. No. 1, for David Gates read Daniel; in No. 2, for Henry Stearns read Stevens; for Dr. Haven read Hazen; in No. 5, for Calvin Buter read Butler.

In the Stickney family record, Samuel Doty should read Duty.

Simeon Reed, mentioned on page 152, was born Jan. 25, 1791, died Oct. 24, 1875, aged 84. His wife died Mar. 3, 1881, aged 85. They were married Dec. 12, 1819. Children: Betsey, b. Apr. 9, 1821, m. Ezekiel B. Campbell, died June 23, 1864; Simeon H., born July 23,

1823, died very suddenly May 26, 1849; Martha Ann, b. July 16, 1826, m. Mason Higgins, died Oct. 1, 1865; Thomas N., b. Aug. 21, 1828, m. Ellen Miller; Mary, b. Oct. 5, 1831, died 1833.

Winslow Holden died December 10, 1882, aged 94 years, 11 months. Benjamin Estabrook's house, page 72, was not the old store sold by Capt. John Metcalf. That store was removed and formed the north part of the old red store, east side of the common, once owned by Rutherford Hayes. The Hayes store was pulled down Dec. 26, 1888.

CENSUS OF DUMMERSTON IN 1771.

April 17, 1771, there were 44 heads of families in town, as follows: Asa Holgate, Capt. John Cathan, John Kathan, Jr., Samuel Allen, Alexanders Kathan, Daniel Kathan, Charles Davenport, Isaac Miller, Hosea Miller, Ebenezer Haven, Josiah Boyden, John Scott, Joseph Hildreth, Aaron Brooks, Rufus Sargeant, Daniel Sargent, Jacob Thompson, Joseph Temple, John Friswell, Barzilia Rice, Samuel Laughton, Enoch Cook, Samuel Wiswell, Samuel Dutton, Jr., Ezra Robinson, Samuel Dutton, Emery Robinson, Benjamin Gould, Thomas Boyden, Charles Hart, Cyrus Houghton, Shepard Gates, John Killbury, William Miller, Thomas Clark, Joseph Hildreth, Jr., Aaron Brooks, Jr., Jonas Duncan, Seth Dutton, Nathaniel French, Joshua Walton, Joseph Herrick, Benjamin Jones, Silas Rogers, Cornelius Jones.

WEST DUMMERSTON IN 1810.

West Dummerston includes all that part of the town lying west of West river. Not until the summer of 1882, did we find a record of families as they were divided into school districts in 1810 by a committee composed of Rufus Moore, Ezra Butterfield and Jotham Burnett.

DISTRICT NO. 1, WEST

comprised 31 families in 1810 and were located, beginning at Brattleboro line: Henry Willard, David Bailey, Voranus Larrabee, Charles Bennett, James A. Chase, Wilkins Burnett, Joel French, Dudley Bailey, Roswell Beebee, Samuel Bennett, Jesse Bennett, Joseph Blye, Joseph Gleason, Samuel Bennett, Jr., David Darling, Skelton Foster, Isaac Burnett, Aaron Bond, Lemuel Barrett, Ezra Butterfield, Zenas Butterfield, James Chase, Henry Zwear, Peter Stickney, Daniel Zwear, Benjamin Zwear, Samuel Guernsey, Timothy Lewis, Benjamin Willard, Jotham Burnett, Benjamin Stickney.

DUDLEY BAILEY

married Ruhamah Dunster, daughter of David Dunster, who was son of Jonathan, whose father was Henry Dunster, the first president of Harvard College. Mr. Bailey removed from Westminster, Mass., to Brattleboro about the year 1786. In 1798, he came to Dummerston and bought a farm of Jonathan Barrus near West river, where his grandson, Silas A. Bailey now lives.

Dudley and Ruhamah Bailey had five children. Polly, the eldest, m. Joel French, Oct. 29, 1794, and both lived and died in this town.

Levi, unmarried, died Mar. 13, 1851; was insane over 50 years and supported by his brother David, who was born

Sept. 9, 1780, m. Lydia, dau. of Solomon Allen of Marlboro.

Ephriam died young, and Henry removed to New York.

Dudley Bailey died Mar. 8, 1812, and Ruhamah his wife, Mar. 8, 1835, just 23 years from the date of her husband's death.

David and Lydia (Allen) Bailey lived and died on the old homestead of Dudley Bailey. Their children were: Electa m. Wm. H. Merriam and removed to Peterborough, N. H.; Anna, m. Daniel Baldwin of Wardsboro; Levi, married Elizabeth Bryant of Brattleboro; Jason R., m. Emily Bryant of Brattleboro; removed to Stukely, C. E.; Silas A., married Arvilla Jackson of Newfane; Chester W., m. Benlith Gove of Strafford; lives in Brattleboro; Abner A., m. Caroline A. Huntley, dau. of Lyman Huntley.

John L. and Wm. D., twins. John was killed, at the age of 20 years, by falling on a pitch-fork. William, m. 1st, Lois Gould, of Dover, 2d, Katherine Smith of Wilmington.

Lawson died aged 5 years.

Orra, m. Julia M. Pattee; removed to Massachusetts.

David Bailey died Mar. 19, 1867 aged 86.

THE WILLARD FAMILY.

The earliest settler in Dummerston by the name of Willard, was

HENRY WILLARD

from Ashburnham, Massachusetts. In 1785, he lived where Lewis Hadley now lives in the south part of the town, and remained on that farm till he sold it to Benjamin Hadley, father of Lewis. He married about 1785. Sarah Wilder, sister of Solomon Wilder of Brattleboro, father of Marshall, Anson, and Joseph

Marshall now lives on the old home-
stead where Henry Willard courted Miss
Wilder. People in those days often
went barefoot as long as the ground was
not covered with snow, and Mr. Willard
was not an exception to the custom. He
used to go courting barefoot, and late in
the fall of the year, the neighbors often
tracked him home, when he returned
late in the night, from such visits, by
his foot-prints left on the frosty ground.
When he sold his farm, he bought again
in West Dummerston where four gener-
ations of the family have lived, the
place being now in the possession of
Nelson W. Willard.

He was a man of property and bought
and sold other farms in town. He kept
a large stock of cattle, raised consider-
able grain, but was careful to keep his
granaries locked. A friend once in-
quired of him why he kept his grain
under lock and key. "Your neighbors,"
said he, "are all honest." "I know
it, replied Mr. Willard, "but I want to
keep them so."

In our study of New England history,
we often find the name Willard associ-
ated with the early settlers, especially,
that of Col. Josiah Willard as an origi-
nal proprietor of several townships.
For instance, the names of the proprie-
tors of Westminster, Vt., on the 11th
of June 1760, when the time for fulfil-
ling the charter was extended, included
twelve Willards, viz: Josiah, William,
Nathan, Oliver, Wilder, William, Jr.,
Prentice, Nathan, Jr., Solomon, Billey,
Josiah, Jr., and Jonathan. Eight of
these names appear on the charter of
July 26, 1753. Nearly all the families
of New England by this name, are de-
scended from Major Simon Willard,
who emigrated to this country from the
county of Kent in England. He is first
mentioned as residing at Newton (now

Cambridge, Mass.) in 1634, where he
became acquainted with the situation of
Concord, Mass., by trading with the
Indians. He was one of the original
purchasers of Concord and removed to
that place as early as 1635, and became
by his influence and the offices to which
he was elected, the chief citizen of the
town. In 1654, he received the com-
mission of Major and was commander-
in-chief of the forces of Massachusetts
in Nimigret and Philip's wars. In 1660,
he removed to Lancaster and was at
Groton in 1672. He died in Charles-
town, Mass., April 24, 1676. He was
a brave commander, a wise statesman,
and a trustworthy man, retaining the
confidence of his fellow citizens undi-
minished till the close of life.

Major Willard had three wives, 1st,
Mary Sharp, 2d, Elizabeth, sister of
President Dunster, of Harvard college,
3d, Mary Dunster, a relative of the sec-
ond wife. By the first and third marri-
ages, he had 17 children, 9 sons and 8
daughters, most of whom lived to marry
and have families.

Henry, the 4th son, born at Concord,
Mass., June 4, 1655; married Mary
Laken of Groton, Mass., July 18, 1674;
settled in Lancaster; after the death of
his wife in 1688, married, about 1689,
Dorcas Cutler, who survived her hus-
band and afterwards became the wife of
Benjamin Bellows, of Lancaster, and
ancestor of the Bellows family in Wal-
pole, N. H.—by these two wives had
children: Henry, Simon, born Oct. 8,
1678, Mary, John, Hezekiah, Joseph,
Samuel, James, Josiah, Jonathan, Sa-
rah, Abigail, Susanna, and Tabitha.

Josiah son of Henry, born about 1693,
is known as Col. Josiah Willard, com-
mander of Fort Dummer from 1740 to
1750. He married Hannah Wilder, of
Lancaster, where he was born, and was

among the first settlers of Lunenburg, founded in 1719. His uncle, the Rev. Samuel Willard, was for a time Vice President of Harvard College. Col. Josiah died Dec. 8, 1750. He bore the character of a faithful and intelligent public officer, and was without reproach in the relations of private and domestic life.

JOSIAH, JR., his son, was born in January 1716, and married Hannah Hubbard of Groton. For several years he was intrusted with the charge of a garrison at Ashuelot (now Keene,) N. H., and in 1749 removed to Winchester in that Province. On the death of his father he was promoted to the station he had held. Notice of this appointment was conveyed by another Josiah Willard, a cousin, who for 39 years was secretary of the Province of Massachusetts by a royal commission. "I heartily join with you and your family," wrote the secretary in his letter, dated Dec. 18, 1750, in your mourning for the death of your father, esteeming it a great public loss." Josiah, Jr., died in Winchester, Nov. 19, 1786, in the 72d year of his age.

Henry Willard of Dummerston was a descendant of the Willards about whom we have written. He had two sons and six daughters, Benjamin, b. 1787, m. Lydia Bennett; Sally, b. 1789, m. Wm. Barnes; Mary, b. 1792, married Isaac Cutler; Margaret, b. 1794, m. John Whipple; Eunice, b. 1794, m. Josiah Goddard; Olive, m. Nathaniel Taft; Nancy, married Davis Rand; Lewis, unmarried.

Mr. Willard was heard to say that most parents married off their daughters, but he married them on, as he furnished a home for some of them much of the time after marriage. His sons-in-law did not particularly please

him, and in remarking about it, sometimes he would say that he believed the devil owed him a spite and paid him off in son-in-laws."

The children of Benjamin and Lydia Willard were: Louisa, b. 1807, Emily, Lydia, George, Nelson W., Benjamin F., Henry, Mary A., Harriet V., and Marshall, ten in number.

Peter Willard of this town was a cousin to Benjamin, born 1787. He m. Olive Frost, of Brattleboro, Jan. 11, 1802. Their children were: Jesse, Marinda, Ephraim, Nelson.

JAMES CHASE

was father of Capt. James A. Chase. They removed from Dis. No. 1 to No. 3 on West Hill, and the farm they owned many years is still called the "Jim Chase place." James Chase died May 28, 1844, aged 93. Capt. James died Jan 30, 1871, aged 83. Samuel Chase m. Cloe Dunklee, Apr. 3, 1808. Polly Chase died Sept. 4, 1860, aged 83.

DR. ISAAC BURNETT

was the father of Wilkins and Jotham, and by a 2d wife, Lydia ——— who died Jan. 2, 1847, aged 88, had Mary, b. May 1, 1801, now living; married 1st. Caleb Taft, son of Josiah; 2d, Asa Dutton.

Wilkins, m. Abigail Mirriam, Sept. 10, 1799.

Jotham, married Abigail Pratt. Their children were: Isaac, b. Nov. 23, 1805, married Hannah Fisher, of Newfane. Stephen P., b. Mar. 27, 1808, married Emily, dau. of Samuel French; Phebe Philena, 1811, m. Daniel Taylor; Ly-sander, 1814, m. Esther Fisher, of Newfane; Mary, b. 1816, m. Geo. Rodney Miller; Ferris b. 1819, a photographer, in New York, died unmarried, aged about 30 years.

JOSEPH GLEASON

married Sarah Ball: children Deborah, b. Aug. 15, 1786; Patty, 1789; Jacob, 1791, died young; Susanna, 1793; Jacob, 2d, 1796; Mary, Feb. 8, 1799.

One Joseph Gleason, Jr., married Sibyl Stickney, Jan. 12, 1802; Children: Sally, b. 1802; Louis, 1803; Lydia, 1805; Deborah, 1807; Jacob, 1809.

THE MILLER FAMILY OF WEST DUMMERSTON.

This is a distinct family from Isaac Miller, resident in the east part of the town. The progenitor of this family was Samuel, son of Robert Miller one of the first settlers of Londonderry, N. H. His name appears on a tax-list of that town of Nov. 9, 1750. He probably continued his residence in Londonderry and died there. His wife died in New Boston, N. H., with her daughter Mrs. Patterson. Their children were:

Matthew, b. June 15, 1730; m. Mary Morrison, and died in Pomfret, Vt., May 30, 1824, aged 94 years.

James and William, twins, b. 1738;

Samuel, John, and Susanna who m. Dea. Patterson;

William, married Jane Todd, dau. of Col. Andrew Todd;

James, married Catherine Gregg, who d. May 23, 1833, aged 89 years. He died Nov. 21, 1825, aged 87 years. They resided in Peterborough, N. H., and reared up a large and important family. Their children were: Hugh, b. Oct. 1768; m. Anna Templeton; d. Dec. 10, 1847, aged 79 years.

Samuel, b. 1772; m. Sylvia Keep; removed to Dummerston.

Jenny, born 1774; married Samuel Templeton.

James, b. April 25, 1776; m. 1st wife, Martha Ferguson; 2d, wife Ruth Flint, Lincoln, Mass.

Polly, b. 1777, d. Dec. 28, 1796.

Catherine, b. —; m. Daniel McFarland, d. in Antrim, N. H.;

Jacob, 5. —; m. Jane Popkins; d. in Arkansas, 1822.

William, b. —.

GENERAL JAMES MILLER

has a distinguished record. He became a lawyer; was Major, of the 4th. United States Infantry, 1808; Lt. Colonel, 5th Infantry, 1810; Brevet Col. 1812; Col., 21st Infantry 1814; Brevet Brigadier-General, 1814. when Congress presented him a gold medal for gallantry on the Canadian frontier; was governor of Arkansas Territory 1819--25; Collector of Salem, Mass., 1825--49; died at Temple, N. H., July 7, 1851. He was father of Commodore James F. Miller, U. S. N. 1803--68.

It is stated in the history of Peterborough N. H., that Gen. James Miller was of Scotch-Irish descent. This would make the connection that Robert Miller, born about 1664, was brother to Isaac Miller, b. about 1670, and father of Isaac Miller, Jr., b. 1708, a first settler in Dummerston. Therefore the children of John Miller, b. 1756 were third cousins to Samuel Miller, b. 1772.

GEN. JAMES MILLER immortalized his name, however, in the Battle of Niagara, or Lundy's Lane, in 1814. When, in the course of the battle, it was necessary that a certain British battery should be carried, Gen. Brown, addressing Colonel Miller said, "Colonel, take your regiment, storm that work and take it." "I'll try sir," responded the brave Miller promptly and immediately moved forward to the perilous task. A letter of his written to his wife gives a

graphic description of this adventure. It was dated Fort Erie, July 28, 1814, the battle having been fought on the 25th, inst. The letter is published in full in the history of Peterborough. When the order was given him to take the battery, he says :

" I had short of three hundred men with me, I, however, immediately obeyed the order. The enemy had got their artillery posted on a height in a very commanding position, where they could rake our columns in every part of the field, and prevented their advancing. We could see their slow matches and port-fires burning and ready. I did not know what side of the work was most favorable to approach, but happened to hit upon a very favorable place, notwithstanding we advanced upon the mouths of their cannon. It appeared that there was an old rail-fence on the side where we approached, with a small growth of shrubbery by the fence and within less than two rods of the cannon's mouth, undiscovered by the enemy. I then very cautiously ordered my men to rest across the fence, take good aim, fire, and rush, which was done in style. Not one man at the cannon was left to put fire to them. We got into the centre of their park before they had time to oppose us. A British line was formed, and lying in a strong position to protect their artillery. The moment we got to the centre, they opened a most destructive flank fire on us, killed a great many, and attempted to charge with the bayonets. We returned the fire so warmly they were compelled to stand ; we fought hand to hand for some time, so close that the blaze of our guns crossed each other ; but we compelled them to abandon their whole artillery, ammunition-wagons and all, amounting to seven pieces of elegant brass cannon, one of which was a 24 pounder, with eight horses and harness, though some of them were killed. The British made two more attempts to charge us at close quarters, both of which I repulsed before I was reinforced, after which the 1st and 23d Regs. came to my relief. And even after that, the British charged

with their whole line there several times, and after getting within half pistol-shot of us were compelled to give way. I took, with my regiment, between thirty and forty prisoners, while taking and defending the artillery. * * *

After Generals Brown, Scott, and others were wounded, we were ordered to return back to our camp, about three miles, and preparations had not been made for taking off the cannon, as it was impossible for me to defend them and make preparations for that too, and they were all left on the ground except one beautiful six-pounder, which was presented to my regiment in testimony of their distinguished gallantry. The officers of this army all say, who saw it, that it was one of the most desperate things they ever saw or heard of. Gen. Brown told me, the moment he saw me, that I had immortalized myself. ' But,' said he, ' my dear fellow, my heart ached for you when I gave you the order, but I knew it was the only thing that would save us.

SAMUEL MILLER

came from Dover in this County, to Dummerston in 1813, and bought the farm owned by James Munn for \$2600. He resided there till the time of his death in 1855. The buildings on the farm were all burned by an incendiary Feb. 14, 1877. It is an excellent hill farm, but is located so far back, on West hill that no one has cared to purchase and rebuild.

Mr. Miller had two sons and five daughters. James m. Elvira Whipple, and was the father of Mary Miller, wife of John K. Leonard, Esq., killed instantly Aug. 19, 1881.

Geo. Rodney, represented the town in the legislature in 1850.

The other children were Mary, Charlotte, Catherine, Jane, and Sophia.

The wife of Enos Leonard and mother of John K. was Matilda Keep, sister to Sylvia Keep, wife of Samuel Miller.

Sophia Miller married John W. Cook and they are living in West Brattleboro. Jane died aged 16 years. Catherine, unmarried. Charlotte married Austin Wheeler, Mary m. Nathaniel Parish. Geo. Rodney married Mary Burnett, daughter of Jotham Burnett.

DAVID DARLING

one of the first settlers in this section of the town, cleared up the land, which Asa Whitney now owns, and on the place, built and lived in a small house long since gone. He lived to be quite aged, and died suddenly of heart disease about 1820, while out in the forest gathering the honey of wild bees. Old lady Darling, his wife, was known as an excellent cook in those days, and a favorite dish, which she prepared, so as to make it very palatable, was fish and potatoe. "Fish," she said to her guests, "had to swim three times—once in water, once in butter and once in cider. "This was quite evident, as she poured in a large quantity of melted butter while cooking and furnished plenty of cider for the table.

Abigail Darling, m. Jonathan Bump, April 7, 1805.

SKELTON FOSTER

was, probably, a brother of John Foster who lived across the river in Dis. No. 6. John, m. Abigail Sanderson, Jan. 25, 1804, and their children were Joel S., b. Oct. 31, 1805; Samuel W., Maria, and Spencer.

LEMUEL BARRETT

married Hannah Dunklee, Sept. 20, 1801. Their children were Humphrey, born in Brattleboro, married Arozina, dau. of Joseph Hildreth; Linda, born in Dummerston, 1803, Lysia, Pardon, Michajah.

Sidney H. Barrett, son of Humphrey lives on the parental farm.

DANIEL ZWEARS

was one of the first settlers in this section of the town. His wife was a sister of Henry Willard. Their children were: Hannah, b. Aug. 8, 1772; Lois, born Sept. 15, 1774; Daniel, 1777; Benjamin, 1779; Peter, 1783; Henry, 1785. Benjamin, m. Sally Stickney, Jan. 16, 1800. Lois, m. Darius Mann, Jan. 12, 1792. Hannah, married Thomas Betterley, Jr., of Newfane.

SAMUEL GUERNSEY

and Jerusha Darling his wife, were from "Betcher," Mass., as recorded, and their first child, Samuel, Jr., was born June 1, 1784, in that town. John, Joseph, Levi, Darling, Jerusha and Lydia were born in Brattleboro. Esther, m. 1801, and David 1805, were born in this town. Mr. Guernsey lived near neighbor to Humphrey Barrett, across the brook south from his residence, in buildings long since gone to decay.

DISTRICT NO. 2.

contained in 1810, nine families, "all the inhabitants from Newfane line to the Baptist meeting-house on West river road, and west from said road so as to include Elisha Randall and Moses Rowell (Roel)" The other families were Willard Foster, Joseph Dunklee, Seth Briggs, Daniel Peters, Moody Tenney, Luke Taylor and Joel Cutting.

ELISHA RANDALL

married Lydia Merrick, daughter of Capt. Ebenezer Merrick. Dec. 25, 1799. The family lived near Moses Roel on the road leading to the Emerson place.

Children: Lewis, Ebenezer, Leonard, Emily, Eveline, Harriet, and Elizabeth.

Ebenezer m. Sally Brown; Leonard mar. Lois Bird, and removed to Granville, Mass.; Emily married 1st, Sam. Dike, 2d,—Roland; Harriet married a Mr. Woodcock.

MOSES ROEL.

was born in Oxford, Mass. His parents died when he was quite young. Soon after their death, he went to live with Dr. Baker of Guilford, who was an uncle of his. His sister, Zurviah, also went there to live. When he was about 8 years of age, he came to Dummerston and lived during his minority with Samuel Gowen, who owned what is now called the Huntley place. He had no brother, and his only sister, Zurviah, was a resident of this town at the time she married Nahum Norcross, Jan. 17, 1796. Moses married Olly, dau. of Nathaniel French, Nov. 22, 1807. He bought a farm of Nathaniel Mann, formerly owned by Daniel Belknap, and occupied it the same year he was married. They had a family of 10 children: Almira m. Almond Butterfield; removed to Mexico, N. Y.; died in June 1854, leaving a family of 11 children.

Nathaniel F., m. Nancy Herrick and removed to Randolph, Mass.; died in July 1878.

Orrilla m. Harvey Greenwood; died in 1835.

Alfred removed to Randolph, Mass., m. Mary Ann Hollis; died June 1860, leaving 4 children.

Austin, m. in Randolph, 1st, Joanna White, 2d, Abby Bigelow; died Jan. 27, 1878, leaving 2 children.

Edson M., unmarried and resides in Randolph.

Charles G., m. 1st, Julia Ward; had four children; m. 2d, Maria Wellman, mother of one child.

Betsey B., d. suddenly, in Randolph, Oct. 1845.

SYLVANUS B. was a graduate of Amherst College, in 1852, and at the time

of his death was a member of the senior class at Andover Seminary. He died of typhoid fever, in Holden, Mass. Sept. 1854, aged 26 years, and was at that time in charge of a select school. His pupils erected a monument over his remains.

Mary E. died in Randolph in 1849. Charles G. Roel now lives on the parental farm.

CAPT. SETH BRIGGS

born Nov. 7, 1760; m. Hannah, dau. of Capt. Ebenezer Merrick who was b. in 1722 and died 1819. Capt. Briggs died Mar. 21, 1824. Hannah, his wife, born Nov. 25, 1762, died Dec. 6, 1838. —children:

Hannah, b. Dec. 22, 1785, married Willard Foster and lived near Branch Bridge.

Sarah, born Nov. 10, 1788, m. Joel Hudson, d. Mar. 5, 1878;

Mary, b. Dec. 4, 1790, married Wm. Spaulding;

Patty, b. 1793, m. Henry Goddard, d. 1819.

Lucinda, b. Mar. 9, 1795, married Thompson Kingsbury, d. July 11, 1865.

Elizabeth, b. Mar. 27, 1797, married Cornelius Hadley.

Eleanor, b. May 16, 1799, married Samuel Perry.

Abigail, b. 1802, d. 1811;

Harriet, b. Apr. 29, 1804, m. Robert Lyndsey, d. Feb. 1, 1881;

Fanny, b. May 26, 1806, unmarried, d. 1882.

Laura, born May 27, 1809, m. Silas Ashley, d. June 11, 1843. It is somewhat remarkable that in this family there were 11 daughters and no sons.

JOSEPH DUNKLEY JR.

m. Ruth Field, Nov. 22, 1801, lived at one time in the West village and tended the grist mill. Joseph Dunklee, Sen.,

supposed to be the father of Joseph Jr., married the mother of Hamah, sister to Jacob Pierce and wife of Ormsbee Butterfield. Benjamin, son probably of Joseph, Jr., m. Ruth Sargeant; was a blacksmith and had a shop many years ago, just below the Josiah Dodge place, where Benjamin Estabrook worked as an apprentice about 1806.

MOODY TENNEY,

a half brother of Josiah, m. Arathusa Underwood; children: Reuben, born 1809, Daniel and Bennett. The youngest son was killed in Massachusetts by a large rock which fell on him. Mr. Tenney lived in the old toll-house, tended the bridge and worked at the trade of making saddle-tacks.

LUKE TAYLOR

deacon of the Baptist church in the West village, m. Mary —, and their children were John, b. 1795, Daniel, b. 1797, Elizabeth L., born 1800, Polly, 1802, Luke, Jr., 1804, Charles W., 1806, Rachel, 1809, and Elhanan, 1812. Daniel, married 1st, Harriet, dau. of Zebulon Goss, 2d, Philena Burnett, dau. of Jotham. George, a son of Daniel lives in the Hague.

Moses Taylor, one of the first settlers in this part of the town, m. Sarah—, whose children were: Terzah, b. Aug. 7, 1777, Rebecca, b. May 26, 1779, Job, b. Sept. 20, 1783, Martha, b. Feb. 7, 1787. Isaac Taylor, who married Elizabeth —, had Sarah, b. Nov. 27, 1786. m. Joseph Bruce 1807.

There was an Isaac Taylor also, who used to make potash some 60 years ago, near the old bridge-place. Israel Taylor and Betsey, his wife, had twins, Huldah and Sally, b. Nov. 11, 1800.

No school-house was built for the use of the school in this district. At first the district rented a part of Zebulon

Goss's house, wherein a school was kept a few years. Afterwards, a part of the store, then standing just south of Taft's tavern, was fitted up and used for the school a long time. In 1820, the number of scholars was 52, as officially reported by Elder Levi Dunham. Joel Chandler was a teacher in that district several years, and also Rufus Hadley. Hamah Estabrook, a sister of Benjamin, taught there in the summer of 1822. Anthony Jones was the store-keeper in 1820. Josiah Taft, the tavern-keeper. Taft married Anna Rice, of Uxbridge, Mass., children: Nancy, b. 1793, Caleb, 1795, Nathaniel, 1797, Reuben. The old tavern is now a dwelling house, and a part of the old store forms an addition to it.

DISTRICT NO. 3, WEST

on the hill comprised in 1810, nine families, James Mann, Josiah Ward, Nathaniel Bixby, Stephen Munn, Samuel Stoddard, Jonathan Tenney, Amasa Child, Jonathan Tenney, Jr., Samuel Laughton.

JAMES MUNN,

known as Elder James Munn, though he was not a licensed preacher, yet, as he preached several years. Elder Munn m. Anna Rogers. Sept. 3, 1789. Their children were: James, b. 1790, Abijah, 1792, George, 1793, Betsey, 1796, Sally, 1798, Hosca, 1801, William R., 1806.

Stephen Munn, who married Naomi Perham, Oct. 4, 1798, had a family of 10 children.

Darius Munn, m. Lois Zwear had Daniel, Jr. b. 1795.

SAMUEL STODDARD.

David, the father of Samuel, was from Massachusetts and settled in Chesterfield, N. H. He married Joanna Kingsly and they had 9 children,—

Thomas, David, Eleazer, Lemuel, Asa, Samuel, Joseph, Jerima, and Abigail. He was a commissioned officer, Lieutenant? in the Revolutionary army, and died in the service.

Samuel was born in Chesterfield, May 11, 1767; came to Dummerston about 1795 and purchased land on what is now called Stoddard Hill. When he had made a clearing and was ready to burn his first piece, he notified friends in Chesterfield, and they witnessed the conflagration 10 miles away in plain sight of the old homestead. He m. Zurviah Richmond, Mar. 7, 1798; their children were: Samuel, Jr., b. 1798, Anna, b. 1801, Lydia, b. 1803, Levi, b. June 30, 1806. William, b. 1808, Sibyl.

The children of Levi, who m. Ermine, grand-daughter of Capt. John Wyman, a Revolutionary soldier, are Alonzo D., Horace R., Ephraim S., Eliza L., Rose A., and Anna C. Horace resides on the parental farm.

DISTRICT NO. 4, WEST

had ten families in 1810, as follows: Stephen Bennett, Daniel Goss, Richard Dean, Joseph Bennett, Asa Parish, Luke Butterfield, Zebulon Goss, Jonathan Child, John Whipple, Pain P. Brown.

LT. STEPHEN BENNETT

was the son of Stephen Bennett who m. Hannah Turner. His parents came from Mansfield, Ct. He died Apr. 19, 1807 aged 70, and was buried in the grave-yard near the old church on West hill. The children were: John, Uriah, who was a physician; Eunice, married Nathaniel Munn; Senia, m. Eleazer Church; Mehitable, m. Horace Turner; Polly, who m. "Capt." Wm. Holton.

Stephen Bennett removed with his family from Mansfield, Ct., to a farm in Brattleboro near the Samuel Martin

place, formerly owned by Mr. Munn. His son, Lt. Stephen, bought a farm in Dummerston in 1786, made a clearing and built a house near where the sugar-house now stands and not far from the site of the present buildings on the place. He m. Ruth Fellows and their children were:

Senia, b. Mar. 9, 1791, unmarried and now living in Brattleboro at the age of 91 in the enjoyment of good health and strength and a competence for her declining years.

Orren L., now living, b. Sept. 15, 1792, lives on the parental arm where he has resided 90 years; Olive, b. Aug. 4, 1794, m. Reuben Thayer and removed to New York; Lucinda, b. May 23, 1796, m. David Merrick, half brother to Reuben Thayer and removed to New York; Almira, b. July 31, 1800, unmarried, lived with her sister, Senia, in Brattleboro, and died in 1880.

Lt. Stephen sold his farm to his son, Orren, and went back to the old homestead in Brattleboro where he died and was buried in that town. Orren m. Sarah, daughter of Stephen Bowker, of Walpole, N. H. She was born in Westmoreland, N. H., in 1800, and is now living. Her father was uncle to the late S. Wright Bowker, of Newfane. The children of Orren were: Stephen B., Oscar L. F., Henry C., George R. and Sarah Jane.

Samuel Bennett, Sen., was uncle to Lt. Stephen, and his children were: Samuel, Jr., Emery, Charles, Jesse, Lydia, and Lucy, who m. James Larrabee. Samuel, Jr., m. Hephzibah Foster, Mar. 16, 1800. Charles, m. Sally Graves, Dec. 6, 1805. Jesse, m. Tryphenia Black of Putney, July 14, 1805. Julia Bennett, married Voranus Larrabee, Mar. 20, 1808, probably sis-

ter to Lydia who m. Benjamin Willard. Joseph Bennett, a brother of Samuel, married a Whipple and settled where Lyman Dean has since lived.

DANIEL GOSS

was born in Mendon, Mass. Nov. 23, 1764. His parents were Zebulon and Mary Goss, whose children were: Daniel, Henry, Zebulon, William, Enos, Hannah, Clarissa, Sally and Priscilla.

Daniel, m. Tirzah Prouty, born in Mendon, Mass., Feb. 15, 1769, died 1843, aged 84; children: Clarissa, b. in Dummerston, Mar. 8, 1793, married James Eastman, of Newfane;

Zebulon, b. Sept. 12, 1794, married Betsey Chamberlain;

Amanda, b. Dec. 9, 1795; Polly, b. Sept. 27, 1797, mar. Samuel Morse; Cynthia, b. July 13, 1799, m. a Prouty. Nancy, 1807; William, 1809, m. Lucy Belknap; Lovinia, m. Edson Whipple. Henry Goss, m. Polly Wood of Mendon. Zebulon, m. Delany Prouty, sister of Daniel's wife. William, married Eunice Wood. Enos, m. Sally Wood. Hannah, m. Richard Dean. Clarissa, married Henry Walker, of Rutland. Priscilla, m. John Saddler of Upton, Mass.

Zebulon and Delana Goss's children were: Irena, b. Feb. 17, 1801, m. John Manley; Orra, Aug. 25, 1802, married Frances, dau. of Col. Rawson of Mendon; Harriet, May 25, 1804, married Daniel, son of Dea. Luke Taylor, of Newfane; Henry, Jan. 20, 1806, m. Betsey, dau. of Luke Kendall; Mary, Dec. 19, 1807; Roswell, Oct. 17, 1809, d. unmarried; Chester, Aug. 27, 1811, died a sea-faring man; Emery, March 28, 1813, m. Mary Wood of Boston; Melinda, Jan. 8, 1815, married Joseph Tilden of Boston; Daniel, Jan. 25, 1817,, lived in Boston; Hannah, Aug.

12, 1819, and Lydia, July 17, 1821, d. young.

The children of Enos and Sally Goss were: Austin who m. Deborah Newton, of Newfane; Mary, m. David Murphy, of Boston; Harriet, m. Alonzo Dutton; Charlotte, m. Sumner Ballou, of Mendon; Elizabeth and Adelia, not married; Sarah, married Ebenezer Taft, of Mendon; George W., m. Mehitable Hitchcock, of Westminster; Laura Ann remained single; Charles E., married Melvina, dau. of Dr. Cyrus Butterfield. Sally, wife of Enos Goss, d. Mar. 4, 1865, aged 83.

RICHARD DEAN

and Hannah Goss, his wife, were the parents of Henry, b. Aug. 17, 1800, married in Boston and became wealthy; Dolly, b. 1803, married Martin, son of Rufus Moore; Lyman, born 1807, m. Olive Salisbury; Mary, married Orra Johnson; Austin married a Thayer and had a family of 13 children.

ASA PARISH

married Lovina Cary, Apr. 29, 1791; children: Anson, C., b. July 18, 1792, m. Sarah Chamberlain, 1816; Juliaetta, b. Jan. 20, 1795, m. Capt. William Walker, a brother of Dr. Sewall Walker; Nathaniel, m. Mary, daughter of Samuel Miller. Asa Parish died Feb. 1, 1830, aged 61. He built the two story brick house in which he lived many years. The school was kept in his house before the first school-house in the district was built. Orrin L. Bennett went to school there when he was a small boy. Five dwelling houses in this neighborhood were built of brick, made in that vicinity. The brick-yard was located about 100 rods south from the James Chase place, and was owned by Lt. Stephen Bennett and Zebulon Goss. Mr. Goss had charge of the work in the brick-yard.

LUKE BUTTERFIELD

lived near where the school-house now stands and which first stood at the top of the hill south from its present situation. He married, 1st, Polly Farr, of Chesterfield, N. H., had one son Alpha, lame, and a tailor by trade; 2d wife, Mercy Field; children: Mary, married James Lamb, of Halifax; Susanna died aged 18; Luke, Jr., married Sophronia Kellogg, of Mexico, N. Y.; Zenas, m. Mercy Ware, sister of Dr. Cyrus Butterfield's wife; Fanny, m. Obed, son of Capt. Ellis Griffith; Sophia, m. Wm. Huntley of Mexico, N. Y.; Almond, m. Almyra, dau. of Moses Roel and removed to Mexico, N. Y.; Emily, m. Thomas, son of Gamaliel Arnold; Franklin, married Mary, dau. of Lot Holland, and lived during his life on the old homestead, which is owned and occupied by John F. Butterfield, his son.

CAPT. EZRA BUTTERFIELD,

a brother of Luke, resided in Dis. No. 1, West, on the road leading south to Wickopee Hill. He was born Oct. 21, 1749, m. Martha Hadley, b. Jan. 29, 1760. She was, probably, a sister of Benjamin Hadley; children: Ezra, Jr. b. Apr. 19, 1778; Ebenezer, Feb. 1, 1780; Zenas, Feb. 22, 1782, m. Sally Turner, of Putney, Dec. 1, 1803; Susanna, Aug. 2, 1785, m. Seth Woods. 1805; Samuel, July 17, 1787, married Polly Miller, May 8, 1805; Martha, May 22, 1790; Cyrus, Mar. 15, 1791; Nabby, 1793; Levi, 1794; Benjamin, 1797. Ebenezer, m. Martha Thompson, Dec. 4, 1803; children: Almyra and Jesse. The children of Zenas and Sally were: Alanson, born Oct. 20, 1804, Diantha, Zenas, Hannah, Sarah, Ezra, Betsey and Lucy. Polly Butterfield, m. James Lamb, Jan. 16, 1811.

DR. CYRUS BUTTERFIELD

was not a physician in the regular practice, having made no special preparation for his profession. He married Lucy Ware and their children were: Diana who m. Alfred Prouty, of Brattleboro; Harriet, m. Charles Harris; Sylvia, m. Wilder Hudson; Philena, m. Elijah Reed; Melvina, m. 1st, Charles E. Goss, 2d, Henry Aldrich.

JONATHAN CHILD

married Abiah Larrabee, Feb. 11, 1788, both of Dummerston; children: Jonathan, Jr., b. Oct. 30, 1788; Abiah, Dec. 28, 1790.

JOHN WHIPPLE,

He married, it is supposed, Bathusa Eleanor Hutchins; children: Betsey, b. 1790, married Daniel Aldrich; John, 1791, m. Margaret Willard; Dimmus, 1792, m. George Betterley of Newfane; Polly, 1794, married a Howe; Samuel, Alfred, Laura, Edson, Elvira, Maria.

DISTRICT NO. V, WEST.

A new school-house was built in this district, on the site of the old one, in 1880. The first school-house stood some 40 rods farther south than the new one, and opposite where the road leading from the Moore place joins the main road to Brattleboro. Calvin Halladay reported, officially, 32 scholars in the district in 1820. The following families resided here in 1810: John Morse, Samuel Morse, Ellis Griffith, Asaph Pettingill, Gamaliel Arnold, Lemuel Graham, Joel Stockwell, Jonas Stockwell and Rufus Moore.

CAPT. ELLIS GRIFFITH

married Elizabeth —, about 1787; children: Betsey, b. Sept. 7, 1789, m. Albert Burgess of Providence, R. I.; Waitstill, Nov. 2, 1791; Obed, Jan. 5, 1793, married Fanny Butterfield and

removed to Mexico, N. Y.; Mary, Nov. 12, 1794, m. Calvin Halladay; Lydia, Sept. 19, 1798, unmarried; Ruby H., Nov. 3, 1807, m. Abel Moore.

GAMALIEL ARNOLD

married Catherine, daughter of John Wheeler, of Newfane. She was born in 1771; children: Mary, b. 1792; Darius, 1793, d. 1795; Catherine, 1796; Gamaliel, Jr., 1797; Thomas, 1798, m. Emily Butterfield, Feb. 28, 1827; Clark, 1801; Betty, 1802; Serena, 1804; George, 1808; Wheeler, 1810. Sally Arnold m. Henry Holland, Jan. 28, 1827.

JONAS STOCKWELL

married Susanna Wheeler, dau. of John Wheeler, of Newfane. She was born in 1762, and her sister Mary, b. 1767, m. Joel Stockwell, brother of Jonas. The children of Jonas and Susanna were: Anson, b. Aug. 26, 1783;

Rufus, b. Nov. 3, 1785, m. Anna Halladay, of Marlboro;

Lucinda, born Mar. 21, 1788, married April 20, 1815, John Estabrook of Brattleboro;

Luke, b. Dec. 11, 1789, lived on the parental farm after the death of his father, m. Anna Nichols still living at the age of 87;

Susanna, b. 1793, d. 1796;

Sarah Jedidah, b. Sept. 23, 1794, m. John Clark, son of Thomas Clark, Mar. 31, 1818;

Susanna, 2d, b. Sept. 29, 1799, m. George Nichols still, living at 85 years and son of James who died Mar. 30, 1863 aged 98.

John W. b. Sept. 29, 1799;

Melinda, b. Oct. 26, 1801, unmarried. She was a school teacher many years, taught in the summer of 1835 in district No. 1, East near the home of her brother-in-law, John Clark, where

she was sick several months and died Dec. 16, 1837, aged 36. Elder Wm. H. Hodges, a Methodist preacher for 20 years on Dummerston West Hill, preached her funeral sermon.

The children of Rufus and Anna Stockwell were: Jonas F. b. 1812, m. Lucinda Jillson of Newfane; Caroline, b. 1814, m. Charles Tracy, of Vernon, Ct.; Adaline, b. 1817, m. Hiram Rowe of New Haven, Ct.; Rufus, D. born 1821, d. 1828; Lucy, b. 1823, unmarried. Denslow M. Stockwell, son of Jonas F., lives on the parental farm.

LEMUEL GRAHAM

married Eunice Burnham, Aug. 12, 1784; children: Luke, b. Feb. 10, 1785, m. Mary ? Lamb; Eunice, b. April 29, 1788, m. Joseph Coughlin, who resided near the central part of the town where B. F. Willard now lives; Caleb, b. Sept. 16, 1789, m. Mercy Burnham, Nov. 18, 1813; Anna, b. Sept. 6, 1791; Samuel, b. Oct. 1793; Lemuel, Jr., July 16, 1795; Betsey, b. April 1, 1800; Sophia, b. Feb. 11, 1802, m. Wm. Rockwood; Theda, b. April 11, 1804, m. a Comstock; Alanson and Lyman, twins, born Mar. 31, 1806; Carter, b. July 8, 1808; Andrew born 1811.

Andrew Graham, brother of Lemuel, died Mar. 26, 1807. His wife, Submit, died Feb. 13, 1803. Molly Graham, m. John Hill, Mar. 8, 1786. Lieut. Richard Coughlin, the father of Joseph, was a resident of Chesterfield, N. H., where his children were born. His wife was Sarah ——. He was a Revolutionary soldier and died in the service. His children were: Thomas, Joseph, George, Richard, Sally, Melinda, Susan and Eunice.

George married a Wait; Melinda, m. Seth Herrick of Brattleboro; Sally, m.

Henry Potter, Mar. 10, 1807; Susan, m. a Judson; Eunice, married Joseph Herrick of Brattleboro.

The children of Joseph Coughlin were: Merritt, who married Mary Ann Tenney; Obed G., Mary Ann, Lemuel G., Julia Ann, and Charles H.

RUFUS MOORE

married Rachel Moore and their children were: Martin, b. Feb. 11, 1804; Abel, b. Jan. 24, 1806; Emily, Jan. 26, 1808.

Martin married Dolly Dean and had Martin H., Rufus A., Laura and George D. Abel, m. Ruby H., daughter of Capt. Ellis Griffith.

Abel Moore, a resident of the town, m. Lois —, and their children were: Mary Ann, b. Aug. 6, 1809; Betsey P., Lucy W., John W., Abel H., Gardner M., and Dana R., b. 1820.

JOHN FOSTER

married Abigail Hudson. Children: Joel S., b. Oct. 31, 1805; Samuel W., b. June 26, 1806; Maria, b. Feb. 12, 1808; Spencer F., b. Mar. 30, 1810; Mary, b. —, m. Chester French.

Skelton Foster may have been a brother of John Foster.

Willard Foster married Hannah, dau. of Capt. Seth Briggs. She was born Dec. 22, 1785.

Dr. Stephen Sewall Foster married Sally, dau. of Daniel Belknap. She was born, May 14, 1795. No record of children.

COL. A. B. FOSTER.

[BURLINGTON FREE PRESS.]

whose sudden death, at Montreal, has so shocked his numerous friends, was born in Dummerston, in 1817, but removed with his father, the late Dr. Stephen Sewall Foster, to Frostville, 2 miles from Waterloo, P. Q., when he

was 4 years old. He was educated in Canada, until twenty, when he joined his uncle, S. F. Belknap, the celebrated railroad contractor, with whom he was extensively engaged in constructing railroads in Massachusetts, Maine, and Vermont. After fifteen successful years he returned from the United States to Canada, and launched into railway enterprises of magnitude. His first contract was on the Grand Trunk from Richmond to Quebec. This was followed by the Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly, connecting St. Johns with Waterloo. He next built the South-eastern, from West Farnham to Newport, and made the extension of the Canada Central from Sand Point to Pembroke. He also received the contract from the Canada Central from Nipissing. He was elected in 1858 member for Shefford in the Canada Assembly. After 2 years, he resigned and was returned by acclamation to the Legislative Council for the district of Bedford. On the accomplishment of confederation he was appointed to the Senate of the Dominion, from which he retired 2 years since on receiving a contract for the construction of the Georgian Bay Branch of the Pacific Railway. He has lately been actively engaged in making arrangements to complete his contract. Financial troubles overtook him sometime ago, but he was hoping and laboring with energy to relieve himself. He had long been afflicted with heart disease, which is hereditary in his family. Last June, in Saratoga, he suffered severely, and after his incarceration, two weeks ago, in Inasburgh jail, he had another attack. His physicians prescribed rest for him, and counselled him to beware of excitement. The recent trouble which he has had, no doubt, hastened his death. Mr.

Foster had a mania for building roads, and he not only invested all his own money in them, but induced his friends likewise to embark in such speculations. The result of his almost herculean labors has been to serve the Dominion rather than to bring any substantial reward to his own family. His remains were removed to Waterloo for interment.

CHURCH HISTORY.

CHAPTER IV.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF WEST DUMMERSTON

According to the minutes of the general convention of Baptist churches in Vermont, this church was organized in 1783. The earliest record of the church, recently found, begins Apr. 12, 1789. On that day the church voted to adopt the new articles of faith and covenant. They had no place for public worship other than to meet at private dwellings. The locality where the meetings were then held, is now school district No. 6, instead of No. 1 West, where the meeting-house now stands. At that time meetings were held mostly at the houses of Samuel Wakefield and Jesse Manley. Elder Joel Butler was invited to assist in one of those meetings, but it is not certain that he had previously been their pastor. John Manly, Jr., and Jesse Manley had been serving the church as deacons, but were released Aug. 9, 1789. At that time the church assessed and collected "sums to support the gospel."

ELDER STONE

had the pastoral care of the church for a short time, but asked a dismission that year. No record for 1790. The church in Jamaica sent a letter Mar. 13, 1791, asking that Isaiah Stone be dismissed to their church. May be this is

Elder Stone who resigned in 1789, because his mind was much troubled about the "perplexing necessities" of life. When the record closes for that year, the church was unwilling to accept Elder Stone's resignation.

Jesse Manley was church clerk in 1791 and held the position, Sept. 17, 1794, when the old record closes, which is a book of 75 pages.

Feb. 18, 1792. The church voted that it was the deacons' work to take care of the poor of the church and provide for the communion.

June 4, 1792. Eleven persons were admitted to the church. On the same day it was voted that "our brethren in the south part of Marlboro should be a branch of our church with full power to receive members." John Manley, Jr., was chosen clerk of that branch.

Nine persons were admitted to the church, July 22, 1792, and the same number, Aug. 26, 1792.

It was voted that Brother Wakefield should improve his gift steady for further satisfaction; and it was the opinion of the church that Br. Beriah Willis "has a gift that may be profitable in Zion."

Sept. 13, 1792, the church met at the house of Abel Bugbee in Putney and admitted to the church 13 persons, who were residents of that locality. Jesse Manly was chosen deacon that year. Elder Isaac Kenney, of Richmond, N. H., preached several times during the year, for which he received \$10 from individuals.

Dec. 8, 1792. The church voted to act on a request from a society on the west side of West river, which is the first evidence on record that a society existed in that locality. The request was that Br. Samuel Wakefield should

be permitted to preach to them. He had recently been urged to improve his gift with a view to preaching: also the church had asked him to serve them as deacon. Br. Wakefield received "liberty to improve his gift where he should judge duty." Micah French, Jr., was chosen deacon.

Aug. 20, 1792. The church voted that Bro. Micah French, Jr., Samuel Manley, James Mann, Enos Phillips, and Luke Taylor should take the lead of singing in public meeting.

BR. RUFUS FREEMAN

was requested to come and see the church. May 3, 1793, he received "a call to take the pastoral care of this church."

Jan. 26, 1793. The church met at Putney West Hill and admitted to the church nine persons. Bro. Stebbens was chosen to take the lead on the Sabbath of the brethren in Putney.

Rufus Freeman and Phebe, his wife were admitted by letter from the church in Fitzwilliam, N. H. He was ordained over the church in West Dummerston, Sept. 4, 1793. The ordination took place at the house of James Manley. The churches invited were Richmond, N. H., Marlboro, Royalston, Mass., Guilford [west part under Elder Jacobs], Fitzwilliam, and Putney.

The place where Jesse Manley lived in 1793, was bought by the church for £58 [\$193 1 3] as a home for Elder Freeman. For a time he preached every third Sabbath at Grassy Brook in Putney.

Oct. 20, 1793. The church voted to assist the brethren in Putney to ordain them an elder. Elder Freeman, Jesse Manley, Micah French, Jr., Ezekiel Wilson, Seth Hudson and Samuel Wakefield were sent for that purpose.

Apr. 24, 1794. The brethren at Marlboro sent a letter requesting to be set off, and Elder Freeman, Samuel Wakefield, Micah French, Seth Hudson were sent by the church to aid in the exercises.

Aug. 2, 1794. Dea. Jesse Manley, who was in trouble with the church about a trade with a brother member, was called on and requested "to take his place and travel with the church."

No other record of the early church has been found at the time of this writing.

In 1811, Seth Hudson and Jotham Burnett were a committee to revise the names on the church record. They reported 103 resident members. The whole number recorded at that time was 215. It is not certain when the first meeting-house was built in West Dummerston. The first building occupied by the church was purchased in Guilford, taken down and erected on the site of the church now occupied by the society. When it became unserviceable, it was removed a few rods south from its old foundation and converted into a store and dwelling-house. The post-office is now kept in this store which is owned and occupied by John E. Townsend as merchant and post-master.

THE LATE RECORDS

of the church begin Nov. 29, 1827, when the First and Second Baptist Church were united. A division in the church had existed for a long time; but it does not appear expedient to write up the causes of separation. At the time of the union, Elder Jonathan Huntley was pastor, and Jesse Manley, Luke Taylor, and Oliver Carpenter, Jr., were deacons.

Elder Jerome Packer was pastor, and Oliver Carpenter and Daniel Jones were deacons in 1840. Joel Chandler was church clerk many years. S. W. Wil-

son held the place a long time, and for the last few years George Everleth has been clerk of the church.

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS

That have been furnished to the writer since the above was written :

In 1818 and 1819, Elder Mansfield Bruce was pastor of one division of the church and Elder Huntley of the other.

Elder Ziba Howard was pastor in 1834, and remained with the church till 1840.

After Elder Jerome Packer's pastorate ended, Elder Phineas Howe became preacher, Aug. 27, 1842.

In 1859, H. B. Streeter was their minister.

F. M. Mace was resident pastor in 1863.

Rev. Mark Carpenter, of Townshend preached for the church in 1866 and again in 1879 when he was 78 years of age.

Rev. Jonas G. Bennett was pastor in 1869.

Rev. A. N. Woodruff had the pastoral care in 1875, and Rev. C. J. Wilson in 1881.

Rev. C. R. Powers is pastor for 1884.

The oldest deacons of the church now living, are Dea. John Greenwood and Dea. J. Bartlett Estey.

John K. Leonard was deacon in 1867 and served till his death in 1875.

Sidney H. Barrett was chosen deacon, Apr. 5, 1884.

The church now occupied by the society, was built in 1859. James A. Chase was chosen clerk in 1843, Benjamin Stickney in 1858, S. W. Wilson in 1864, and George Everleth in 1879.

DIVIDEND OF SCHOOL MONEY.

to the town treasurer of Dummerston for the year 1820 :

(This report was found among the old papers of John B. Miller.)

School Districts ; By whom returned ; Number of scholars.

District 1 returned by Austin Birchard, 80 scholars and \$21,20.

District 2 returned by Joseph Bemis ; 54 scholars and \$14,31.

District 3 returned by John Sargeant ; 45 scholars and \$11,93.

District 4 returned by Elder Allen ; 33 scholars and \$8,74.

District 5 returned by Asa Boyden ; 41 scholars and \$10,865.

District 6 returned by Samuel French ; 63 scholars and \$16,695.

District 7 returned by Lyman Walker ; 28 scholars and \$7,42.

District 8 returned by Doctor Boyden ; 75 scholars and \$19,875.

William Wheeler and others, 9 scholars and \$2,385.

WEST SIDE OF WEST RIVER.

District 1 returned by Jotham Burnet ; 89 scholars and \$23,585.

District 2 returned by Elder Levi Dunham ; 52 scholars and \$13,78.

District 3 returned by James A. Chase ; 35 scholars and \$9,275.

District 4 returned by Richard Dean ; 20 scholars and \$5,30.

District 5 returned by Calvin Holiday ; 32 scholars and \$8,48.

Total No. of scholars 656 and \$173,84.

JAMES A. CHASE, }
ALVINE KNAPP, } TRUSTEES.
PETER WILLARD, }

Dummerston, April 3d, A. D. 1820.

The population of the town in 1820 was 1658. In 1880, the population was 816. The number of scholars attending school was 183 ; between the ages of 5 and 20 years, 177. The public money divided in 1880 was \$360,52.

ROLL OF HONOR.

OUR SOLDIERS: 1861-1865.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THREE YEARS,

Credited previous to the call for
Three Hundred Thousand Volunteers,
Oct. 17, 1863.

WILLIAM H. FOSTER,

the first soldier from this town in the late war, enlisted May 1, 1861, in Co. C. 2d. Regiment; He was promoted Sergeant, and mustered out of service June 29, 1864.

WILLIAM S. JUDD,

enlisted Oct. 24, 1861, in Co. F, 1st Reg. Cav.; discharged Dec. 28, 1863; re-enlisted Jan. 2, 1864; promoted corporal, Sept. 11, sergeant, May 1, and mustered out of service July 31st, 1865.

FREDERICK A. RICE,

enlisted, Sept. 4, 1861, as a musician, Co. F, 4th Reg.; sick in hospital near Washington; died Jan. 29, 1862, aged 19 years.

SYLVESTER C. BURLINGAME,

enlisted Aug. 27, 1861, Co. F, 4th Reg.; discharged Mar. 5, 1862; re-enlisted May 27; promoted sergeant, July 9; wounded severely at the battle of Chapin's Farm. Sept. 29, 1864; promoted 2d Lieut., Dec. 30; mustered out June 13, 1865.

CHARLES W. MANSFIELD,

enlisted May 28, 1862, Co. K, 9th. Reg.; taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry, Sept. 15; soon after paroled; sent to Chicago, afterwards exchanged; returned to Newbern, N. C.; sick in hospital at Morehead City; sent to the hospital at Brattleboro, Vt., Jan. 1864; returned to his Reg. at Newbern, Apr. 22; died in the hospital Apr. 29, 1864. in his 18th year.

JOSEPH C. MANSFIELD

enlisted, Aug. 11, 1862 in Company E 11th. Regiment, While in Fort Slocum, near Washington, he was taken sick with typhoid fever which terminated fatally, Oct. 11th., 1863. He was in the 25th year of his age at the time of his death.

WILLIAM H. MANSFIELD

enlisted, Aug. 11, 1862, in Company E, 11th. Regiment, promoted corporal, Sept. 1st, discharged on account of sickness, July 30, 1863, and died Mar. 11, 1867, aged 26 years.

DANIEL G. ORMSBEE

enlisted, Aug. 11th. 1863, in Company E, 11th Regiment, was promoted corporal, Dec. 28, 1863, and died at Alexandria, Va., June 11th 1864, of wounds received in battle at Cold Harbor June 1, 1864, aged 23 years.

HERBERT J. KNIGHT

enlisted, Aug. 11, 1862 in Company E 11th Regiment and was discharged Jan. 20, 1865.

FRANKLIN W. KNIGHT

enlisted, Aug. 11, 1862; was wounded in battle; had one of his feet amputated; was discharged, Aug. 11, 1865.

ISAAC H. SIBLEY

enlisted, Aug. 11, 1862. in Company E 11th Regiment; wounded in action and mustered out of service, June 21, 1865.

JAMES B. HACKETT

enlisted July 21, 1862, in Company E 11th. Regiment, and was mustered out of service, June 20, 1865.

DEXTER B. DEAN

enlisted, Aug. 11, 1862, in Company E 11th Regiment. He was discharged, Dec. 31, 1862, and died in 1863, aged 19 years.

FRANCIS H. MORSE

enlisted in Company E 11th Regiment, Aug. 11th, 1862; was promoted corporal, Oct. 11th 1864 and mustered out of service, June 4, 1865.

CHARLES K. CHAMBERLAIN

enlisted, Aug. 23, 1861 in Co. F, 4th Reg., disch'd, Apr. 3, 1862, aged 19.

JAMES P. B. RANDOLL

enlisted, May 28, 1862, in Company K, 9th Regiment, and was in the service three years.

JOHN F. MORSE

enlisted Aug. 11, 1862, in Company E 11th., Regiment, and died, Feb. 17, 1863, aged 19 years.

FRANKLIN STOCKWELL

enlisted Sept. 6, 1861, was musician in Co. F, 4th Reg.; re-enlisted, Dec. 15, 1863; transferred from Co. F, to Co. B, Feb. 25, 1865; mustered out July 13, 1865.

LOYAL SMITH.

Loyal Smith, Jr., enlisted Aug. 20. 1861, Co. G, 4th Reg.; died at Hagerstown, Md., Nov. 25, 1862, aged 22.

ANDREW J. HOWE

enlisted, in Co. F, Sept. 28, 1861, 1st. Cavalry Regiment. and mustered out Nov. 18, 1864.

JOHN S. JILLSON

enlisted in Company F Sept. 12, 1861, 1st. Cavalry Regiment; mustered out Nov. 18, 1864.

SAMUEL W. ESTEY

enlisted, Aug. 24, 1861, in Co. F, 4th. Reg.; promoted corporal; mustered out Sept. 30, 1864.

ZELOTES BURLINGAME

enlisted, Nov. 23, 1861, in Co. H, 2d. Reg. U. S. Sharp Shooters; died Oct. 7, 1862, aged 43 years.

ABNER L. BUTTERFIELD

enlisted, Dec. 5, 1861, in Co. H, 2d. Reg. U. S. S. S.; discharged in 1862.

WALTER ELMER

enlisted, Aug. 11, 1862, in Co. E, 11th. Reg.; promoted corporal, July 1, 1863, sergeant, Oct. 2, 1864; and mustered out of service, June, 24, 1865.

GEORGE H. KNIGHT

enlisted, Aug. 16, 1862, in Co. C. 2d. Reg.; wounded in action; discharged, May 3d, 1863.

WARREN HERSEY

enlisted, in Company F, First Cavalry Regiment.

HENRY D. EVERLETH

enlisted, Nov. 19, 1861, in 2d. Reg. Co. H, U. S. S. S.; discharged March 24, 1863; died in 1863, aged 20.

Anson Buxton and Hosea Stone enlisted from other towns and are credited to Dummerston.

The following names are credits under the call of Oct. 17, 1863, for 300. 000 volunteers, and subsequent calls.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THREE YEARS.

WILLIAM D. AIKEN

enlisted, Jan. 2, 1864, in Co. K, 9th. Reg.; transferred to Co. C, June 13, 1864; promoted corporal, July 22d., 1865; mustered out Dec. 1, 1865.

HARRISON K. BACON

enlisted Jan. 2, 1864, in Co. K, 7th. Regiment; wounded at Chapin's Farm, Sept. 29, 1864; transferred to Co. C, by reason of consolidation of regiment June 1, 1865; promoted corporal June 15; 2d. Lient. Co. C, July 3; 1st Lient. Nov. 17; mustered out, Dec. 1, 1865; died July 22, 1866, aged 24.

CHARLES L. DODGE

enlisted Dec. 4, 1863, in Co. K, 9th.

Reg. ; died at Brattleboro, Vt., Dec. 5, 1864 ; aged 17.

WILLIAM H. MARSHALL.

enlisted Dec. 24, 1863, First Vt. Battery Light Artillery ; transferred to 2d Vt. Battery, July 13, 1864 ; to First Vt. Heavy Artillery, March 1, 1865 ; mustered out July 28, 1865.

MARSHALL B. HOLTON

enlisted Jan. 2, 1864, Co. K, 9th Regiment ; transferred to Co. C, June 13, 1865 ; promoted corporal, Aug. 24th ; died at Norfolk, Va., Nov. 13, 1865, aged 20 years.

JOHN MILLER

enlisted, Jan. 2, 1864, in Co. K, 9th. Regiment ; transferred to Co. C, June 13, 1865 ; promoted corporal July 22 ; sergeant, Sept. 21st. and mustered out, Dec. 1, 1865.

AURELIUS PETEE

enlisted, Dec. 17, 1863, in Co. K, 9th. Regiment ; transferred to Co. C, June 13, 1865 ; mustered out, Dec. 1, 1865.

WM. L. G. WHITNEY

enlisted, Aug. 28, 1862, Co. B, 16th, Reg. ; mustered out with the regiment, Aug. 10, 1863 ; re-enlisted for 9 mos. Dec. 14, 1863 ; sick in Gen. Hospital ; died, Dec. 11, 1864, aged 21.

JOHN L. WILLARD

enlisted, Jan. 2, 1864, in Co. K, 9th. Regiment ; transferred to Co. C, June 13, 1865 ; mustered out Dec. 1, 1865.

Lyman J. Brown, David Crocker, David H. Davis, Edward S. Gilman, Michael Kelly, Bradbury A. Hunt, John Hawley, Austin Loverin, Eli M. Quimby, Frank King, James Thompson, John M. Welch, and Harris B. Mitchell enlisted from other towns in Vt. and credited to Dummerston.

VOLUNTEERS FOR ONE YEAR.

GEORGE H. WHIPPLE

enlisted, Aug. 23, 1864 ; was not assigned to any regiment ; and discharged Oct. 11, 1864.

GEORGE F. WHITNEY

enlisted, Sept. 2, 1864 ; Co. K, 9th. Reg. ; sick in Gen. Hospital, Dec. 1, 1864 ; died during the same month, aged 23 years.

EARL F. WILLARD

enlisted, Aug. 23, 1864, Co. K, 9th. Reg. ; mustered out May 22, 1865.

ENROLLED MEN WHO FURNISHED

SUBSTITUTES.

Asa Dutton, William H. Frost, Jerome W. Knight, Henry H. Miller, and Joseph R. Nourse.

VOLUNTEERS FOR NINE MONTHS :

Herbert G. Bond, Leroy L. Bond, Mansel H. Bush, George A. Ellis, Fredrick G. Smith, Wallace W. Wilson enlisted, Sept. 20, 1862, in Company I, 16th. Regiment, and were mustered out of service, Aug. 10 1863.

ASAHIEL E. ELLIS

enlisted Sept. 20, 1862, in Company I, 16th. Reg. ; died at Union Mills, Va., Apr. 9, 1863, aged 20.

PASCHAL S. LAUGHTON

enlisted, Sep. 20, 1862, in Co. I, 16th Reg. ; promoted 1st Sergt., Oct. 23, 2d Lieut. Co. B, Mar. 17, '63 ; died Aug. 6, 1863, aged 29 years.

ORMANDO E. NORCROSS, ASA D. GATES, promoted Sergt. ; ORNAN PRESCOTT JR., FRED'K S STEWART, EDWIN R. WILLARD enlisted, Aug. 28, 1862, in Company B 16th Regiment, and were mustered out of service, Aug 10, 1863.

FURNISHED UNDER DRAFT AND
PAID COMMUTATION :

Ripley C. Bennett, John F. Butterfield, Stephen L. Dutton, Lucian A. Elmer, Harlan W. Holton, Anthony L. Huntley, Leroy I. Knapp, Morris E. Lawton, and Atherton Prescott.

PROCURED SUBSTITUTE :

George R. Bennett, Hardin W. Bennett, Alonzo Bradley, Daniel W. Gates, Jason C. Knight, Charles Ormsbee, and James H. Sargeant.

ABEL D. BROWN

was drafted July 13, 1863; assigned to Co. K, 6th Reg.; mustered out June 26, 1865.

VOLUNTEERS FOR ONE YEAR.

IRA O. HAVEN, promoted Com. Sergt. and DAVID M. ESTEY enlisted, January 30, 1865, in Company F, 1st Regiment Frontier Cavalry; mustered out of service, June 27, 1865.

AUSTIN LAUGHTON, furnished a substitute, and JOHN M. MONTGOMERY and JOHN CASHIER entered the United States Navy.

A FAMILY OF SOLDIERS.

Three sons of Jesse J. Mansfield, of Dummerston, were in the army during the late war for the Union. All enlisted for three years. Charles W. Mansfield enlisted in May 1862, and was at that time not quite 16 years of age. He was a member of Company K, 9th Vt. Vols. About the middle of July the regiment was sent to Washington. From that place they marched to Winchester, Va., where they remained till a few days before the battle of Antietam, where they were ordered to march in quick time to Harper's Ferry. Sept. 15th they were made prisoners of war by the enemy immediately paroled, and soon after,

marched to Baltimore. From that place they were sent to Camp Douglas, Chicago, where they remained several months. Charles was sick at this place for the first time after leaving Vermont. While on duty with the regiment at Suffolk, Va., in the Fall of 1863, he was again sick. He was considered able to go with his regiment when it left this place for Newbern N. C.; but it proved otherwise, and he was sent to the hospital in Morehead City. Having regained sufficient strength, he received a furlough, came home Dec. 5th, and was in the hospital at Brattleboro, when, with a few other soldiers, he was sent back to his regiment, Apr. 12, 1864. He arrived at Newbern on the 22d, and died Apr. 29, in the 18th year of his age.

Joseph C. and William H. Mansfield joined the army in August, 1862, and both were members of Battery E, 1st Artillery, 11th Vt. Regt. This battery was stationed at Fort Slocum, near Washington, during the memorable battle at Gettysburg. While in this fort, Joseph was sick with typhoid fever, which terminated fatally Oct. 11, 1863. He was in his 25th year and left a wife and one child, who survived her father's death only one year, dying Oct. 30, 1863, age, 3 years.

William was in the army about one year. On account of ill health, he received a discharge from service, and returned to Vermont. When he was again able to labor, he went to Boston, Mass., where he worked as a mechanic nearly two years. During that time he had much sickness, finally gave up business, and came back to Dummerston, where he died of consumption, March 11, 1867, aged 26 years.

Mrs. Hannah Mansfield, the mother of these soldiers, died Feb. 14, 1875,



W. H. Greenwood

aged 65 years. She was the youngest of a family of 11 children, eight sons and three daughters. Her father, Benjamin Lufkin, was one of the first settlers in the town of Rumford, Me., where she was born in 1809. Her brother Joseph, the eldest of the family, was a minister for nearly 60 years and preached his last sermon only a few Sabbaths before his death, which occurred in 1872 in the 86 year of his age. Two other brothers were also ministers.

COL. WILLIAM HENRY GREENWOOD.

During the last years of his life, the home of Col. Greenwood was in Dummerston. Here also was the birth-place of his wife, Eva Duncan Knight, dau. of Joel and Fannie (Duncan) Knight. Mrs. Knight was the dau. of Dr. Abel Duncan, second cousin of Judge Jason Duncan. Col. Greenwood purchased in 1873, the farm, which has been the homestead of the Joel Knight family for three generations, but his profession as a civil and mining engineer, called him from home nearly the whole time after the purchase was made. Nevertheless, he counted that it would afford him a place of rest from the hardships of his professional life whenever opportunity should favor; but rest came not as anticipated. The man who seemed to have a charmed life, escaping the bullets of the enemy on many hard-fought battle-fields of the late war for the Union, passing unharmed numerous attacks of Indians which he encountered during his surveys on the plains of the West in 1867-68 and 69, enduring hardships from cold and hunger which few men have ever experienced, was killed by a fatal shot from a gang of robbers and murderers in ambush, and the career of a busy life instantly terminated.

The sad event occurred in Aug. 1880, and in the spring of 1882, his remains were brought from Mexico to their final resting place in the cemetery at Dummerston.

William Greenwood, his great-grandfather, came from Sherborn, Mass., and settled in Dublin, N. H., in 1765. He was a carpenter by trade and was killed at the raising of a barn, June 28, 1782, aged 61. He married Abigail Death of Sherborn, who d. Oct. 1, 1814 aged 91.

Joshua Greenwood, grandfather of the Colonel, married Hannah Twitchell of Dublin, Aug. 22, 1779.

Asa, his father, was born in Dublin, July 1, 1797, married Dec. 31, 1821, Mrs. Lucy Evens, who died in Marlboro, N. H., Feb. 20, 1852. He married 2d, Mary Minot, and removed to Illinois in 1853; returning East in the summer of 1877, to visit friends, he died at the house of his son in Dummerston, July 16, 1877.

Col. Greenwood was born in Dublin, N. H. March, 27, 1832, and married Miss Knight, May 19, 1857. He was the youngest son of the family and spent his early years, for the most part in the public schools of Marlboro, N. H., where his parents removed in 1834. Mathematics were his favorite studies and came easily to him. It was his ambition in youth to become a thorough and accomplished engineer, and that object was fulfilled. He remained in Marlboro until 1850, when he entered Norwich University, (Vt.,) graduating in 1852. From a report of the Twelfth Reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland," we subjoin:

FROM THE VERMONT PHOENIX.

"In 1852, he went to Illinois and engaged in the survey of railroads till

the war of the rebellion broke out. He enlisted in the 51st Reg. Ill. Vols., Jan. 17, 1862, and was commissioned afterwards 1st Lieut. Co. H, of that regiment. His commission as captain of the same company is dated May 9, 1863. Soon after the battle of Stone River, Gen. Rosecrans selected Greenwood for a competent engineer to organize a topographical service, and he was directed to report to Gen. Stanley, at that time chief of cavalry for the Army of the Cumberland with whom he remained till the fall of 1865, when the 4th Corps of that division was mustered out in Texas. No officer served in the Army of the Cumberland who was present at and participated in more battles, actions, affairs, skirmishes, than Col. Greenwood. Always strong and well, though slender of form, he was always ready for duty, day and night. The great battles in which he was a most active participant embrace such names as Perryville, Stone River, Hoover's Gap, Chickamunga, Missionary Ridge, three months of Atlanta campaign, an almost continuous fight, including Peach Tree Creek, the assault on Kenesaw; finally, in the last great service of the 4th Corps, the action at Spring Hill, next day the battle of Franklin, and very soon the battle of Nashville, which ended the mission of the Army of the Cumberland, in the destruction of Hood's army. In only, 1864, when Gen. Stanley was appointed to the command of the 4th Corps, Greenwood was commissioned by the President, Lt. Col. and Inspector, to date July 28, 1864. In July, 1865, the 4th Corps landed in Texas, and was posted at Victoria, Lavacca, and San Antonio. Col. Greenwood was put in charge of the Gulf and San Antonio Railroad which had been completely destroyed, by the rebel general, John

Magruder. With the burned and bended railroad iron, and such timber as could be gathered out of the Guadalupe lowlands, he soon had the cars running to Victoria. Having finished his work in Texas, he returned to Vermont and soon afterwards went West, where he was employed upon the Kansas Pacific Railroad. He was appointed chief engineer of this road, and whilst holding this position, he made surveys on the 32d. and 35th parallels, through to San Francisco. During his service for the company, he constructed 150 miles of railroad in 100 working days and the last day laid ten and one-quarter miles in ten hours, a feat, perhaps, never equalled in railroad construction. In 1870, he made the first general report in favor of three feet narrow gauge rail roads, and was appointed general manager of construction of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad. Upon completion of the first division of this road, he was appointed General Superintendent, and remained till the road was finished to Canon City. He next went to Mexico in company with Gen. W. S. Rosecrans and Gen. W. J. Palmer with a view to constructing a national railroad in that country. Whilst engaged in this service, he visited England and the continent, in the interest of his road, but failing to get the concessions asked for from the Mexican government, he returned to New York and established himself as a civil engineer. In May, 1878, he took charge of the construction of the Pueblo and Arkansas Valley Railroad for the Atchison, Topeka and Santo Fe Company; and March, 1879, took charge of the Marion and McPerson Railroad. This is the last public work with which he was connected until he went to Mexico upon his last and fatal engagement. As an engineer, he

had few peers in the profession. No obstacle that nature had interposed, as it were, in frolicsome mood, in the canyons and mountains of the West, deterred this engineer of science, of skill, and daring, and railroad trains now run securely, where before the wild mountain sheep feared to climb. The skillful capitalists who built these wonderful railroads of Colorado, well appreciated the worth of Col. Greenwood, and when the Sullivan and Palmer Companies undertook the International and Inter-oceanic railroads from the city of Mexico to the Pacific coast, Greenwood was called, as he had been before, as the most reliable man to locate the work. Whilst so employed, he was murdered near Rio Hondo 18 miles from the city of Mexico, Aug. 29, 1880. He was on his way from Hondo to the city of Mexico, accompanied by Mr. Miller, an assistant engineer, and a servant, where, as was his custom, he expected to spend the Sabbath with his family. When within some 9 miles of the city, he stopped at a wayside inn for the purpose of taking refreshments. Here there were a number of men, who, seeing his horse, laid a plot by which they were to obtain possession of it. They accordingly rode ahead some distance, where they remained ambushed. Col. Greenwood upon arriving at a barranca, or ravine, separated from his companions and proceeded ahead of them at an increased pace, with the object of examining the locality. His companions saw him as he came from the barranca and descended upon the opposite side of the hill. They hastened in a gallop to join him, when, in a short time, they came upon his dead body lying in the road, perforated by two bullets, one through the breast and left hand, another through the right hand. A letter from P. H.

Morgan dated United States Legation, Mexico, Nov. 23, 1880, to Gen. D. S. Stanley, states that when Col. Greenwood approached where the robbers were in ambush, they rushed out upon him, hoping that the frightened horse would throw his rider, and in that way they might obtain possession of him, and, as in this, they failed, they to make sure of the horse murdered Col. Greenwood. His horse, carbine, and revolver were taken, but his watch, papers, and money were untouched. It is believed that the assassins were disturbed and only had time to make off with the articles mentioned. His body was brought to the capital and buried in the American Cemetery Sept. 1, 1880. The unfortunate occurrence created a sensation in the capital and the loss of Col. Greenwood was deeply felt. The funeral procession was attended by the whole of the Americans and Englishmen, Germans and Frenchmen and many of the representative Mexicans. Over 60 coaches formed the funeral cortege, and 150 persons followed in the sad procession. Before Mrs. Greenwood left on her return to this country she was presented with a memorial signed by forty leading Mexicans, residents of the City of Mexico. The memorial closes as follows: 'When you return to your lonely home, tell those who will come to mourn with you that if Mexico, as all the other nations of the earth, unfortunately has her criminals, she has also, honest hearts that repel them, and authorities to prosecute them; tell your friends that if there are vile men in our society, as there are in all human societies, there are also thousands of souls that worship the good and see a brother in every worthy man. And tell them, too, that amongst us not a single tear of the widow or the orphan

fails to find a friendly hand extended to wipe it away.'"

DECORATION DAY.

During the years that have passed since the close of the war in 1865, the graves of soldiers in this town have not been visited by any considerable number of persons at one time, except on one occasion, May 30, 1879; yet, we do not feel that the graves of the honored dead are neglected in our cemeteries. Marble tablets have been erected to their memory and flowers are yearly scattered upon the green hillocks raised over their remains by kindred friends and others who cherish their memory. Perhaps some grave, or graves may not receive the floral tribute yearly, but in the absence of cut flowers, the coldness and silence of the graves are relieved by the shades and blooming plants that adorn them. Nineteen soldiers of the late war, who were citizens of Dummerston lie buried in the cemeteries of this town. How long the memory of their names and deeds will last we cannot tell, but the Grand Army of the Republic of which they were a constituent part, made an honorable record which the world cannot forget. These are their names: Fred H. Rice, Daniel G. Ormsbee, Lieut. Paschal S. Laughton, Lieut. Harrison K. Bacon, Loyal Smith, Asahel E. Ellis, Charles L. Dodge, Frank L. Gibbs, William Bemis, Henry D. Everleth, Zenas Butterfield, Waitstill Pettee, Wm. L. G. Whitney, George S. Whitney, Marshal B. Holton, Edward C. Foster, Joseph C. Mansfield, William H. Mansfield and Charles W. Mansfield who died and was buried in Newbern, N. C., but a record of his death is on the gravestone of his brother Wm. H. Mansfield.

CHURCH HISTORY

CHAPTER V.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

The only church of this denomination was located on West Dummerston hill, about three miles from the valley of West River and one-fourth-mile from Marlboro boundary line. According to the best information obtained, the meeting-house was built about 1812. Mrs. Orrin L. Bennett, a resident in that part of the town, now living, came there in 1820 and the meeting-house was built some years before that time.

The society was small but the attendance at church was very good for many years.

The society near the closing years of its existence found it quite difficult to sustain public worship and keep the house in repair, and therefore it was left a few years unoccupied, and was pulled down in 1866. The timber was sold to Edwin and Fayette Miller.

ELDER WILLIAM HENRY HODGES

of Dover, appears to have been the first pastor of the society. He was their minister so early as 1823 and 24. Other ministers, remembered at the present day, are Elders Harris, House, John Prouty, Spencer, and Houghton.

THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

This society had stated preaching as early as 1833, and possibly before that date. A library of moral and religious books had been organized by this society sometime previous, but the time of organization is not stated, though books were drawn in 1833. Preaching for the society was supplied occasionally by different ministers.

The first resident minister was Rev. Freeman Loring. After him came Rev. J. Britton. The non-resident ministers,

who preached at stated times, were Rev. Charles Woodhouse, Rev. Aurin Bugbee and Rev. Otis Warren.

After the Union Church was built in 1842, this society settled Rev. Wm. N. Barber, that year, and his pastorate over them continued 5 years. The church was organized with about 25 members, Dec. 25, 1842, and Joel Knight was chosen deacon. That Christmas day was a notable time, it being not only the date of organizing the Universalist church, but the first time that Christmas was publicly observed in this town. After Mr. Barber's removal in 1847, the society languished, and no society of that denomination now exists in town.

THE UNION CHURCH.

The earliest record of this society reads as follows:

"We the subscribers hereby associate ourselves together for the purpose of building a Union Meeting house for religious worship, to be erected on the common near the east Meeting house in Dummerston for all religious denominations, to be used for religious purposes as long as a majority of said association shall direct, and each religious denomination shall have the use of said house in proportion to what interest they may own in said house."

The first meeting of said association shall be holden on the 16th day of March, 1842, and said Association to be known and called the Union Meeting house association."

At the first meeting, Mar. 16, 1842, Amasa Clark was chosen moderator, and Asa Knight, clerk. Roswell Sargeant, Stephen Dutton, Joel Knight and Wm. Bemis were chosen a committee to superintend the building of a meeting house and locate the same. Epa Cone, Stephen Dutton and Roswell Sargeant

were chosen to draft a plan of the building. The committee recommended a plan presented by Lewis Holton and Winslow Dutton, who made with the committee a contract to build the meeting-house for \$20 for each pew, or slip. Number of pews 38; cost \$760. The piazza in front cost \$81, additional.

The meeting house was finished according to contract in June and accepted by the committee, July 2, 1842, and the society voted to dedicate the house, July 1st, the same year. No record was made of the dedication on the record book. Samuel Knight made a present of a Bible to the society.

It does not appear on the record at what time Rev. William N. Barber, a Universalist minister from Alstead, N. H., became pastor of the society, but it was probably soon after the house was dedicated. He was pastor as late as 1846, at which time he was superintendent of schools. The annual meeting of the association was Aug. 28, 1846, as shown by the record. Mr. Barber probably removed from town the following year. Since that time the society has had no regular preacher and meetings were not long continued after that date.

In 1858 a meeting was called to see if the society would sell their meeting-house; but no sale of the building was made till 1872, when it was sold and removed to its present site. It was converted into a dwelling-house which is now, 1884, owned and occupied by Thomas N. Reed.

OUR COLLEGIATES.

So far as can be ascertained, the

following persons born in Dummerston have had the advantage of a collegiate course of education: Eli French, Ozro French, James Herrick, Ephriam Tenney, R. Dexter Miller, Sylvanus Baker Roel, Norman Miller, Isaac Knapp, Charles Miller, William Boyden, Dana Miller and Charles M. Knight. Ansel Irwin Miller graduated at Williams College 1881. William Dana Miller graduated in the class of 1882.

Laura Belle Haven graduated at Smith College, Northampton, Mass., in June 1881.

BRIEFS AND CORRIGENDA.

On page 148 add to the family of Gardner Knapp, Fanny M., b. Feb. 10, 1830, married 1st, Elisha W. Field, 2d, Morris E. Laughton.

THE LAUGHTON FAMILY.

[*Continued from page 61.*]

Ephraim Laughton married Lovicy Knapp, July 25, 1813. Children: Eveline; Rosanna; Morris E.; Lestina; Warren; Francis; Mary.

Thomas Laughton, married Rosanna Knapp, Jan. 31, 1819. Children: Chas. J.; Aurilla; I. Agostine; Catherine; Sarah; Diantha; William; Paschal; Fred H. Mrs. Laughton is living (1884), in her 89th year.

Jacob Laughton m. Lydia Bosworth about 1824. Children: Maria, married Leavitt Sargeant; Ellen, married Ozro Miller; Ransom; Austin, m. Fausta M. Wheeler.

ASA LAUGHTON.

Asa Laughton m. Lucy Dutton,

Dec. 24, 1818. He was twice married and by the first marriage had a family of nine children that lived to adult age. He died in March, 1883, aged 87, having outlived all his large family. No family record could be found after his death, but the dates of his children's birth have been ascertained as nearly as can be from reliable sources and are given in parentheses. Children: George H. (1819); Lucy L. (1821); Asa E. (1823); Charles D. (1826); Mary T. (1828); Sarah J. (1831); John W. (1833); Martha M. (1836); Ellen (1840).

JOHN MILLER.

[*Continued from page 122.*]

John Miller m. Polly Davenport, Apr. 1, 1781. Children: Lewis, b. Nov. 19, 1782, m. Jerusha Farr; James m. Sarah Warner; Levi; Sally, b. Oct. 17, 1788, m. Cromwell Joy; Polly, b. Mar. 15, 1792, m. Waterman Joy; Rosanna, see page 145; Susan, see page 144; John B., b. Nov. 12, 1798, m. Phila Knight, Sept. 12, 1821. Children: James; Phila N.; Rose M.; Ellen J.; Henry C. d. 1833; Mary M.; John; Jane; H. Harry; Delia A. John B. died Mar. 13, 1876, aged 76. His widow is living (1884) in her 85th year. She has had 34 grand children of whom 29 are living. Her great-grand children are 12 in number. A large number of friends and relatives attended the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Sept. 12, 1871. Royal, son of Marshal Miller, page 97, had children: Norman; Catherine; Seneca and Sarah; Lorenzo; Elizabeth; Ransom; Cyrus; Webster; Caroline.

Catherine, daughter of Charles Davenport, who married Benjamin Alvord, died in 1856.

Asa French married Mercy Rice.

Dolly Rice was born 1790. Simeon Rice, 1802.

Candace Norcross was born 1797.

Lieut. John Wyman, not Wymen, helped tip the tea into Boston harbor.

Josiah Dodge, the pensioner, died Feb. 9, 1815.

Rev. Josiah Merrill settled at Wiscasset, Me., in 1857.

Rev. Henry Marden returned to Marash, Turkey, in 1878.

The parsonage buildings were on the east side of the common, except the house of Rev. Joseph Farrar.

REPRESENTATIVES

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Leonard Spaulding, Mar. 12, 1778, 1781, '84, '86, '87.

Thomas Amsben, Mar. 12, 1778.

Jonathan Knight, October, 1778, '79, '80, '83.

Alexander Kathan, 1782, '83.

Hosea Miller, 1785.

William Sargeant, 1788.

Thomas Clark, 1789, '90.

Jason Duncan, 1791, '92, '93, '98, '99, 1806, '7, '8, '9, '10, '11.

Daniel Taylor, 1794, '95, '96, '97, 1801.

Jonas Walker 1800.

Samuel Porter, 1802, '3, '4, '5

Jonathan Huntley, 1812, '13, '14, '15, '16, '17, '22, '23.

Thomas Boyden, 1818 to 1822.

Marshall Miller, 1824, '25.

Josiah Taft, 1826, '27.

Joseph Duncan, 1828, '29, '36, '37.

Asa Knight, 1830, '31, '34, '35.

Enos Leonard, 1832, '33.

Clark Rice, 1838.

Samuel French, 1830, '40, '41.

Reuben Smead, 1842, '43.

None in 1844 and in 1845.

Wm. O. Miller, 1846, '47.

Winslow Dutton, 1848, '49.

George R. Miller, 1850.

Asa Dutton, 1851.

Not represented in 1852, '53.

Alonzo Dutton, 1854.

Not represented in 1855.

Asa Lawton, 1856, '57.

Not represented in 1858, '59.

Simeon Reed, 1860, '61.

Joseph Miller, 1862, '63.

Leroy Wilder, 1864.

George W. Walker, 1865, '66.

John K. Leonard, 1867, '68.

Stephen L. Dutton, 1869, '70, '72, '80.

Samuel N. Bemis, 1874.

Thomas N. Reed, 1876.

Horace R. Stoddard, 1878.

TOWN REPRESENTATIVES SINCE 1878.

Stephen L. Dutton, 1880.

Lewis H. Lynde, 1882.

S. W. Estey, 1884.

J. C. Newton, 1886.

Adin F. Miller, 1888.

J. Arms Miller, 1890.

Joseph Miller is town clerk for 1890, and has served since 1849, or nearly 42 years.

NOTES AND BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCHES.

The incident about the Spaulding family, page 27, was done by the advice of a physician. The sick daughter was Anna Spaulding. She recovered and became the wife of Samuel Laughton.

Nathan Cook, page 36, married Levinah Parmeter. Children: Pol-

ly, b. Jan. 27, 1789; Caty, b. Aug. 20, 1791. His wife died Apr. 8, 1792, aged 38. He married, 2d, Susanna Davenport, Oct. 6, 1805.

Sylvanus Ballad, page 38, built the west room of the old house, not the one now standing, which was built in 1852 by John Bradley Bemis.

Col. Wm. Boyden and Thomas Boyden, page 40, were cousins and not brothers as stated.

HILDRETH FAMILY.

Jesse Hildreth lived near the ferry in 1783, then known as Hildreth's ferry. His parents were Joseph and Lydia Hildreth, page 51, who lived on what is called the Morris Lawton place, half a mile west from the ferry. They were residents of the town before 1772, when Mr. Hildreth was one of the committee to locate the first burial ground and forward the building of the first meeting house. He settled near Putney West Hill, on land since owned by Wm. Wheeler and once the home of Lient. Spaulding. He was born in 1724 and was son of Joseph Hildreth, from Petersham, Mass. He died July 4, 1796, aged 72. Lydia, his wife, died May 26, 1799, aged 68. Their children were Joseph, Anna, D. Stephens, Sally, Ezekiel, Jesse, Wilson, Lucy, Polly. Joseph m. Submit ——— about 1775. He died May 22, 1812, aged 64, and his wife died Aug. 6, 1829, aged 72. They had 16 children—one boy and 15 girls. Hannah, the eldest, married James Johnson in 1792; Phoebe married Alpheus Higgins in 1797; Joseph married Abigail Bemis. No record of the other children. Joseph and Abigail's children were: Joseph, John, and George who married Mary Clark.

Jesse Hildreth married Lucy Severy, Sept. 10, 1787, and his brother Wilson married Lucy Hudson, Sept. 28, 1790. His sister Lucy married Caleb Higgins in 1796, and after her

death in 1797 he married her sister Polly the following year.

Lt. Daniel Gates, page 56, died at the house of James Piper in Oakham, Mass.

BEGINNING OF THE REVOLUTION.

The first meeting to organize resistance to the King's authority, took place on the 29th of October, 1774, when a majority of the inhabitants of Dummerston met near the house of Charles Davenport on the "green." The first shot of the Revolution, "heard around the world," was fired April 19, 1775, at Lexington. The blood of William French and Daniel Houghton was shed at Westminster, Mar. 13, 1775; but organized and effective defiance was not anywhere used previous to the release of Lient. Spaulding who was committed to the common goal Oct. 28, 1774.

SAMUEL PORTER, ESQ.

The name of Samuel Porter should appear on page 209 among the county officers, as chief judge of the County Court. His ancestors are in the following line: John Porter (b. 1596); Joseph (b. 1638); Dea. Wiliam (b. 1674); Jabez (b. 1723) was a graduate of Harvard in 1743. Samuel, son of Jabez, was born April 10, 1763 and became a resident of Dummerston about 1794. He prepared for college at his father's Latin school in Braintree, Mass., and graduated from Dartmouth in 1790. He studied law with Stephen R. Bradley of Westminster, Vt., and was admitted to the practice of law in Windham county, Aug. 7, 1797; was commissioned captain of the 1st Co. 1st Reg. 1st Division of militia of this State, June 1, 1802; was elected chief judge of Windham County court for 1803-4-5; was judge of Probate for 1804-5. All his eight children were born in Dummerston,

except the oldest, who was born in Townshend, Vt. Samuel W. m. Fanny, dau. of Hon. Mark and Ann (Ruggles) Richards of Westminster; Henry L. m. 1st, Betsey, dau. of Martin and Rebecca (Jacobs) Miller, 2d, Ann, dau. of Vespasian and Nabby Miller; Frederick A. m. Hannah, dau. of Dea. Thaddeus Thayer of Dummerston; Sophia C. m. Hon. Marshall Miller; George W. Lucretia H. Budurtha of Ware, Mass.; Serena S. m. Philip Goss of Amherst, Mass.; Amelia P. m. David Goss, a brother of Philip; Chas. E. m. Lydia Ann Emerson of Newburyport, Mass.

JUDGE JASON DUNCAN.

His ancestors prior to John Duncan, page 93, were as follows: John, son of Samuel Duncan of Newbury, Mass. He was granted land in Billerica, Mass., 1670, and was married Feb. 23, 1674-5, to Joanna, dau. of Henry Jefts. He died of small pox, Dec. 19, 1690, and his widow, Joanna Duncan, married Benjamin Dutton, and on Aug. 1, 1692, was killed with two of her children by the Indians. At the time she was killed, her age was 36, her daughter, Mary, 16, and son, Benoni, less than two years.

The children of John and Joanna Duncan were: Mary, b. Mar. 25, 1676, killed by the Indians in 1692; John, jr., b. Oct. 28, 1678; Johanna, b. Apr. 9, 1681; Hannah, b. Nov. 21, 1683; Samuel, b. Jan. 4, 1686; Deliverance, b. Aug. 21, 1688; Benoni, b. Feb. 1, 1690-1, killed by the Indians in 1692. John, jr., (b. 1678) m. June 16, 1701, Sarah Dutton. His son Simeon was born in Worcester Mass. in 1725 and married Aug. 22, 1743, Bridget Richardson of Billerica, Mass. Their children were, Jonah, b. Jan. 13,

1744, died Aug. 3, 1773; Samuel, b. Jan. 9, 1747, d. July 28, 1820; Jason, b. Jan. 10, 1750, d. Dec. 15, 1839, Rebekah, b. Apr. 23, 1753, d. 1795; Simeon, b. Oct. 23, 1755, d. 1836; Joanna, b. Feb. 8, 1758, d. Mar. 29, 1832; Persis, b. Nov. 8, 1760; Sarah, b. Oct. 4, 1763; Azubah, b. May 20, 1766.

Jason (b. 1750) married Oct. 16, 1775, Sarah Gates of Rutland, Mass. Their children were, Joseph; Jonas m. Feb. 27, 1799, Clarissa Howe; Jason m. 1st, Lucy, sister of Dr. Abel Duncan; 2d, Beulah Duncan, a sister of Zurvilla who m. Levi Goddard; Priscilla m. Oct. 14, 1804, Ephraim French; Samuel m. Anna Sargeant; Tyler m. Polly Bentley; Sarah m. Elias Hadley. Jonas died, and Clarissa, his widow, m. Feb. 7, 1816, Elias Wilder of Ellisburgh, N. Y.

Samuel Duncan (b. 1747) m. 1st, Betsey Stevens, and their children were: Lucretia, b. in Worcester, Mass., Aug. 3, 1773, m. Dec. 2, 1802, Noah Hill of Stratton, Vt.; Jonas, b. Sept. 6, 1775, in Worcester. Samuel m. 2d, in 1780, Patience, dau. of Stephen Choate. Children: Betsey, b. in Guilford, Vt., m. Oct. 14, 1800, James Clark of Dummerston; Simeon, b. in Dummerston, July 26, 1782; Arathusa m. Aug. 3, 1806, Barnard Salisbury of Dummerston; Fanny m. 1810, James Salisbury, jr., of Guilford; Azubah m. Nathan Salisbury; Electa m. Jan. 20, 1814, Anson Maltby of Richland, N. Y.; Samuel m. Betsey Marsh; Rebecca, unmarried; Nancy.

BRIEF.

Miranda, dau. of Joseph Duncan, esq., page 93, m. about 1816 Benjamin Hadley.

Simeon, the father of Judge Jason, died Jan. 19, 1781. Bridget, his wife, died Oct. 4, 1807. Samuel, (b. 1747) died in Townshend, Vt.; Patience, his wife, d. Nov. 9, 1825, in Dummerston.

Jason Duncan came to this town soon after his marriage in the fall of

1775. His father was a farmer and he followed the same occupation, learning in addition the cooper's trade. He taught school in Dummerston and was known as a strict disciplinarian. Whether he or Chas. Davenport was the first school teacher in town, page 92, must be decided in favor of Davenport, for the reason that Mr. Davenport was an inhabitant of the town ten years before Mr. Duncan.

He was a Revolutionary soldier and enlisted in 1777 in the war against Great Britain; was with a detachment of the American army at Manchester, Vt.; became lieutenant; was in the campaign against General Burgoyne; was with the army at Bennington till within a few days of the battle when he was sent home on account of sickness.

DELEGATES

TO THE COUNTY CONGRESS,

AND

COMMITTEE OF INSPECTION.

From a paper read before the Vermont Historical Society at Montpelier, Oct. 15, 1878, we obtain the information that Lieut. Leonard Spaulding was representative from this town to the first General Assembly which met at Windsor, Mar. 19, 1778.

The first legislature resulted from the constitution of July, 1777; and the constitution was the result of the general conventions, to which, from 1771 until 1777, the care of the most important interests of the people had been committed.

The first record of delegates from this town was in 1774, Nov. 28, when Solomon Harvey, Ebenezer Haven and Hosea Miller were chosen "to set as delegates in the County Congress at Westminster on the 30th inst." Jan. 3, 1775, Solomon Harvey, Jonathan Knight, William Boyden, Enoch Cook, Leonard

Spaulding, Josiah Boyden and Ebenezer Haven were chosen as a committee of inspection or safety to inspect the conduct of the inhabitants agreeable to an order of the Rt. Hon. Continental Congress. Feb. 3, and May 22, 1776, Enoch Cook, Richard Kelly at the former date, Enoch Cook and Thomas Clark at the latter date, were chosen delegates to "set" at Westminster.

John Hooker was chosen delegate, Nov. 28, 1775, also again chosen with Josiah Boyden, Dec. 21, 1775. Dea. Jonathan Cole of Westmoreland, N. H., was chosen Feb. 26, 1776, to meet with the county committee to meet at John Sargent's in Brattleboro, to draw up a remonstrance to send to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia, concerning the bloody massacre on the 13th of March last. June 8, 1776, Joseph Hildreth and Leonard Spaulding were chosen delegates to "set" at Westminster, and on Aug. 15, 1776, the same persons were chosen to "set" at Dorset. They were instructed by a committee chosen for that purpose to appear at Dorset, Sept. 25th, 1776, and what course to follow in the convention.

Hon. E. P. Walton says in an address given before the Vt. His. Soc., that on "Mar. 26, 1778, Doct. Thomas Amsden was appointed on a committee with two known members, to copy acts of the legislature for the information of the people. Thomas Amsden rendered an account for that service, dated at Dummerston, which was allowed by the governor to 'Doct. Amsden.' Dummerston was probably entitled to two members in March, 1778, and had but one in Deming's list."

MEMBERS OF THE

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Jason Duncan, 1791; Alexander Kathan, 1793; Jonathan Huntley, 1814 '18, '28; Marshall Miller, 1822; Samuel Knight, 1836; John Clark, 1843; Asa Dutton, 1850.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

The following persons from Dummerston have served in County offices:

ASSISTANT JUDGES: Jason Duncan, in 1801, '02, '06, '08; Thomas Miller in 1847.

JUDGES OF PROBATE: Dana Miller, 1823; Marshall Miller, 1831, '32, '40, '41, '42; Asa Knight, 1834, '35, '36.

CLERK OF THE COUNTY COURT, Marshall Miller, 1841, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48, '49, '50.

THE FIRST TOWN OFFICERS.

chosen at the organization of the town, were: Joseph Hildreth, moderator; Enoch Cook, town clerk; Ebenezer Haven, supervisor; Alexander Kathan and Benjamin Jones assessors; Rufus Sargeant and Cyrus Houghton collectors; Joseph Hildreth, Benjamin Jones and Charles Davenport, surveyors of highways; Isaac Miller, Samuel Wiswell and Cyrus Houghton commissioners to lay out highways; Shepard Gates and Barzillai Rice, fence-viewers; Rufus Sargeant, Barzillai Rice, Ebenezer Haven and Daniel Kathan constables; Alexander Kathan and William Boyden overseers of the poor.

TOWN CLERKS.

The settlers' first meeting was March 4, 1771, at which time Enoch Cook was chosen "settlers' clerk." The town was organized May 19, 1772, and he was chosen at that time, "Town clerk" and remained in office till May 18, 1773, when Solomon Harvey was chosen as his successor. He resigned in April 1775, and on May 16th, the same year, Jonathan Knight was chosen in his place, and was clerk till 1780. Jason Duncan, from 1780 to 1804, and from 1807 to 1812, in all 29 years. Samuel Porter, from 1804 to 1807; Joseph

Duncan, son of the former town clerk, "Judge Duncan," served from 1812 to 1849, 37 years; Joseph Miller, from 1849, and is still in office, 1879.

POPULATION.

There were 19 heads of families in 1761, and a population of about 75. The number of white males under 16, in 1771, was 54; above 16 and under 60 years, 54; 60 and upwards 3; Females under 16 years, 37; above 16 years, 40; black males, 1; total population in 1771 was 189; heads of families, 44. The population in 1791, was 1501; in 1800, 1692; in 1810, 1704; in 1820, 1658; in 1830, 1592; in 1840, 1263; in 1850, 1645; in 1860, 1022; 1870, 916. The rank in population of the towns in Windham County in 1791, makes this town fifth in number. In 1850, the rank was three. The value of ratable property in 1781 was \$2970; in 1791, \$4978.

OUR CEMETERIES.

These little landscapes of the dead in Dummerston are six in number, three in the west part and three in the east part of the town. All of them are simply old-fashioned grave-yards.—There is very little about them like what we see in the village cemeteries of large places. They are not so neat and beautiful as many would like to have them, and yet when the visitor calls there, it will be seen that evergreen trees and shrubbery shade the graves of departed generations, that the grass is left to grow green, then to wither and die on these hillocks, that the leaves fall just as autumn scatters them and lie close-folded over the uplifted turf; and he will not fail to notice that a sacredness is present in the still air—present in the sod as his foot gently touches it, that is in holy unison with death and the grave. The

whispers of watching angels are these for the seal of God's Acre is not overlaid by the devices of man's hand.

The settlers at their first meeting in 1771, not only chose a committee to select a spot for the meeting-house, but chose "Daniel Kathan, Charles Davenport and Joseph Hildreth to look out a burying place." A spot on the common south of the meeting-house was selected for that purpose.

In 1792, the town voted to "remove the burying-ground, and a new lot was selected on the land of Hosea Miller. Daniel Gates, Seth Hudson and Col. Wm. Boyden were chosen a committee to receive subscriptions for fencing the new lot, superintending the building of the fence and to contract with Hosea Miller for the land. They were not successful in obtaining subscriptions; and the town voted Dec. 10, 1793, to raise the money, \$105, "for fencing the new burying ground. The remains of the dead in the old lot were probably moved to the new ground that year.

We are not certain when the other burial-lots were located. The first person, buried in the grave-yard east of the Hollow, was a negro, and said to be buried on the brow of the hill on the east side. At the time the yard was fenced, the wall was laid over the foot of the grave.

The oldest gravestone in that yard is one erected:

"In memory of Sally daughter of Tilotson Miller and Mrs. Hannah his wife, died Sept. 25, 1785, aged 3 years."

In the graveyard near the Centre, the oldest gravestone has the following inscription:

Mary daughter of David and Mary Laughton, died Oct. 10, 1782, aged 8 mos. 6 days. These at the cost of Mrs. Margaret Spaulding.

Mrs. Spaulding was the mother of Mrs. Mary Laughton and grandmother of the child.

The first white marble grave-stone erected in this yard, is that of Mrs. Hannah Knowles who died Mar. 9, 1805, aged 59, "Erected by John Knowles as a tribute of respect to a kind mother. This memorial was erected by her son."

CAPT. EZEKIEL WILSON

Was the ancestor of the Wilson families that settled in Dummerston. He was one of the first settlers on Putney West Hill, but living very near to Dummerston line, was much associated with the affairs in the west part of this town in early times. When the Baptist church was organized in West Dummerston, 1783, he was one of the original members. He was born in Rehoboth, Mass., and settled on Putney West Hill probably about 1780. In early life, he was a sailor on board of whaling vessels, mostly in northern seas. During the Revolutionary war, he enlisted in the expedition to Montreal and Quebec under General Montgomery in December 1775, and suffered extreme hardship from cold and hunger, being at one time without food for three days. He was a volunteer soldier in the battle of Bennington and fought with distinction. He joined in the raid under Eathan Allen against the "Yorkers" in Guilford. His title of captain came from the circumstance of his being chosen commander of a militia company in Putney. Captain Wilson was a man of strong mind and had a good faculty for settling neighborhood troubles without recourse to law. He died in 1830, and must have been 85 or more years of age. His wife was Sarah Turner, of Rehoboth, Mass. They were married

about 1766 or '67. Children: Hannah, m. Luther Butler, Aug. 25, 1790;

Fairing, b. 1770, married 1st, Molly (Polly) Manley, and by this marriage had Abel, Rufus, Hannah, who married Gideon Cudworth, Thomas, 2d, Rachel Joy, who died Jan. 1861, aged 82; and had two more children—Sanford W. and Adaline who m. Levi M. Walker;

Abel, b. 1772, m. Betsey Taft.

Reuben, b. 1774, m. Mercy Manley. Children: Sally, Mercy, Mary, Lucy, Seneca R. Chloe, James M., Marshall R., and Abram B.

Joseph, born 1777, m. Abigail Cudworth; children: Gideon H., Abigail, Shepard S., Sarah C., George F., and Elihu M.

Abram, the schoolmaster and quaker, b. 1780, went to New York state.

Sally, m. a minister by the name of Smith and removed to Sherbrooke in Canada.

Betsey, m. Benj. Campbell, father of E. B. Campbell, Esq., of Brattleboro.

Wheaton, b. 1788, m. 1st, Rachel Taft, 2d, Sally Taft, Mar. 5, 1818, a sister of the first wife.

Chloe m. John Turner.

Fairing Wilson and his brothers, Reuben, Joseph and Wheaton, settled in Dummerston. Fairing died in 1842, aged 72. Reuben removed in 1835 with his family to Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., where he died in 1863, aged about 90. His daughter, Lucy, married Chas. Black, and Chloe married Zenas Butterfield, brother of Hon. E. T. Butterfield, of Wilmington.

Abram married his wife, Abigail, in Rochester, N. Y., and had two children, Isaac and Sarah. He died in 1866, aged 86.

Joseph Wilson died in 1864, aged 87. His son, Gideon H., m. Lydia, dau. of Dea. Jesse and Betsey (French) Manley and removed to Weston, New York.

Abigail Wilson, m. John Manley. Sarah C. m. John Witney.

Abel and Betsey Wilson's children were: Angelina, John, Ezekiel, Waitstill, Harriet, Mary, George, Abel, Sarah, Daniel and Sophia.

Wheaton Wilson's children by the 1st marriage were: Albert and Wheaton; by the 2d, Laura J., Mary, Maria F., Alonzo, Emily, Sophia, Caroline L., John, William Walter and Wallace W.

MANSFIELD FAMILY.

Andrew Mansfield, with his wife Elizabeth, dau. of Rev. Wm. Walton, came to America from Exeter, in Devonshire, England, and was in Boston in 1636 and Lynn in 1639. John, probably a brother of Andrew, came in the ship Susan and Ellen from London in 1635, aged 34, and was freeman in 1643. Robert Mansfield, who died in Lynn, Dec. 16, 1666, was, doubtless, the father of Andrew and John. He came to Lynn about a year after his sons settled in that town. Andrew's children, order uncertain, were John, Joseph, Elizabeth, Andrew, Robert, who died young, and Samuel, all born in England. Andrew, son of Andrew, was born in 1630, was town clerk in Lynn several years and a prominent man in town affairs. He married, 1st, Bethiah —; 2d Mrs. Mary Neale, widow of John Neale and daughter of Francis Lawes; 3d, Mrs. Elizabeth Conant. Joseph, son of Andrew, had wife Eliza and had son Joseph, born Mar. 20, 1661, and may have had other children. His wife died in 1662, and his son married, Apr. 1, 1768, Eliza, daughter of Isaac Williams of Salem, and had Eliza, Joseph and Sarah. Samuel, son of Andrew, married Mar. 3, 1674, Sarah Barsbaw, and had Andrew, Sarah and Bethiah. Andrew, born in 1630, had by the first marriage, Andrew, Samuel, Hannah, Bethiah, Mary, Lydia, Deborah, Daniel and Rebecca. Daniel was born June 9, 1669; married, 1st, Hannah —; 2d, Mrs. Margaret Burrill; had children Samuel, Dan-

iel, Andrew, Bethiah, and Hannah. He was a deacon of Lynn church. His son Andrew has born Apr. 24, 1692, married Dec. 13, 1712, Sarah Breed and lived in Lynnfield. He was killed, Aug. 28, 1730, by a stone falling on him in a well. He had children, Andrew and Daniel. Daniel was born Nov. 24, 1717, married, 1st, Lydia Newhall, who died May 18, 1776; 2d, Ruth ——. He was a farmer and a deacon of Lynnfield church, and died in Lynnfield, Apr. 2, 1797. He had children, Lydia, b. Sept. 16, 1739, m. Allen Breed and resided in New Ipswich, N. H.; Daniel, b. Dec. 27, 1741, m. Nov. 5, 1765, Lydia Norwood; Ezra, b. June 11, 1745, m. Feb. 21, 1769, Rebecca, dau. of Samuel Kinney; Elijah, b. June 22, 1747, m. in Chelmsford, Mass., May 18, 1769, died May 18, 1778; William, b. May 20, 1749, m. Aug. 31, 1790, Betty Townsend; Love, b. Apr. 25, 1751, m. in Lynn, Jan. 15, 1767, Ezekiel Newhall, and she died May 12, 1775; Susannah, b. Apr. 28, 1753, m. a Walton; Levi, b. Mar. 31, 1755, m. Jan. 29, 1781; Andrew, b. Sept. 21, 1757, m. Jane Breed, who died July 25, 1778; Jacob; and Sarah. This brings the record on pages 211 and 212 down to Dea. Ezra Mansfield.

THE HISTORIAN'S BIOGRAPHY.

For which ourselves and others asked.
—Ed.

D. L. Mansfield, was born in Salisbury, N. H., Sept. 17, 1837, and is the eldest and only one living of six children, sons of Jesse J. and Hannah (Lufkin) Mansfield, viz: David L., Joseph C., William H., Charles W. 2d, and Hollis C. Three were soldiers in the late war for the Union. The youngest died of fever at the age of 20. His mother died Feb. 14, 1875, aged 65. His father is still living and receives a pension from the U. S. government.

His grand-parents were Aaron and

Betsey (Jaquith) Mansfield, married, in Alstead, N. H., in 1805, and whose children were: Aaron, Jesse J., Hollis, Emery, Keziah B., and Lewis H.

The great-grand-parents were: Deacon Ezra and Rebecca (Kenney) Mansfield, married in New Ipswich, N. H., Feb. 21, 1769, whose children were: Ezra, jr., Rebecca, Azuba, Aaron, Elijah, Barach and Asa.

Deacon Ezra Mansfield was a resident of Lynn, Mass., in 1766, where two of his brothers, Daniel and William, and a sister Lydia, were married. He died in Alstead, N. H., Feb. 5, 1838, aged 92 years.

The subject of this sketch had few advantages for schooling until after fourteen years of age. Beginning in 1852, he worked on a farm during the greater portion of each year and attended school for three winters in the village of Walpole, N. H., where he had the advantages of a high school. Six terms of school under the instruction of Prof. L. F. Ward at Westminster, two at Papermill Village, N. H., and one at Power's Institute, Bernardston, Mass., concluded his academical course of study. Money enough was saved from his wages to meet all the expenses of his education and also pay a considerable sum to his parents for time purchased before he was of age. The misfortune of ill health, caused by rheumatism, changed his course of life at the age of 22 years. Instead of being a farmer, as anticipated, he engaged in school teaching, which, thus far in life, has been his principal occupation.

In 1861 he became a resident of Dummerston. March 11, 1873, he married Clarissa Amy, dau. of Benjamin and Clarissa (Farr) Estabrook. Beginning in 1857, he taught district schools four successive winters in Walpole, N. H., where he was a resident from 1852 till he removed to Dummerston. Since that time he has been connected with the schools of this town, 21 years as teacher, and 15 years as town superintendent.

DUTTON.

John¹ Dutton came to this country from England, probably, with Governor Winthrop, in 1630. Thomas² son of John¹ was born in England, in 1621; came to America with his father. Thomas³, son of Thomas², born Sept. 14, 1648, was a resident of Billerica, Mass., where John⁴, son of Thomas³, was probably born about 1670. Samuel⁵, son of John⁴, b. about 1691, married about 1713, Hannah Hill. Samuel⁶ (Samuel⁵), born about 1718, married Aug. 19, 1740. Martha Lane. Samuel⁷ (Samuel⁶), born July 11, 1743, married about 1768, Rebecca French, sister of Wm. French, killed in the Westminster massacre, March 13, 1775. See page 41.

ASA AND POLLY (TARBEL) DUTTON.

For children's births see page 41. They married as follows: Polly married Dec. 27, 1807, Shepard Gates; Patty married Abraham, son of Rev. Abraham Wood, of Chesterfield, N. H., and brother of Alphonzo Wood, the botanist; Susan married, Mar. 6, 1828, Joel Gates; Asa married, 1819, Mary Day; Sibyl died in 1808; Sally married Jonathan Thayer; Lucy married, Dec. 4, 1818, Asa Lawton; Stephen married Electa Sargeant.

Capt. Timothy Lull came to Dummerston in 1763 from Ipswich, Mass. His wife died and was buried in this town. He afterwards removed to Hartland, Vt.

SAMUEL WISWELL.

The census of Dummerston, taken Apr. 17, 1771, contains the name of Samuel Wiswell, page 37, and no trace of him could be found up to 1884, when the history of this town was first published. Since then we learned that he removed to Townshend, Vt. He was known as Ensign Samuel Wiswell, and his sister Mary married Lieut. Asa Austin. They made the first settlement on a farm

in Townshend, now owned by Riley H. Austin and A. A. Nason.

FRENCH FAMILY.

Nathaniel French, page 42, descended from William,⁶ John,⁵ William,⁴ born in Halstead, Essex Co., England, Mar. 13, 1603; Thomas,³ Thomas,² Thomas.¹ The name of French has been traced back to its origin in 910, and is of Norman descent.

Joanna French, page 43, who died Sept. 9, 1800, aged 72, was the second wife of Nathaniel French. Her maiden name was Kingsley and she was born Sept. 3, 1729. Her first husband was David Stoddard. See page 186.

Asa French, page 42, m. Mercy Rice. He was born Jan. 31, 1760, d. Oct. 16, 1839. She was born Aug. 14, 1760, d. June 20, 1847. Their children were Jesse, b. Nov. 12, 1783; Asa, jr.; Stephen, b. June 27, 1788, m. Polly Pierce, born Jan. 1, 1790, and is now living in her 102d year; Jonathan, b. Jan. 19, 1791; Mercy; Lyman; Asa 2d; Betsey; Chester.

Ephraim French, page 43, d. Dec. 3, 1848. Priscilla, his wife, b. Feb. 1, 1785, d. Oct. 31, 1844. Their children, born in Dummerston, were Nelson, b. Feb. 16, 1806, m. Mary Kendall; Louisa m. Luke Norcross; Charles m. Eliza Wilder; Sally D. m. Sheldon G. Handrick; Mary; Alvan m. Caroline A. Clark; Horace m. Lucy Hall; Lucy Priscilla m. Cephus Dwight Corse; Ephraim S. died young.

WARNING PERSONS OUT OF TOWN.

The practice began in the spring of 1807. Among the prominent families warned out of town in the

course of a few years, were Rutherford Hayes, father of Ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes, Oct. 14, 1811; Sardis Birchard, Aug. 31, 1815; Austin Birchard, Aug. 9, 1817, both men rich uncles of the Ex-President; also John Noyes who married Polly Hayes, a sister of Rutherford Hayes, was warned out, Aug. 9, 1817.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS NORTH FROM
THE COMMON IN LOTS NOS. 65 AND
84.

Lieut. Daniel Gates purchased lot No. 65, Dec. 26, 1774, for \$77. At that time he was 23 years of age. How soon he made a clearing and built a house is not known. He was in the Revolutionary war and was an officer under Gen. Horatio Gates at the battle of Saratoga in 1777, when Gen. Burgoyne surrendered his army of 8000 British soldiers to the victorious American general. Lieut. Gates built at first a one-story house on his new land and encouraged others to build near his residence by selling them house lots on his farm. May 19, 1788, he sold Silas Fairchild, joiner and cabinet maker, $\frac{3}{4}$ acre of land for \$24, on which he built a house that is now, with several acres of adjoining land, the property of Rev. M. H. Wells. Fairchild built a house costing \$113, and sold his place Dec. 6, 1789 to Capt. John Metcalf for \$137. The captain probably fitted up the house for his approaching marriage. Mar. 9, 1791, he married Sally Taylor of Hinsdale, N. H. He bought of Dea. Simeon Colby a store standing on the north side of the common and in the southwest corner of land now belonging to the Benjamin Estabrook place. Dec. 19, 1791, he sold his homestead and store to Col. Wm. Moore of Greenfield, Mass., for \$567. He probably disposed of his real estate on account of ill health, as his death occurred in about two months from the time of the sale. A large slate stone marks the place of his burial in the cemetery east of the

common. A portion of the stone has been broken into fragments, but the following epitaph on the tombstone has been made out after careful study:

Memento Mori.

Sacred to the Memory of Mr. John Metcalf, Capt. of a Company of light horsemen, in the Militia of this State; whom he served with Reputation; and who honored his Remains by burying them under Arms.

Death, the King of Terrors,
After a long Conflict,
Dismounted and triumphed over
This brave Captain of Dragoons:
Who, in the 29th Year of his age,
Much lamented by his friends,
Fell a victim to this last enemy,
Feb. 13, 1792.

Col. Moore sold the homestead, which he bought of Capt. Metcalf to Samuel Porter, Esq., April 5, 1797. In June, 1791, Mr. Gates sold $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of land just south of his house to Cotton Skinner, a shoemaker, for \$27, on which he erected a small house, and on Nov. 12, 1792, sold out to Nathan Cook for \$200. Mr. Cook was a son of Enoch Cook, sen., and married Levina Parmeter of Newfane. He sold to Seth Kellogg, a cabinet maker, from South Hadley, Mass., of whom Samuel Porter purchased the place. The building at one time was used for a store by Mr. Gates a few years before his death in 1807. Nathan Cook lived before 1792 in a house near the top of Prospect hill west of Gates' farm in lot No. 83. It was sold by him to Jonathan Barrus, a bricklayer, who sold it, with 25 acres of land, to Ebenezer Wait in 1796, who sold it to Enoch Cook, from whom Porter bought it in 1798 for \$400. At that time a house and barn, a good orchard and well were on the place. The apple orchard, which is a century old, still bears considerable fruit. Mr. Wait was a blacksmith from South Hadley,

Mass., and bought five acres of land in 1784 on which he built a shop, the site of which is near a butternut tree just north of the gate on the road leading up to Clark Bacon's house. He bought a house which stood opposite the shop, of Mrs. Sarah Cutler, wife of Seth Cutler. Wait also owned a piece of land south of his dwelling, which once belonged to the minister lot.

He sold the whole of his real estate in 1800 to Stephen Woodbury, who in a few days sold it to Ebenezer Haven for \$1000, and shortly transferred by Haven to Porter. These several purchases made by Judge Porter secured to him a farm in one of the pleasantest localities in Dummerston. On this farm he built one of the largest residences in town. Mr. Wait died in 1801, and his widow, Cloe Wait, married Thomas Turner, Aug. 26, 1802.

Lient. Gates built some years before his death a two-story addition to his house. He died very suddenly in 1807 while absent from home. His estate was sold to John Laughton in 1810. He was the grandfather of Augustine Laughton and was sometimes called "Dea." John to distinguish him from John Laughton, the father of Capt. Asa, then living in town. John the father of Asa, was a good mathematician. His name appears on the records as a county surveyor of lands and roads. After 1812 his surname was spelled Lawton. He died in 1817. "Dea." John lived on the Gates farm 43 years.

John Miller, brother of Marshall, both of whom were Revolutionary soldiers, bought one-half of lot No. 84 west of No. 65, in 1782, and Daniel Gates purchased the other half the same year. The northern half was settled by Miller, on which he built a house where the Miller family resided about 100 years.

CAPT. ISAAC MILLER'S FAMILY RECORD.

His children, 12 in number, were all born in Worcester, Mass. They

were Vespasian, born June 2, 1740; died July 6, 1812; Hosea, born April 1, 1742, died May 7, 1795; Rosanna, born May 19, 1744, died June 28, 1794; Sarah, born Oct. 22, 1745, died Nov. 27, 1821; Tillotson, born Aug. 25, 1747, died Aug. 9, 1804; Patience, born June 4, 1749, died Jan. 22, 1822; Isaac, born Nov. 12, 1752, died Feb. 14, 1826; Marshall, born Sept. 20, 1754, died June 10, 1807; John, born Dec. 20, 1756, died Dec. 19, 1834; Joseph, born Feb. 21, 1758, died Sept. 26, 1814; Catharine, born June 13, 1759, died Jan. 2, 1838; William, born Oct. 2, 1761, died April 16, 1802.

Add to the family of Gardner Knapp, page 148, Fanny Mariah, b. Feb. 10, 1830, m., 1st, Elisha W. Field, 2d, Morris E. Lawton.

Joel Knights, jr., pages 140 and 141, was the son of Joel and Esther (Farr) Knight. He married Jan. 1, 1829, Fanny M., dau. of Dr. Abel and Lydia Duncan. Children: Fanny Sophia, b. Oct. 12, 1829, m. Rev. S. H. McCollester, D. D., Nov. 23, 1852; Celia Maria, b. Nov. 22, 1831, d. Aug. 31, 1846; Evaline Duncan, b. Apr. 10, 1834, m. May 19, 1857, Col. Wm. H. Greenwood; Esther Lydia, b. Aug. 29, 1836, m. Oct. 12, 1858, Edwin Guild; Mary Lucinda, b. Feb. 1, 1839, m. June 18, 1861, Asa Dutton; Joel Murry, b. April 10, 1842, d. July 22, 1845; Susan Helen, b. Feb. 1, 1848, d. Apr. 9, 1876; Charles Mellen, b. Feb. 1, 1848, m. Aug. 31, 1882, May Acomb.

LEVI WHITNEY,

son of John and Hannah Whitney, resided in Dummerston from 1804, till his death in April, 1861, at the age of about 60.

BRIEFS.

Abbie G. and Ada E. were the youngest children of David and Betsey Reed.

John French, jr., page 105, was a son of John French on page 96.

The man from whom the town took away his gun, because they suspected it contained a ball more friendly to the King than Congress, was Alexander Kathan, Esq., pages 13, 111, 115. His brother, Daniel Kathan, was the neighbor who watched him during his year of banishment.

Alexander Kelley was born in Hopkinton, Mass., Apr. 21, 1755, m. Elizabeth—about 1773. Children: Mary, 1775; Sarah; Nancy; Elizabeth, Alexander, jr.; Lucinda; Lawson.

William Kelley m. Lucy—about 1772. Children: James; Amos; Samuel; William, jr.; John; Lucy.

Nathan Adams m. Ruth Kendrick about 1782. Children: Ethylinda; Polly; Clarissa; Ruth; Hannah; Nathan; Clark; Fanny; Sophia; Betsey; Lovinia; Milo K.

Lt. Josiah J. Allen m. Desire Jones (?) about 1777. Children: Phebe; Sarah; Johnson; Desire; Josiah, jr.

Charles Allen m. Elizabeth Gilman, Nov. 3, 1786. Children: Charles; William; Eliphlet; Harry, Harriet; Emelia.

Thomas Sargeant, page 23, married Anna Stebbins. Children, Elihu, b. May 3, 1758; Anna, b. June 18, 1760; Calvin, b. Nov. 9, 1763; Electa, b. Oct. 31, 1765; Luther, b. May 15, 1786; Susanna, b. Jan. 5, 1770; Erastus, b. Nov. 16, 1771; Roxanna; Roswell, b. Nov. 27, 1776; Henry. Elisha, son of Thomas, married Mary Kathan. Children: Elihu, b. Nov. 13, 1780; Molly; Clarisa; Thomas; Alexander; Chester; George. The father died Dec. 1, 1833.

PORTRAITS AND DONORS

TO THE DUMMERSTON BOOK.

CAPT. ISAAC MILLER, presented by the artist, Leslie Miller of Philadelphia. JOSEPH DUNCAN, Esq., JOEL KNIGHT AND MRS. ESTHER FARR KNIGHT, from paintings by Belknap in 1832, Mrs. EVA D. GREENWOOD.

JOEL KNIGHT JUNIOR, by Mrs. Fanny (Duncan) Knight.

COL. WM. H. GREENWOOD—steel engraving by Mrs. Eva D. Greenwood.

MRS. ROSANNA M. WILLIAMS, by Mrs. Williams and grand-son, J. H. Merrifield.

ELIJAH and ANNA (MILLER) RICE and CLARK RICE, by Mrs. Milton Miller, grand-daughter and daughter.

HON. ASA and MRS. SUSAN M. KNIGHT, by their children.

ASA MILLER, by his children.

ALONZO DUTTON, by Myron F. Dutton and Mrs. Adin F. Miller, grand children.

JOSEPH MILLER, by Mrs. Sophia Arms Miller.

J. EDSON WORDEN, by Mr. Worden.

WM. O. MILLER, by Mr. Miller.

DAVID L. MANSFIELD, by his friends.

MILLER FAMILY COAT OF ARMS, by Col. Chas. D. Miller of New-ark, O.

PUTNEY.

BY REV. AMOS FOSTER.

A peaceful town with rural scenery fair
As pictures on the painted canvass are:
That has its little history to be told,
Upon these pages, choicely here enrolled
By one, its Pastor forty years, we're told.

PUTNEY.

BOUNDARIES EXTENT AND NATURAL HISTORY.

This town is bounded north by Westminster, east by Connecticut River, separating it from Westmoreland; south by Dummerston, and west by Brookline. It is 12 miles south of Bellows Falls, and 10 north of Brattleboro. The Vermont Valley Rail Road passes through the eastern border, there being two stations, one called Putney, the other, East Putney.

It extends on the Connecticut River from north to south about 5 miles, and from the eastern to the western boundary between 6 and 7 miles, and contains, as reported by Asa Washburn, Esq., Vt. State's Assessor in 1814 15,791 acres and 70 rods. In variety and beauty of scenery, it is surpassed by few country places. In the easterly part of the town is the

GREAT MEADOWS,

so called from its earliest history, formed by a large bend in the river. The meadow comprises not far from 500 acres. The soil is rich, easy of cultivation, and yields abundant crops of

grass, corn, and other kinds of grain. The Great Meadow is seen to good advantage in passing through Westmoreland on the Cheshire Rail Road; and in midsummer, the prospect from that point is most enchanting. It is said, that the Hon. Edward Everett, once passing over that road, was so delighted with the prospect that he could not suppress his emotions. He broke forth in a strain of eloquence to the great admiration of his fellow passengers.

Back from the river, the town is agreeably diversified with swells of land and intervals, susceptible of high cultivation and very productive.

SACKETT'S BROOK

presents a distinguishing feature in the physical aspect of the town. This is a never-failing stream flowing from the west part of Westminster, receiving in its passage many tributary streams, and emptying into the Connecticut about a mile east of the village. This brook runs through a large meadow, at the lower end of which is The Village of Putney. The meadow is enriched by its frequent overflowings, and from year to year yields abundant crops of grass.

The Street (so called) passes from the village in a northerly direction, west of the meadow, for the distance of two miles and is lined with comfortable residences the whole distance. The traveler going north is delighted with the abundant verdure of the meadow and with Bare Hill crowned with pines and other evergreens, on the right; and he is no less pleased with the majestic swells of land and flourishing and productive fields, on the left.

Leaving the street, and taking a westerly course on what was formerly called the "County Road," leading to Newfane and Townshend, the traveler passes over West Hill, easy of ascent, presenting a varied aspect of beauty and fertility. The writer has ever considered the soil in this part of the town of a superior quality, and the advantages to the agriculturist of the first order. Yet for some reason, there has for forty years past, been a gradual decrease in the number of inhabitants; and many of the farms have been appropriated to grazing purposes. Cattle and sheep now occupy those fields which were once cultivated by the hand of man.

But the physical aspect at West Hill, and the magnificent prospect there presented still remain. As the traveler passes on to the summit, he is struck with wonder and delight. Beckley in his history of Vermont thus graphically describes the scene:

BECKLEY'S DESCRIPTION.

"The view from this eminence is rich and majestic. Few places are more enchanting. As you face the south, you have on your right the narrow and deep valley of West River; and on your left the somewhat broader one of the Connecticut, some two thousand feet below you. Then the whole compass of the horizon to a great extent opens to your view, excepting a few degrees

on the north being intercepted by a clump of trees. A large portion of the south west of New Hampshire, the northwestern of Massachusetts, and the southern section of Vermont is before you. From the Connecticut valley, your eye goes over hill and dale, clearings and wood lands, villages, hamlets and cottages, till it reaches the summit of the Monadnock, and thence north on the blue highlands towards the White Hills. The silvery surface of the Connecticut below Brattleboro, distant 10 or 15 miles, and the irregular and broken ridges of Southern Vermont and Franklin County in Massachusetts, come in sight; and the summit of the Green Mountains far to the north with their endless variety of shapes, with the Haystack, and Saddle-back, and Stratton cliffs, limits your view on the right, but fixes your attention in silent admiration.

The original growth of forest trees, consisted of beech, birch, oak, maple, butternut and elm. The Great Meadow abounded with yellow pine; while the higher flats or plains were covered with white pines of majestic growth. In the valley through which Sackett's brook flows was one of the noblest groves of pines anywhere to be found. They lifted their heads to a vast height, the boughs closing over the traveler, rendering it dark, even at mid-day.

THE ROCK FORMATIONS

on the east side of Sackett's brook, are mostly mica slate, abounding with garnets and staurolite. Through the centre of the town run the extensive strata of argillite or roof slate. West of this range comes the mica slate again, interspersed with a hard, black lime-stone. In the east part of the town is found a very rare mineral, known by the name of fluete of lime, or fluor-spar, of a beautiful, emerald green. Specimens of this have been sent to the most distinguished mineralogists in this country and in Europe.

CIVIL HISTORY.

This town was early inhabited by the aborigines of our country, as appears from the discovery of arrows, spears, hoes, and broken pots. In several places on the intervals, when the settlements of the whites began, they found heaps of stones, evidently brought by hand from the high lands, bearing the marks of fire, and supposed to have constituted the fire-places of the Indian wigwams. But, what were the names or the number of the natives who occupied these grounds, or whether they had a permanent, or only an occasional residence, is not known. Previous to the

FIRST FRENCH WAR.

or the Cape Breton War, 1744, a settlement by whites was commenced on the Great Meadows, and a fort was built near the centre, called Fort Hill. The first attack made on the Fort by the Indians was on July 5, 1745. The sad fate of one of these settlers is worthy to be recorded; it is that of

WILLIAM PHIPPS.

He was captured by the Indians, while hoeing corn, near the south west corner of the meadow; was carried into the woods, and left in the care of one of the Indians, while the other was absent. Phipps watched his opportunity, and with characteristic intrepidity, with his hoe struck down the Indian in whose keeping he was; and seizing the gun of his fallen enemy, he gave the other who was returning, a fatal shot. He then attempted to seek refuge in the fort; but before reaching it, he was met by three other Indians who took his life. In the October following, the enemy again appeared at the Great Meadow and made an attack upon the garrison. An effectual resistance was made, one Indian killed, and the fort remained uninjured.

NICHEMIAH HOWE.

cutting wood one fourth of a mile from the fort, was captured. At this juncture, two men David Rugg and Robert Baker, were descending the river in a canoe; when perceived by the Indians, they were fired upon; Rugg was killed, while Baker gained the opposite shore and escaped. Howe was carried to Canada, where he died. During this war, which began in 1744, and ended with the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in Oct. 1747, the settlement was broken up, the fort destroyed and the people fled to places of greater safety.

THE FIRST SETTLERS.

In February 1755, a family by the name of Averill removed from Westminster to the Great Meadow. This family originally came from Shirley, Mass. to Charlestown, N. H., or No. 4, as it was then called. This was in 1744. The Cape Breton war coming on they fled to Northfield, Mass. After the close of the war, in 1751, they removed to Westminster, and from Westminster they came to Putney, as above stated. Here, they found Philip Alexander and John Perry with their families; also Michael Gilson, unmarried, with his mother and two sisters. These were from Massachusetts and were the first permanent settlers in town, and were the only white persons known within its limits.

Early in 1755, hostilities again commenced, and for their safety, the few inhabitants built another fort, in the south east part of the Meadow. In this enterprize they were joined by a considerable number from Westmoreland; among whom was Mr. Aldrich, the father of General Aldrich, Daniel Howe, Thomas Chamberlain, Joshua Warner, Daniel Warner, Harradon

Wheeler, and Samuel Milott. At the close of the war, they all returned to Westmoreland, except Samuel Minott, who became a permanent citizen. Dr. Joseph Lord and William Willard joined the garrison during the French war.

The fort was of an oblong form, 120 feet in length, by 80 in width, and 17 feet high. It was constructed of hewn pine timber 6 inches thick. Some 16 houses were built within this fort; the back walls of the houses being formed by the wall of the fort, each with a single roof slanting up to the top of the wall. The houses fronted the hollow square in the centre. A great gate opened towards the east, and a small one towards the south. Here was a garrison of 12 men during the summer. A guard was kept while the men were at work, and they usually carried their arms into the field with them. No open attack was made upon the fort; though the Indians occasionally came shouting around it, rendering the night hideous.

The Meadow was now mostly in a rude state, being covered with yellow pine; with here and there a white pine and white oak, stretching their lofty boughs towards the heavens. Col. Willard, who owned the land, it is said, gave the use of it as a consideration for building the fort and defending it during the war.

LIEUT. JOSHUA HYDE.

In the summer of 1762, Lieut Joshua Hyde made a purchase of a large tract of land in the east part of the town, and in the same year, he removed his family to a house near the river, about 50 rods south of the old Westmoreland bridge. Previous to this, there were but two families in town, except those in the Great Meadow, viz: the family of John Perry and that of Philip Alexander. Their residences were about a

mile south of the Meadow. Both had been inhabitants of the fort. There were now no mills and the people were subjected to the inconvenience of carrying their grain for grinding to Northfield, Mass and Chesterfield, N. H.

In 1764, Benjamin Hutchins and Samuel Skinner settled in the east part of the town near the great bridge. The same year

JOSHUA PARKER

came from Canterbury, Ct., and purchased a farm on Sackett's brook, at the north end of the street. During the year, he was engaged in making preparations to remove his family, and was the first man who drove a team through the street. In the Spring of 1765, he commenced keeping house in the place where he afterwards died. By this time, Henry Walton, James Cummings, and Moses Johnson had taken up residences on the street. In the year 1768,

HON. NOAH SABIN

of Rehoboth, Mass., removed his family to town. His residence was near that of Joshua Parker. There was now, in addition to those already named, on the street, the families of William Wyman, and Charles Kathan. West of the street were the families of John Butler, Andrew Graham, Michael Law, and Dennis Lochlin. East of the mouth of Sackett's Brook were the families of Jonas Moore, Leonard Spaulding, Fairbank Moore, and Samuel Allen. By this time, mills were erected, roads to some extent constructed, and conveniences for living multiplied; the diversity of scenery and soil was inviting, and the population rapidly increased.

THE FIRST CHARTER

of the town was from the State of New Hampshire, and bears date, Dec. 26, 1753. It was given to Josiah Willard

and others, whose names are not known. After New York claimed the territory, a charter was obtained from that state bearing date, Nov. 6, 1766.

Grantees under the Charter from New York are the following: Josiah Willard Joshua Hide. Daniel Hubbard, Josiah Willard, Junior, Lois Butler, Thomas Frink, Jeremiah Hall, Joseph Hammond, Thomas Hill, Eunice Willard, Elijah Alexander, Sampson Willard, John Ellis, Henry Foster, Thomas Lee, Micah Lawrence, John Gould, James Scott, and Nehemiah Houghton.

The town was organized, and the first town officers chosen, May 8, 1770.

The record of this date is as follows:

"At a meeting of the Frecholders and Other Inhabitants of the Town of Putney on the second Tuesday of May, According to Charter, Capt. William Perce was Chosen Moderator for said Meeting, and the following persons was chosen to serve the Town in their respective Offices for the Ensuing year. [viz.] Supervisor, Noah Sabin; Town Clark, Noah Sabin; Assessors, Capt. Abijah Moor and Samuel Minott; Treasurer, Sept. Joshua Hide; Surveyors of the Highways, Benjamin Wilson and John Warner; Overseers of the Poor, Joshua Parker and Samuel Minott; Colector, James Cumings; Constables, Amos Haile, Jonathan Houghton, and John Perry—and the said meeting was adjourned to the Second Tuesday of July at the house of Ensign Comings in said Putney at One of the Clock on said day."

By subsequent records, it seems that other necessary officers of the town were chosen from time to time, such as selectmen, listers, grand and petit jurors, leather sealers, titthing-men, hayward, branders of horses, sealers of horses, sealers of weights and measures, pound-keepers, fence viewers. These officers all had their appropriate duties to perform, at once suggested to the minds

of those in advanced years, however strangely the names of some of them may sound in the ears of the young.

At a regular town meeting held Mar. 15, 1784, it was voted to.

"Choose a committee of seven to divide the town into districts for the benefit of schooling."

At another meeting it was voted to "except of the report of the committee for dividing the town into school districts." It was also voted to "Choose one or more meet persons in each school districts as trustees of school affairs as the law directs." Accordingly twelve "meet persons," whose names are given, were chosen for the above purpose; from which it may be inferred, that the town was originally divided into 12 school districts.

A change, however, was afterwards made. Originally, a part of what is now Brookline belonged to Putney, embracing the somewhat abrupt descent on the west side of the Hill, as far as "Grassy brook. The vote of the town, passed Oct. 6, 1794, in reference to the excision was as follows:

"Voted to set off the westerly part of this town to join the south part of Athens, or some other town, as the General Assembly of this State may think fit: the bounds of said west part be as follows: (viz) 'Beginning on Westminster line at the north east corner of lot No. 1, in the 13th range, and running southerly to the south west corner of lot No. 8, in the 14th range; from thence to the north west corner of Samuel Bennet, Jr's. lot; then on the west line of said Bennet's lot, and the west line of Capt. Ezekiel Wilson's lot to Dummerston line.

According to the charter from New York, 19360 acres of land were originally comprised within the limits of Putney. By this action, some 3569 acres

were cut off; leaving 15791, as reported by assessor Washburn in 1814.

In consequence of this action, a new arrangement in regard to school districts became necessary. At a meeting called Oct. 15, 1795, to act on the subject, a committee previously appointed made report that the town be divided into 8 school districts; which report was adopted, and the dividing lines were particularly described. Other changes were afterwards made, and the number of school districts at the present time is 10.

From the organization of the town in 1770, the population continued to increase by immigration and otherwise, so that, according to Thompson, in 1791, the number of inhabitants was 1848. Subsequently, the population began to decrease, and in 1860, it was only 1163. Emigration has had its influence. But other causes have had their effects. Once it was common to find large families, consisting, in many cases, of eight, ten, twelve, and more children. There are those now living who distinctly remember three families dwelling near each other in which were 42 children; in one there were 13, in another, 14, and in another, 15. Now, as we pass from house to house, we find one, two, three, and sometimes more children; but quite commonly none at all. And in school districts, where once there were 40 or 50 scholars, we now find but 15 or 20. And in two localities, where formerly there were schools of a respectable number of scholars, no schools are now supported. These changes are common to our rural towns, and they afford matter for reflection to thinking minds.

The early inhabitants were social in their habits, kind and genial in their intercourse with each other and sympathetic in seasons of sickness and

bereavement. A record is now in existence showing the action of the town 70 years ago in reference to the conducting of funerals, which is highly creditable to their moral sense and Christian sympathy.

THE OLD LIBRARY.

They were a reading people. A large social library was for many years in existence, consisting of the standing authors of that period; and although the advantages for an early education were limited, yet the people generally were well informed. The writer was intimately acquainted with one far advanced in life, 50 years ago who, in her youth, had enjoyed but three weeks' schooling; yet, in point of general intelligence, it would be difficult to find her superior. With civil and ecclesiastical history, the biographies of distinguished individuals, and religious treatises then extant, she was familiar, and her conversation on these subjects could not fail of being edifying to any one.

In general, those who succeeded the early inhabitants have been intelligent, moral, and industrious. As a consequence, the common comforts of life have not been wanting. The vices that have existed are such as may be found elsewhere; and there has always been a conservative influence operating which has held in check those disposed to do wrong. Outbreaking crimes have been very few.

BUSINESS.

AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS

have engaged attention generally, and in these the people have been successful. Few towns afford greater facilities for the farmer. The soil is rich and productive. The "Great Meadow" has ever been proverbial for its heavy crops of grain. The farms back from the

river are excellent for grazing purposes, and the herds of cattle and sheep have yielded profitable returns to their owners. The reports of the annual County and State fairs have borne testimony to the superior quality of the horses, cattle and sheep which the town has produced.

For a number of years past A. M. Winslow and sons have been extensively engaged in the raising and sale of the short horn Durhams. As a specimen of the size and weight of these animals,

“ THE DUKE OF PUTNEY ”

may be named, less than two years old, weighing 1600 pounds. These cattle are sold in various parts of New England at very high prices.

Considerable attention is also paid to manufacturing and mechanical operations. On Sackett's brook which, in the distance of 80 rods, falls 180 feet, is a woolen-mill, owned by the

PUTNEY WOOLEN COMPANY,

George S. Coffin, Agent, doing a very considerable business in the manufacture of mixed flannels. The factory is 80 feet long by 32 wide, and 4 stories high. Adjoining this is a weaving-room 100 feet long, by 25 feet wide. A very commodious boarding-house belongs to the company.

[Since the foregoing account of the Woolen Mill was written the whole establishment has been sold. The large building is taken down and the materials removed. The boarding-house is owned by Mr. Lewis, and is fitted up in beautiful style for the accommodation of boarders for a longer or shorter period.]

PAPER MILL.

Next is a paper mill owned by John Robertson, in which \$7000 is invested aside from the real estate. Stock from 150 to 200 tons is annually worked up,

yielding from \$30,000 to \$40,000 worth of paper. Another paper-mill is owned by William Robertson, doing a business of some \$29,000, annually.

There are also, a saw and grist-mill, a furniture-shop, a chair-shop, a blacksmith-shop, and a harness-shop, and Clark Roberts is largely engaged in the business of carriage-making. Messrs. George L. Pierce and Herbert L. Wheat are the two Merchants. Mr. Wheat is Postmaster.

THE VILLAGE OF PUTNEY

is pleasantly situated in the valley of Sackett's brook, containing within its limits, besides the buildings already referred to, 75 dwelling-houses, two churches, 1 hotel, 2 school-houses, a beautifully constructed Masonic hall, and a very commodious Town House. The latter was built in the summer of 1871, at an expense of some \$11,000.

It contains a spacious Town Hall, a large room for a High School, and four smaller rooms, for various useful purposes.

Since the opening of the Vermont Rail Road, a Post Office has been established in East Putney, named by the Post Office Department,

CORNTON :

A lively business is here carried on, in the lumber trade and the manufacture of horse-rakes, by Franklin L. Pierce and Warren Parker.

In addition to the residences previously standing, several new ones of taste and beauty have recently been erected, rendering this section of the town inviting.

TOWN CLERKS.

Noah Sabin, Sen., Amos, Haile, Matthew, Cushing, Daniel Sabin, John Talbut, William Stephenson, to 1796 :

1797 — 98 : Noah Sabin, Jr.
 1790 — 99 : Daniel Sabin.
 1800 — 03 : Medad Combs.
 1804 — 27 : Noah Sabin, Jr.
 1828 — 29 : Asa Houghton.
 1830 — 34 : James Lowe.
 1835 — 43 : William Houghton.
 1844 : William Wilder.
 1845 — 67 : William Houghton.
 1868 — : A. B. Hewett.

EDUCATION.

The primary schools have compared favorably with the same order of schools in other towns. Well qualified teachers have generally been employed; and it could be said of nearly all our youth, that they possessed a good common education. Besides the schools just named, "select schools" were for many years sustained, in which the higher English branches, and the languages preparatory to admission to college, were taught. Instructors of superior qualifications were employed, and many youth were enabled to make those attainments in useful knowledge, by which they were prepared for the stations in life which they were called to fill. Others have been sent abroad to enjoy advantages still greater than any that could be found at home.

COLLEGE GRADUATES.

Luke Bowen, Luther Jewett, Samuel B. Goodhue, Reuben Washburn, Asa Keyes, Henry Crawford, Samuel Fletcher, John H. Noyes, Horatio Noyes, William White, George Ash, Jerome Allen, Henry D. Foster, and Wilder Harding.

NATIVE MINISTERS.

Those who have entered the ministry from Putney are the following: Luke Bower, Luther Jewett, Samuel Fletcher

George Ash, Jerome Allen, Congregationalists:

Nathaniel Culworth, and Forris Moore, Baptists:

Charles Harding and Samuel A. Cushing, Methodist.

PHYSICIANS.

Elisha Rood, Josiah Goodhue, John Campbell, 1st. Luther Jewett, Alexander Campbell, Nathaniel Chamberlain, John Campbell, 2d. David Allen. S. N. Bemis, Gustavus H. Loomis, E. W. Morse, H. D. Holton, D. P. Webster, G. S. Foster, E. S. Munger.

LAWYERS.

John Griffin, Phineas White, (see Biographical Sketch).

ASA KEYES.

born in Putney May 30, 1787, graduated at Dartmouth college in 1810, after teaching 2 years in Chesterfield, N. H., studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1814. He immediately commenced practice in Putney and continued it till 1833. Since which he has resided in Brattleboro, pursuing his profession to the present time, (1869.) He has held the office of judge of probate and justice of the peace; has been a member of the house of Representatives for 3 years, a member of the Senate 2 years, and a Trustee of the Vermont Asylum for the Insane for about 20 years.

[Judge Keyes has since deceased. See History of Brattleboro, this volume for a biographical sketch. Ed.]

NATHANIEL GOODHUE

commenced the practice of law in Putney, where he remained a few years, and then removed to Ohio.

JOSHUA LEAVITT

after a short practice of the legal profession, entered the ministry. For many years past, he has been connected with

the religious press in the city of New York.

JOHN KIMBALL

was a native of Haverhill, N. H.; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1822, and studied law with the Hon. Moses P. Payson of Bath, N. H.

In 1828, he commenced his profession in Claremont, N. H., where he resided 10 years and was twice elected to the legislature. Sept. 2, 1834, he married Frances Mary, daughter of the Hon. Phineas White of Putney, to which place he removed in 1839, and continued the practice of his profession. He served 3 years in the office of States Attorney, and has been a member of the Senate and of the house of Representatives 6 years. For the past 6 or 8 years he has turned his attention principally to farming.

The preceding statements having been made by Mr. Kimball himself, it is due to him that some additional remarks be made. For more than sixty years the writer has enjoyed his acquaintance, and during this whole period it may be truly said he sustained an irreproachable character. In college, though not a professor of religion, he strictly observed the rules of the Institution; and in point of scholarship, he was among the first in his class. While in the practice of law at Claremont, he made a profession of religion, and soon after his removal to Putney in 1839, he united with the Congregational church in this place, and during the more than forty years of his residence here, his life was beautifully adorned by the Christian graces. His social qualities were of a high order, and his agreeable and instructive interviews endeared him to all classes, both old and young. His place in the house of God was seldom

vacant on the Sabbath, and he was usually present at the meetings during the week. He always manifested a deep interest in the cause of religion, and its prosperity was an object of his efforts and his prayers. The sufferings of his last sickness were borne with sweet submission, and his hope of final acceptance was in the mercy of God through Jesus Christ. He died Feb. 25, 1884, aged 87 years and nearly 5 months, leaving an afflicted widow, and only son, and a large circle of other friends to mourn their loss.

REPRESENTATIVES

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

From 1777 to 1862, reported by the Secretary of State:

- 1777: Dennis Lochlin.
- 1778: Abner Miles.
- 1779: „ „ and Amos Haile.
- 1780: Amos Haile, Daniel Martin.
- 1781: Daniel Jewett, Lucius Wilson.
- 1782: Noah Sabin, Lucius Wilson.
- 1783: „ „ „ „
- 1784: Lucas, Wilson, James Haile.
- 1785: Lucas Wilson.
- 1786: Daniel Jewett.
- 1787: Noah Sabin.
- 1788, 1789: Daniel Jewett.
- 1790 — '96: John Campbell.
- 1797 — 1800: Daniel Jewett.
- 1801: Josiah Goodhue.
- 1802: James Fitch.
- 1803 — '07: Daniel Jewett.
- 1808 — '09: David Leavitt.
- 1810, '11: Willard Taft.
- 1812, '13: Nathaniel Chamberlain.
- 1814: David Leavitt.
- 1815, — '20: Phineas White.
- 1821, '22: Joseph Winslow.
- 1823: Theophilus Crawford.
- 1824, 1825: None.
- 1826 — '27: Asa Keyes.

1828, '29 : David Crawford.
 1830 — '31 : John Campbell.
 1832 '33 : David Crawford.
 1834, - 35 - 36 : Alex. Crawford.
 1837 : None.
 1838 : Forris Moore
 1839, — 40 : John Smith.
 1841 — 42 : Henry H. Barton.
 1843 — 44 : Joseph T. Radway.
 1845 : James Keyes.
 1846, — 47 : Walter P. Richardson.
 1848 — 49 : Warren B. Richardson.
 1850 — 51 : Mark Crawford.
 1852 — 53 : Charles Blood.
 1854, 55 : Phineas D. Keyes.
 1856, 57 : John Kimball.
 1858, — 59 : Aaron Hitchcock.
 1860 — 61 : James J. Johnson.
 1862 — 63 : Charles Shrigley.
 1864 : John Kimball.
 1865 — 66 : David R. Cobb.
 1867 — 68 : John Robertson.
 1869 — 70 : Samuel E. Wheat.
 1872 — 74 : Dan P. Webster.
 1876 : Sterne O. Parker.
 1878 : William Robertson.
 1880 : Denison Davis.
 1882 : George H. Phillips.
 1884 : ?

MILITARY,

MILITIA COMPANIES.

In early days, considerable attention was paid to Military affairs. There was a large company of militia in the West part; and another in the East part of the Town. Besides these, there was a company of light infantry and one of cavalry or troops, as they were then called. These companies frequently met for the purpose of drilling; the annual meeting was the first Tuesday of June. These occasions drew together a large number of persons of all ages,

and they were seasons of hilarity and mirth. The system was at length broken up by legislative enactment.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

In our Revolutionary struggle, Putney bore an honorable part. Twenty-four of her sons were in the war, viz : Daniel Adams, Samuel Bennett, *Daniel Brown, Seth Carey, Abram Houghton, David Foster, Caleb Houghton, Elijah Houghton, Joshua Hyde, *Zenas Hyde, Daniel Jewett, Elisha Johnson, *Moses Johnson, — Kathan, Daniel Martin, Aaron M. Martin, Isaac Palmer, *John Smith, *Ezekiel Pierce, *John Stowers, James Upham, George Ware, *Luke Wilson, Ezekiel Wilson.

DAVID CRAWFORD.

In the war of 1812, was David Crawford, concerning whom in Gardner's Dictionary of the army of the United States, is the following record :

" David Crawford, Vt. Second Lieut. 7 May 1812. First Lieut, June 1813. Adjutant 11 Regt. Infantry. 1814. Distinguished in the battle of Niagara Falls. Brigadier Major, distinguished in Genl. Brown's Sortie at Fort Erie, Sept. 17, 1814, in which he was wounded. Capt. Sept. 17, 1814.

In 1815, at the close of the war, he was retained in his full rank, the army being reduced to a peace establishment of 10,000; but not intending to spend his days in the army, he declined the honor.

He afterwards held various civil offices; was representative from 1828—1833; a member of the last executive council in 1835; elector of president and vice president in 1836; senator from Windham County in 1840-41; member of convention to act upon proposed articles in altering the State constitution in 1843; member of the council of censors

*Pensioner.

in 1848; a justice of the peace for 25 years.

Samuel Bennett, Jr. Wilder Brown, Herbert C. Deming, Waterman Joy, Comfort Joy, Abel Steele, John Brown, Asa Washburn, Jr., were also in the war of 1812.

PUTNEY'S ROLL OF HONOR:

1861 — 1865

VOLUNTEERS FOR THREE YEARS

Credited previous to the call for 300.
000. Oct 17, 1863.

NAMES.	REG.	Co.
Henry H. Black.	8	I.
James F. Black		Do
Benj. R. Blair,	11,	G.
John Blake,	4,	F.
Dorr Blood.	2,	C.
Geo. D. Brown,	8,	L.
Otis L. Brown,		Do
Roswell Burnham.	11	E
Wm. C. Butler,	Cav.	F
Henry C. Campbell,	2	C
Simeon C. Clark,	11	E
Ebenezer F. Cross,		Do
Seymour N. Crouch,	4	F
Calvin W. Daggett,	11	E
*William, H. Haradan,	4	F
†James, Houghton,		Do
Jerome M. Houghton,		Do
*Warren V. Houghton,	4	C
Alonzo, D. Kerr,	8	I
Horatio Knight,	4	F
Charles, Knox,	8	I
Lewis Lane,	3	A
†William E. Morse,	4	I
George Mandell.	11	G
Walter J. Parker,	8	I
Charles F. Phillips,		Do
Franklin C. Pierce,	2	C
John T. Pierce,	Cav.	F
*Edward R. Pratt,	8	I
Edwin A. Puffer,	Cav.	F

*Pensioner.

Rufus Putnam,	9	D
Horace, E. Roberts.	4	F
*William H. Roberts,		Do
†Samuel, C. Robertson		Do
John Rowe		Do
Arba N. Sampson,	2	C
Willard, W. Sawyer,	8	I
Leroy Shelley.		Do
Charles, S. Smith.		Do
Henry J. Smith,		Do
Jeremiah Spear,	11	G
John A. Thewing,	Cav.	F
Charles L. White,	2	S S H
James D. Willard.	4	F
William F. Willard.	2	C
†Andrew J. Wood,	8	H
†William R. Underwood.	11	G
Charles H. Upham.		Do

SOLDIERS UNDER CALL OF

Oct 13, 1863

for 300,000. and credits under subsequent calls.

NAMES.	REG.	Co.
John Blanchard,	8	I
*Charles J. Blood,		Do
William Burton.		Cav. I
*John R. Campbell.	4	I
*Edwin G. Carpenter,		Do
Gregory Daggett,	1	S S F
John Fackney,	7	
Charles H. Elliot,	4	
Barney Flinn,		Cav.
Albro V. Ford,	8	
Daniel W. Hagar,		Do
†George W. Haradan,	8	D
James Jackson,	10	
Lorenzo P. Joy,	4	F
Warner W. Kerr,	8	I
George Matthews,		Cav.
Patrick Mooney,	4	G
Samuel S. Penfield	8	K
†Hiram O. Phillips,	8	I
*John C. Pierce,	Cav.	F
Lewis J. Townshend,	8	I

James E. Whitney,	10	
Martin Wilson,	Cav.	
Ephraim Wood,	8	F

VOLUNTEER FOR ONE YEAR,

William Fordham.

ENROLLED MEN WHO FURNISHED

SUBSTITUTES :

Albert Abbott. John Robertsen.

James P. Whitney,	8	I
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VOLUNTEERS FOR NINE MONTHS.

NAMES.

REG. Co.

Ira S. Blanchard,	16	I
Henry J. Burnham,	16	B
† Watson C. Burnham,	Do	
Alphonzo C. Cobb,	Do	
Henry H. Holland,	Do	
George A. Houghton,	Do	
† Charles H. Pierce,	Do	
John D. Pierce,	16	I
* Willard M. Pierce,	Do	
Richard Dennis,	16	B
Lyman B. Wood,	Do	

FURNISHED UNDER DRAFT AND PAID

COMMUTATION :

John P. Austin, Norman Cobb, Jr.,
 Warren Davis, Albert Glynn,
 Lewis F. Holbrook, Peleg Winslow,
 Leverett K. Wellman, C. P. Wood.

PROCURED SUBSTITUTES :

Josiah H. Buffum, Henry D. Holton,
 Henry H. Laughton, John A. Moore,
 Frederick H. Wilson.

ENTERED SERVICE.

REG. Co.

Hugh C. Campbell,	6	I
Charles R. Daggett,	6	B

*Killed, †Died of disease.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE WORMS OF '70.

In 1770, immense number of worms overspread the ground, like the worms of Egypt, by which the corn and grass were very much destroyed. But the

corn so far recovered as to produce a tolerable crop. In 1793, the canker worm destroyed all the fruit. The leaves of the trees were so far devoured, that nothing but the stems were left. In 1823, in certain groves in the west part of the town for a mile or two in extent, a worm resembling the caterpillar that infests the apple-tree, appeared and consumed entirely the leaves of the maple, ash, beech, and some other trees. so that many of them died.

A VIOLENT TEMPEST.

In Aug. 19, 1788 a violent tempest swept over the country and prostrated a large portion of the forest trees whose decaying trunks long remained as a monument of the violence of the storm. The sugar maple was so far destroyed, that but little sugar was made for many years.

FRESHETS.

There have been a number of severe freshets in Connecticut River by which more or less damage was done on the Great Meadow. In some cases the water has risen so high as to oblige the people to leave their houses.

In 1828, there was a freshet on Sackett's brook, which swept off most of the mills and bridges. The woolen-mill, paper-mill, black-smith-shop and other property was destroyed.

THE SPOTTED FEVER.

In 1813, the spotted fever prevailed to an alarming extent. Rev. Mr. Andrews left a record descriptive of the epidemic, as follows :

"The fall of the year, 1812, was steadily, but not severely cold. On the last of November there fell about 4 inches of snow, which a few hours of sun would have carried off. But the cold was so uniform, that the snow lay without increasing or diminishing till

the first of January. There then came considerable snows; but the cold was for the most part not severe, but very uniform. The weather was dry and clear, such as has generally been deemed most conducive to health. The fever began to rage the first week in January and continued with violence till the last of March, and did not wholly subside till May. There were between 200 and 300 cases of the epidemic, called the spotted fever. It was generally a very malignant typhus. From the 9th of January to the 13th of April, there were 38 deaths. When the thaws and rains commenced in March, the sickness abated; and the return of cold days never failed of producing new cases of the fever. So general and distressing a disease had never been known in this section of country.

FIRES.

Some 15 houses of more or less value have been destroyed by fire since the settlement of the town. In 1772, a log-house, standing near the centre of the street, belonging to Michael Law was burned, and three children perished in the flames; a daughter aged about 16 years, a son aged 10, and another son aged 7. The oldest son, aged 18 years had rescued two of the family from the flames, and in attempting to rescue a third, was so burned, that he died in about ten days.

In 1781, a house in the east part of the town, 50 or 60 rods east of Minott's Mills, was struck with lightning. Two persons were instantly killed; Mrs. Warner, the wife of Daniel Warner, and a girl by the name of Nancy Franklin.

In 1831, a house, standing near the old grave-yard on the street was burned, and an aged lady, the wife of Mr. Paul Moore, perished in the flames.

PERSONS DROWNED.

Seven persons have been drowned; Patience Wilson and James Milbury,

both in Connecticut river; Thomas Minott, at Minott's mills; Jethro Brown, Archibald Allen, a child of Newell Moore, and another of Thomas Church, in Sackett's brook, near the village.

As illustrative of the resolution and courage of the wives and mothers in the early days of the town, it may be stated that the wife of Lieut. Joshua Hyde thrice narrowly escaped drowning in Connecticut river. Once she run her canoe against a snag under water by which means she was pitched into the river and sunk. She rose with the paddle in her hand, at some distance from the boat. But the current brought her near it again, so that her daughter 10 years old, was enabled to reach her hand as she was sinking the second time. But, notwithstanding her perilous situation, she had the presence of mind to give directions by which she was safely conducted to the shore.

At another time, as she was passing between a high bank of the river and the water's edge, in stepping round a cake of ice, she was plunged into deep water. The weather was intensely cold. She had the fortitude and strength to gain the shore, and by the help of her husband, she reached home, but not till she had almost perished with cold.

At still another time, as she was passing the river on the ice, she stepped upon a board laid on a weak place in the ice, which gave way, and she was supported only by the board. Her danger was imminent. But using her remarkable discretion, she succeeded in keeping herself out of water, till a man came to her rescue.

Also, Philip Black, aged 17 years, was drowned in the Connecticut river, at Ware's ferry, Putney, while bathing one day in July 1882.

PUTNEY LONGEVITY.

Within the period of 30 years, 47 persons have died between 80 and 90 years of age. In the same period 15 persons died whose united ages amount to 1411 years. The average is 94 years. The oldest person who has died in town was Mrs. Susanna Gould. She died Sept. 12, 1835, aged 104 years and 5 months.

Names and ages of persons in Putney, who have died from 1834 to 1884.

NAMES	YEAR.	AGE.
Asa Washburn,	1834,	77.
Mrs. Lamb,	"	75.
Benjamin Reed,	1835,	82.
Susanna Gould,	"	104.
Ruth Adams,	"	84.
Mrs. Radway,	1836,	81.
Hannah Snow,	"	81.
Mary Alpin,	"	85.
Wilmot Radway,	1837	82.
Gideon Moore,	"	77.
Mrs. Asa Washburn,	"	77.
John Weir,	"	89.
Jedediah Sabin,	"	77.
Daniel Martin,	"	86.
Addington Daniels,	1838,	86.
Daniel Adams,	"	82.
Lydia Jones,	1839,	91.
George Metcalf,	"	79.
Lydia Fitch,	"	85.
Eunice McClellan,	"	89.
Alexander Campbell,	"	90.
Bridget Keyes,	"	77.
John Reed,	1840,	83.
Caleb Harding,	"	76.
Jonas Keyes,	"	80.
Bethana Clay,	"	98.
Samuel Cudworth,	"	70.
Jephtha Moore,	"	77.
Widow Miles,	"	83.
Zenas Hyde,	1841	82.
Sally Lowell,	"	71.
John Noyes,	"	78.

Timothy Reed,	"	77.
Ruth Pierce,	"	81.
Hannah Joy,	1842,	85.
Huldah Reed,	"	82.
Elenor Perry,	"	79.
Polly Houghton,	"	76.
Sarah Whitley,	1843	79.
Janet Hyde,	"	77.
Mrs. Josiah White,	"	78.
Ebenezer Ash,	"	77.
Mrs. Blandon,	"	78.
Widow Lord,	"	84.
Elisabeth Aiken,	"	78.
Mr. Turner,	"	93.
Bethiah Martin,	"	86.
Willard Tenney,	1844	72.
Widow Moore,	"	82.
Elijah Houghton,	"	83.
Thomas Campbell,	"	86.
Josiah White,	"	83.
Susanna Foster,	"	89.
Roswell Parker,	"	83.
John Smith,	1845,	85.
John Snow,	"	79.
Ezekiel Pierce,	"	91.
Rufus Pierce,	"	76.
Willard Taft,	"	79.
Isaac Palmer,	1846	94.
Dyer Joy,	"	79.
Sally Allen,	"	76.
Betsey Atwood,	1847,	73.
Benjamin Reynolds,	"	84.
Widow Palmer	"	80.
Mary Edwards,	"	80.
Delira Freeman,	"	81.
Freelove Burr,	"	76.
Phineas White,	"	76.
Widow Goodridge,	"	89.
Elizabeth Barton,	1848,	61.
Anna Wilcox,	1849,	78.
Thankful Pierce,	"	78.
Timothy Rice,	1850,	70.
Peter Hubert,	"	81.
Sarah Hodgkin,	"	86.
Elizabeth Reed,	"	88.
Charles Cudworth,	1851,	86.

Annis Crawford,	84.	Harriet Morse,	80.
Samuel Lord,	84.	Jerusha Taft,	1863 85.
Susan Moore,	78.	Benjamin Allen,	88.
Abijah Moore,	1852, 94.	Melinda B. Whitney,	74.
Betsey Houghton,	76.	Norman S. Whitney,	71.
Ashbel Johnson,	70.	Louis Wood,	74.
Susan Hobert,	81.	Abner Bacon,	1864 95.
Josiah Hutchins,	74.	Jane Blood,	88.
Rebecca Reed,	1853, 86.	Mrs. Mundell,	75.
Abigail Keyes,	95.	Trefosa Roberts,	1865 81.
Ruth Sabin White,	81.	James Black,	1866 79.
Sally Houghton,	72.	Daniel Joy,	73.
Thomas Houghton,	1854, 75.	Mrs. A. Hosford,	70.
Mrs. Parker,	84.	John Campbell, M. D.	73.
Mrs. Robertson,	88.	Epa Cone,	72.
Elizabeth Burdett,	1855, 84.	Joseph Fish,	72.
Newell Moore,	88.	Mary Underwood,	72.
Mrs. Joslyn,	80.	Sally Joy,	1867 73.
Mrs. Zeruah Washburn,	1856, 90.	Mary Puffer,	78.
Jeduthiau Baldwin,	90.	Hannah Keyes,	1868 90.
Theophilus Crawford,	92.	Thomas White,	76.
Joshua Fuller,	70.	Luther Alvord,	78.
Sarah Davis,	97.	William Bennett,	74.
Esther Allen,	1857, 75.	Mrs. Luke Baker,	85.
Cromwell Joy,	78.	Joseph Metcalf,	1869 94.
Amasa Washburn,	89.	William M. Clough,	81.
Frank Lovell,	1858, 74.	Samuel Wheat,	81.
Esther White,	82.	William Houghton,	75.
Alanson Davis,	1859, 71.	Charlotte Jones,	89.
Thomas Aplin,	79.	Jemima Sabin,	91.
Samuel Clark,	88.	Polly Moore,	82.
Charles Stewart Houghton,	70.	Mrs. Lovell,	79.
Asa Keyes,	94.	Jabez Miller,	83.
Eunice Campbell,	81.	Rufus Fitts,	1870, 84.
Volentine Kerr,	71.	Newell Osgood,	70.
Amos Jones,	87.	Louisa Shaw,	73.
Oliver Blood,	1860, 90.	Electa Johnson,	78.
Eunice Reynolds,	96.	Loudon Holton,	81.
Katherine Bacon,	1861, 83.	Lydia Wilson,	1871, 73.
Bethiah Mason,	87.	Mary Black,	80.
Anna Foster,	96.	David Crawford,	81.
Susanna Fuller,	94.	Jane Procter,	82.
Susan Reynolds,	85.	William W. Howard,	76.
Tryphosa Whitney,	1862 72.	Herbert Deming,	75.
Nancy Pierce,	81.	Isaac Palmer,	82.
Russell Perry,	70.	Hannah B. Houghton,	80.

Mary S. Ryan,	1872,	79.	George Lane,	„	74.
Rodney Laughton,	„	81.	Franklin Houghton,	„	75.
Mary R. Alpin,	„	94.	Josiah Burdett,	„	78.
Mrs. Artemas Knight,	„	81.	Abner Walton,	„	78.
Nancy Joslyn,	„	75.	Eunice Campbell Cone,	„	79.
Joel Willard,	„	74.	Caroline Joslyn,	1879,	82.
David B. Johnson,	„	75.	Lucy B. Harding,	„	80.
Lydia Wheat Miller,	1873,	78.	Benjamin Joslyn,	„	84.
Zenas Smith,	„	76.	Alexander Edwards,	„	74.
Betsey Cummings,	„	84.	Eliza K. Underwood,	„	74.
Wealthy Smead Clough,	„	83.	John R. Harding,	„	81.
Daniel Walker,	„	89.	Saloma Sabin,	„	92.
Martha Taft,	„	74.	Mary M. Adams,	„	71.
Jerusha Hitchcock,	„	71.	Sarah Jane Bruce,	1880,	81.
Israel Keyes,	„	89.	Experience Davis,	„	92.
Polly Houghton,	„	81.	Daniel Campbell,	„	77.
Alfred White,	1874,	86.	Isaac Leach,	„	79.
Betsey Boyden,	„	71.	Charles Campbell,	„	70.
David Foster,	„	77.	John Baldwin,	1881,	82.
Mr. Kerr,	„	79.	Ira Cummings,	„	84.
Joseph Fuller,	1875,	79.	Mary B. Adams,	„	82.
Asa Houghton.,	„	80.	Russell Lamb,	„	86.
Mrs. Procter,	„	94.	Lovisa Darby,	1882,	82.
Aaron M. Winslow,	„	77.	Warren Parker,	„	60.
Mrs. Alfred White,	„	84.	Sarah Booth,	„	74.
Lucinda Towers,	„	77.	Reuben G. Page,	„	75.
Reuben Smead,	„	77.	Horace Reynolds,	„	79.
Bersheba Wheeler,	„	74.	Charles Blood,	„	80.
Isaac Procter,	„	94.	Mrs. Newton,	„	72.
Mary Cummings Smith,	„	86.	Electa Laughton,	„	89.
Mary Martin,	1876,	74.	Harriet Amelia Foster,	„	80.
Mrs. Thompson,	„	73.	Eliza Knight,	„	80.
Cloe Kidder,	„	80.	Martha C. Washburn,	1883,	84.
Elenor Blanchard,	„	76.	Patty Church,	„	82.
David Allen M. D.,	„	79.	Polly Smith,	„	80.
Jacob Keyes,	„	70.	Nelson Crouch,	„	76.
Mark Pierce,	„	82.	Sophia C. Haven,	„	09.
Melinda Stoddard,	1877,	82.	Mary Hull Hard,	„	76.
Artemas Knight,	„	91.			
Rebecca B. Smith,	„	74.			
Fanny Sabin,	„	85.			
Sophronia Allen,	„	71.			
Aaron Hitchcock,	„	86.			
Rebecca Aplin,	„	91.			
Thursa W. Deming,	1878	78.			
Allen Newell,	„	85.			

EAR-MARKS

Many of the customs of the fathers are doubtless looked upon by those in modern times as curiosities; but to them they had their importance. One of these customs is that of marking their sheep. Each one had his peculiar mark,

which was a matter of record in the town books; so that if one of his sheep strayed away the owner could easily distinguish his own among many others. Here is a specimen.

"John Talbert's Ear mark is a squar crop off the left Ear and Hole through Right."

"Samuel Wheel's Ear mark is a Squar crop of the Right Ear. And Two Swallows Tales in the End of the Same."

"Joseph Cushing's Ear mark is a Skew crop the upper Side of the Right Ear."

"Daniel Martin's Ear mark is a squar Crop of the Right Ear and Slit in the End of the Same."

"John Perry's Ear mark is a Squair Crop off each Ear."

"Lucas Wilson's Ear Mark is a Square Crop off the Right Ear, and Two Swallows tales in said Crop and a Slit in the top of the Left."

SUICIDE.

Several instances of suicide have occurred. John Henry, July, 7, 1818, in a fit of insanity drew out his tongue with a pair of pinchers and cut it off with a razor. But finding the process of dying too slow in this way, with a stick, he twisted his cravat around his neck and thus effected his object.

Daniel Davis, Mar. 21, 1834, ascended the great beams in his barn and with a hammar fractured his skull. He fell to the floor fatally injured. He survived a few days, expressing regret for his rash act.

Lucia Roberts, Nov. 13, 1836, took a large dose of opium, of which she died.

Mrs. Persis Knight, Dec. 3, 1836, cut her throat with a razor. For some months, she had exhibited signs of mental derangement.

Mr. Warren B. Richardson and Valentine A. Kerr both hung themselves;

Mr. R. April 27, 1859, and Mr. K. May 27, 1859.

FIRST THINGS.

FIRSTBORN.

The first child born in town was Aaron, son of Philip Alexander, who lived on the Meadow. His birth was before the building of the Fort. Tradition says Col. Willard gave him 100 acres of land in commemoration of the event. Several other children were born in the Fort.

The first child born off the Great Meadow was Lucy, daughter of Lieut. Joshua Hyde; and the first born on the street was Nathan, son of Joshua Parker, Oct. 30, 1765.

FIRST DEATHS.

The first natural deaths known to have occurred were those of a Mr. Howe and a Mr. Wheeler, on the Meadow, and they were buried in Westmoreland, N. H.

The first death on the Street was that of Jemima, daughter of Joshua Parker, Sept. 13, 1777.

FIRST FRAMED HOUSES.

In 1768, Hon. Noah Sabin, Jr., built the first framed house, towards the upper part of the Street. The same year Mr. Amos Haile built one a little north west, near where the Hon. Theophilus Crawford afterwards lived. Not long after Mr. Moses Johnson built the first two-story-house in town. The house still remains, though not without having undergone alterations and repairs. After having stood a century the frame may be found "as good as new."

THE FIRST GRIST MILL

was built in the East part by Dea. Minott in 1765. The second was built by Jonathan Houghton a little below the

village on Sackett's brook; and very near it was to the first saw-mill, built in 1796.

* THE FIRST CLOTHING WORKS

were established by Capt. Roswell Parker in 1785, in the East part.

THE FIRST STORE,

opened, was by Peter Wilson in 1770. It stood a little west of the house of Dea. S. W. Houghton. Here, also, was the first tavern.

The second store was kept by Charles Chandler. It stood a few rods north of where James Crawford now lives, and was opened in 1783.

The paper-mill was originally built by Stimpson, Greer, and Fairbanks, in the year 1822.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Religious services were held in the Fort on the Great Meadow for two or three years during the French war, conducted by Rev. Andrew Gardner, who had previously been chaplain at Fort Dummer.

The first settlers on the Street were those who loved the institutions of religion; and though few in number, they did not neglect to assemble together for divine worship. For a considerable time meetings were held in private houses or barns, as circumstances might be, generally conducted by Noah Sabin and Joshua Parker, the latter of whom was afterwards a deacon of the church.

The first sermon preached on the Street was by Rev. Mr. Goddard of Westmoreland, N. H., in the house of Mr. Moses Johnson, now owned by Mr. Geo. Hooper. Others were employed to preach for a longer or shorter time, till they were enabled to procure a pas-

tor. Still they were without a house of worship. A meeting was at length called with a view to securing such an object. This meeting was held Jan. 13, 1773. It was voted that the house to be built should be "forty feet long, and thirty-five feet wide, and forty feet post. It was also voted:

"That the spot of ground for the said building to be erected and set on, be upon the northly side of the road leading westward towards Townshend, and in the most convenient spot within twenty-five rods of the main road (or Brook-road so called), leading through said Town of Putney."

A committee to superintend the business was chosen and the house erected according to the votes here recorded.

The way was now open to take measures for securing a pastor. Two or three ineffectual attempts having been made, the Rev. Josiah Goodhue was employed to preach in the summer of 1776.

The first action taken in reference to the settlement of Mr. Goodhue was as follows:

"Putney July 15, 1776. At a meeting of the inhabitants of this town legally notified and warned agreeable to covenant, first, Voted that Left. Joshua Hyde, be the moderator of this present meeting; 2ly voted to give Mr. Goodhue a call to settle with us in the work of the gospel ministry; 3ly voted to give Mr. Goodhue fifty pounds settlement Lawful money of the Bay province; 4ly voted to give Mr. Goodhue fifty pounds salary for the first year, and rise five pounds a year till it gets to sixty pounds and then stop. 5ly voted that Mr Lucas Wilson and Mr Jonathan Houghton and Capt. John Kerthan, and Left. Joshua Hyde and Joshua Parker and Mr Grindal Reynolds and Mr Michal Law, be a Committee to wait upon Mr. Goodhue and make known the proposals to him. And then said meeting was dissolved.

MATTHEW CUSHING, CLERK."

THE RESPONSE OF MR. GOODHUE.

To the call extended to Mr. Goodhue in pursuance of the above action, he returned an affirmative answer. As yet no church had been organized, and a council was called for the two fold purpose of organizing a church and installing the pastor. The council commenced Oct. 16, 1776, on which day the Congregational church was organized, consisting of four male members, viz; Rev. Josiah Goodhue, Joshua Parker, John Wilson and Joshua Hyde. On the next day, Thursday, Oct. 17, 1776,

REV. JOSIAH GOODHUE

was installed first pastor of the church. Rev. Mr. Reeve of Brattleboro began the public and solemn exercises of the day with prayer. Rev. Mr. Farrar of New Ipswich preached the sermon from I, Tim. III, 1: "If a man desire the office of a Bishop, he desireth a good work." Rev. Mr. Emerson of Hollis made the prayer before, and gave the charge. Rev. Mr. Bullen of Westminster gave the right hand of fellowship, and Rev. Mr. Webster of Temple made the prayer after the charge, and the whole was conducted and attended with great solemnity and decency.

Mr. Goodhue remained pastor till his death, Nov. 14, 1797. During his ministry 56 were added to the church.

After the death of Mr. Goodhue for more than two years, the church was destitute of a pastor; when a call for settlement was extended to

MR. JAIRUS REMINGTON,

He was ordained, Feb. 12, 1800 and dismissed, Feb. 15, 1803. Two were added to the church under his ministry,

REV. ELISHA D. ANDREWS

was the third pastor. He was ordained June 25, 1817, and after a happy and useful ministry he was dismissed, May

27, 1827. During this pastorate several seasons of religious interest were enjoyed; but in 1817 a powerful revival took place, the influence of which pervaded every part of the community, producing a most happy effect upon the morals and habits of the people. As the direct result of this revival, 150 persons were added to the church. The whole number added unto the church during Mr. Andrews' ministry was 242.

REV. BENJAMIN H. FITMAN

was the successor of Mr. Andrews. He was installed March 3, 1830, and dismissed, Nov. 1, 1832. Under his ministry 70 persons were received into the church. In December 1832, a call was extended to

REV. AMOS FOSTER

of Canaan, N. H. to take the pastoral charge of the church and society. He accepted the call, and was installed, Feb. 13, 1833. This relation continued till Sept. 20, 1853. During this pastorate four seasons of special religious awakening were enjoyed, and 197 members were admitted to the church.

REV. JAMES AIKEN

was the next pastor. His installation took place, Jan. 11, 1854. He was dismissed, Dec. 9, 1857.

REV. HENRY M. GROUT

was Mr. Aiken's successor. He was ordained, Sept. 1, 1858, and dismissed, Feb. 20, 1861. During these two last pastorates, 24 members were added to the church.

For several years after Mr. Grout's dismission, the church was without a settled pastor; but enjoyed the labors of stated supplies.

REV. THEODORE M. DWIGHT

was employed for four years; during which time 18 members were added to the church. On his retirement, by re-

quest of the Church and Society the

REV. MR. FOSTER

resumed his labors as acting pastor on the first Sabbath in February 1866 and closed them Dec. 15, 1872. During this period 45 members were admitted to the church here.

Following Mr. Foster as stated supplies, were Rev. Jehial Claffin, Mr. James Mason and John E. Russell, licenciates, and Rev. Austin Dodge, by which gentlemen, the pulpit was supplied till Apr. 24, 1881, when

REV. LINCOLN HARLOW

commenced his labors as candidate for settlement; and having received a call from the Church and Society, on the 14th of September he was installed as pastor. Reckoning the number since Mr. Harlow's settlement, the whole number received to its membership is so far as can be ascertained, 752.

DEACONS.

The following persons have held the office of deacons:

Samuel Minott,	elected,	June 10, 1778.
Joshua Parker,	" "	" 19, 1778.
Grindall Reynolds,	"	Apr. 20, 1786.
Matthew Cushing,	" "	" "
Israel Keyes,	"	Aug. 14, 1805.
Willard Taft,	"	May 9, 1811.
Jonas Keyes,	" "	" "
Joshua Leavitt,	"	Feb. 11, 1823.
Benjamin Reynolds,	" "	" "
Nathaniel Chamberlain,		Oct. 30, 1823.
David Crawford,	"	Mar. 13, 1834.
John Gray,	"	January, 1835.
David Allen,	"	Sept. 3, 1846.
Simon W. Houghton,		Feb. 15, 1851.
Alvin G. Keyes,	" "	" "
Franklin L. Pierce,	"	Aug. 30, 1872.
Frederick R. Cobb,	"	1883.

[The Pastor and deacons of 1884, are we understand, the same as in 1883.]

THE FIRST HOUSE OF WORSHIP

erected in 1773, continued to be occupied until 1803; when a new one more commodious was built on a gentle eminence about midway of the street. It was dedicated Nov. 29, 1803, was continued to be used for public worship till the spring of 1841, a period of 38 years. It was then taken down and a new house built in a more central part of the village. In the summer of 1867, this house was thoroughly repaired and fitted up in a style of beauty and convenience which does credit to the society. The audience room is in the upper story. In the lower are the vestries; one large for social meetings; the other smaller for the meetings of the Ladies Society.

MODERN PERFECTIONISM

The introduction of Modern Perfectionism in the year 1834, under the leadership of John H. Noyes, a member of the church, exerted a blighting influence upon the cause of good morals and religion.

This sect, while they held to the doctrine of sinless perfection, at the same time embraced sentiments of a most licentious tendency. They enjoyed apparent prosperity for a few years, until their Leader was arrested for a high misdemeanor, and was put under heavy bonds for his appearance for trial at the superior court. He immediately left the state, his bonds were forfeited, and the community broken up. In all measures relative to the offending members, the church acted in perfect harmony, but the deleterious influence of the doctrines and practices of the sect long remained in the community.

[Noyes went from here to Oneida, N. Y., where he established his community. A book entitled "Noyesism Unveiled" by Rev. H. Eastman, a Methodist clergyman and ex-presiding elder, gives a more extensive account than here.]

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

By REV. HENRY C. BACON.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF PUTNEY

was organized, Nov. 12, 1787, consisting of about 40 members, and composed of persons residing in the West part of the town,—an industrious, thrifty people, mostly farmers.

In the year 1790, a house of worship was erected on the heights near where Oliver Wood now lives, and in 1793

REV. ASA HIBBARD.

was ordained pastor, who labored with this church several years. In 1818,

REV. ASHEL WOOD

was settled as pastor. He was a faithful and highly useful minister. He labored with the church six years, when he laid down his armor to enter into rest.

A NEW MEETING-HOUSE.

In 1836, the old meeting-house was taken down and the following year a new house of worship was erected on a new site, far more convenient than the former one.

THE PASTORS.

whose labors this church have enjoyed were Revs. Jonathan Wilson, Lewis Allen, Nathaniel Cudworth, Zibba Howard, Ferris Moore, Caleb Smith, and Calvin Baker.

Many years of spiritual prosperity were enjoyed by the church and goodly numbers were occasionally added to its membership until it became one of the largest and most prosperous of the Baptist churches in the Windham County Association.

Rev. Elisha D. Andrews in his account of the interesting revival of 1816, states that 30 persons united with this church as the fruit of that revival. It may be said of this church that it was

“a living branch of the Living Vine.”

At this period a large proportion of the inhabitants of the town resided in the west part of the town; were a church-going people, their congregations were large on the Sabbath. The church was prosperous until about 1840 or 1845 when in consequence of the large emigration and death of its members the society began to decline and became extinct about 1860 and their house of worship was sold, taken down and the material used for other purposes.

In 1877, what few members of the old church were still living, together with others who had moved into the town during the interval from 1860 to 1877, connected themselves with the First Baptist Church of Brattleboro and in 1879, were organized as a branch church with 18 members. In December 1879, this Branch Church called

BRO. M. D. PARSONS

of Hartford, Ct., to labor with them. In October 1880, Brother Parsons was ordained and became pastor of the Branch Church and is its present pastor. Success has crowned the labors of Pastor and people, the members have increased and Jan. 25, 1883,

THE BRANCH CHURCH

withdrew from the Brattleboro church and became an

INDEPENDENT BAPTIST CHURCH.

Having no house of worship, they hold their services in the Town Hall.

During the 4 years of this Church's labors, there has been 54 added to its membership, making its present members, 54; and during the past year a site has been purchased and the funds solicited and arrangements made to build a house of worship during the coming season.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

Although some individuals of this persuasion previously resided in town, yet they were not embodied till about the year 1826, when a class was formed and soon after a church was organized. The first circuit preacher labored in 1869. Considerable additions were made to the church and in 1832 a commodious house was erected in the East part of the town. The society increased in numbers and embraced persons living in different parts of the town and it was at length thought expedient that another house be built in the village. Accordingly, in about 10 years after the first house of worship another was erected in 1842, and from that time to the present, public religious services have been regularly maintained in the latter house while the former has been converted into a hall, and appropriated to various other purposes.

The Methodist society here has been favored with a succession of faithful and devoted preachers, and frequent additions have been made to the church.

PROMINENT MEMBERS.

Among those whose names are held in grateful remembrance as having been especially active in promoting the interests of the church are Mason Drown and Timothy Underwood. They were among the original members and took a leading part in whatever promised to advance its welfare. Mr. Drown was humble and devoted as a Christian and adorned the religion that he professed. Mr. Underwood was an efficient worker in the cause, not only devoting his time and energies to its advancement, but giving liberally for the support of religious institutions.

For several years after the organization of the church ministerial labor was

enjoyed in connection with other towns.

The following are the names of those who supplied the Methodist Church of Putney in the manner above stated.

METHODISTS PREACHERS AT PUTNEY.

Revs. Messrs Edward A. Rice, George Putnam, E. Marble, H. J. Wooley, E. B. Morgan, R. Putnam, F. Nutter, H. Webster, W. T. Locke, J. S. Loveand, John L. Smith, N. Howe and F. Guernsey. From 1846, the church has had its regular stated supply, viz :

- 1846—'47, Hubbard Eastman ;
- 1848, Harvey Webster ;
- 1849, Spencer Tileston ;
- 1850—'51, L. C. Dickenson ;
- 1852—'53, J. L. Roberts ;
- 1854, A. L. Pratt ;
- 1855, N. Webster ;
- 1826, J. A. Sherburne ;
- 1857—'58, H. T. Jones ;
- 1859—'60, E. J. Moore ;
- 1861, H. B. Sawyer ;
- 1862, Zenas Kingsbury ;
- 1863—'64, A. C. Stevens ;
- 1865—'66, N. W. Wilder ;
- 1867—'68, R. W. Harlow ;
- 1869, A. M. Wheeler ;
- 1870—'71, L. Dodd ;
- 1872—'73, C. S. Buswell ;
- 1874—'75, J. H. Gaylord ;
- 1876—'77, P. M. Frost ;
- 1878—'79, S. B. Currier ;
- 1880—'81, W. H. Hight ;
- 1882—'83, F. H. Knight ;

THE UNIVERSALISTS.

Of this denomination, there has ever been a considerable number in town. In 1833, a Society was formed and they had preaching for a few years. For a long time past until recently they have been destitute of preaching of their order. Some two years ago they organized a new Society and employed a min-

ister, Rev. E. Smiley. He has received a call from another place and will soon leave town.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

REV. JOSIAH GOODHUE,

THE FIRST PASTOR OF PUTNEY.

He was the third son of Dea. Samuel Goodhue, and was born in Stratham, N. H., July 1729. His mother's family name was Bartlett. He fitted for college under the instruction of Rev. Daniel Emerson of Hollis, N. H., and graduated at Harvard college in 1755, being a classmate of President John Adams, the elder. He was ordained over the Congregational church in Dunstable, Mass, where he remained about 16 years. Being dismissed from Dunstable at his own request, he came to Putney, where he was installed first pastor of Putney and the fourth settled in the County, Oct. 17, 1776. He remained in this pastorate 20 years; but was released from his public official duties for a year before his death, on account of ill health.

He married for his first wife, Elizabeth Fletcher, daughter of Dea. Fletcher of Dunstable. Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue were the parents of 7 children. One died in its infancy.

Josiah Jr. was for many years a physician, and stood high among the members of his profession.

Joseph was also, a physician, and for a considerable time held the position of a surgeon at Fort Constitution, in New Hampshire.

Elizabeth, the only daughter, married Dea. Peter Aiken of Windham.

Ebenezer was a highly respected deacon of the church in Westminster West.

Samuel Bartlett graduated at Dartmouth College, but never entered any profession.

Nathaniel became a lawyer and settled in the State of Ohio.

Mrs. Goodhue died Oct. 21, 1793. He afterwards married the widow of Mr. Joshua Hyde. She died Feb. 8, 1806. Both these women were persons of high respectability and moral worth. Mr. Goodhue died before his last wife, Nov. 14, 1797, aged 68 years. Many of his posterity are now living and are among the most useful citizens and members of the church of Christ.

At his funeral, a sermon was preached by the Rev. William Wells of Brattleboro, from Job 16, 22, which was published. As a preacher, Mr. Goodhue was strictly evangelical and impressive. As a pastor, he was devoted to the interests of his people, in his visits among them, always making religion some part of the topic of conversation. He was a man of an amiable and kind disposition; prudent and discreet in his conversation, and exemplary in his conduct. Rev. Mr. Wells in his funeral sermon bears the following testimony to his worth:

"I believe you will all agree with me in asserting, piety to God and benevolence to men were leading features in his character. The great object of his life was to be useful in his station as a minister of Christ, and to exemplify in his own conduct those virtues and graces which, with the greatest sincerity, he recommended to others. His end, like that of the godly man, was peace."

DEA. JOSHUA PARKER.

was born in Stoneham, Mass., June 4, 1720. He married March 7, 1745, Jemima Davenport of Charlestown. They resided in Boston till 1747; thence removed to Needham; afterwards to Canterbury, Ct., and in 1764 they came

to Putney. In 1778 he was chosen deacon of the Congregational church, the duties of which office he discharged with promptitude and fidelity. He was a man of devoted piety, highly respected by those who knew him, and greatly useful as a Christian. Before the settlement of the first pastor, he usually conducted the exercises when the people were assembled for religious purposes. In his intercourse with others, he made religion the theme of conversation, and this was the source of his greatest comfort in life and in death. He died Feb. 21, 1813, aged 92 years. He was the father of six children, some of whose descendants are ornaments in the communities in which they live.

DR. JOSEPH LORD

was the son of Rev. Joseph Lord of Charlestown, Mass., and was born in the year 1704. He was a graduate at Harvard College where his father had been educated, in 1724. He entered the medical profession and commenced practice in Sunderland, Mass. In 1734, he removed to Athol with the first settlers of that town. Here he took a leading position among the people; was their physician, religious teacher, magistrate, proprietors' clerk, treasurer, tax gatherer and surveyor. A misunderstanding at length arose between him and the Proprietors, which led to an unhappy legal controversy. In consequence of these difficulties, in 1759, Dr. Lord left Athol and came to Putney. Here his abilities were appreciated. By commissions dated the 16 of July 1766, he was appointed second Judge of the Court of common Pleas and a Justice of the Peace for Cumberland, now Windham County. These commissions were renewed on two subsequent occasions, and he was continued in office till the Revolution.

As the infirmities of age came upon him he desired to be released from public service, that he might, to use his own language, "spend the remainder of his days in calm retirement, and concern himself in nothing else but doing good and preparing for a glorious immortality." The Courts, however, were so modified as to continue him in the Judgeship; but to take "as little share of the burden of office upon himself, as should be agreeable to him. This was highly complimentary to the worthy magistrate.

He was a man of intelligence, of an upright moral and Christian character, and was highly respected by all who knew him. He had six sons and several daughters. His last years were spent with his son Jotham in Westmoreland, where he died in 1788, aged 84 years. Many of his descendants survive and fill respectable positions in society.

CAPT. BENJAMIN PAGE,

A grandson of the preceding, was born in Putney in 1769. His advantages for an early education were not superior. But by observation and self-culture he became intelligent and especially was he highly skilled in the science of architecture. In this department of business, he was uncommonly enterprising and useful. His last labor was the building of the first Presbyterian meeting house in New Orleans. He drew his plan, prepared the materials, took them by ship to that city and completed the building to the satisfaction of his employers. Before he left the city, he took the yellow fever and died on his passage home, Aug. 11, 1819, aged 50 years.

It is an interesting fact, that the house built by Capt. Lord was the same in which the lamented Sylvester Larned officiated as the first pastor of the first Presbyterian church in New Orleans.

He was a graduate of Middlebury College in 1813, and died in New Orleans of yellow fever, on his birth day, Aug. 31, 1820, aged 24, about one year after Capt. Lord.

HON. NOAH SABIN.

FROM HALL'S HISTORY OF EASTERN VERMONT.

"He was born at Rehoboth, Mass., Nov. 10, 1714, and was the only son of Noah Sabin of that place. Being religiously disposed in early life, he was designed by his father for the ministry. But to this profession he was not inclined. In the year 1768, at the age of fifty-four, he removed to Putney, and at the first election of town officers, May 8, 1770, was chosen town clerk. On the 14 of April, 1772, he was appointed Judge of the Inferior Court of common Pleas of Cumberland County, and Justice of the Peace. Previous to the affray at Westminster on the 13 of March, 1775, Judge Sabin opposed in every practicable manner the attempts of the people to interfere with the management of the courts. His extreme conscientiousness led him to adopt this course, for he knew that he had received a commission from the Crown, and felt that his oath bound him, at the least, not to offer resistance to the mother country. After being taken prisoner on this occasion, he was confined in the Court-house at Westminster for a few days, was then carried to Northampton, afterwards to New York city, where he was imprisoned. Being subsequently tried and honorably acquitted, he was supplied by Governor Tryon with clothing and ample means to return home. He was absent more than a year.

Regarded as a Tory in principle and as a secret favorer of the court of Great Britain, he was for a time subjected to many annoyances. Soon after his return, William Moore, Daniel Jewett, and Moses Johnson, committee men of Putney, accompanied by a party of their friends, armed with swords, went to his house, ordered him to mount his horse and follow them. Obeying their commands, he was conducted to Westminster, where he was placed in jail.

Many were the threats used to intimidate him during this transaction. His imprisonment, however, lasted but a day. In the evening, the door of his cell was opened, and he was allowed to return home. On his death bed, Moore, who had been the principal actor on this occasion, sent for Judge Sabin, confessed with tears the abuses of which he had been guilty, and besought forgiveness. On being assured that his request was granted,—“Now,” said he, “I can die in peace.” Fearing that Judge Sabin might be in communication with the enemy, he was confined to his farm by an order of the committee of safety, passed in the year 1776, and permission was given to any one to shoot him, whenever he should be found beyond its limits. So bitter was the hatred towards him at this time, that one of his neighbors, a man zealous for the liberty of the colonies, and for the destruction of their foes, watched for him with a loaded rifle as he afterwards acknowledged, in the woods adjoining the Judge's house, prepared to shoot the despised Loyalist, should he venture beyond the prescribed lines.

Even the members of the church in Putney shared in these prejudices. Not being an original member, he was refused the privilege of occasional communion with them. This fact appears by the annexed extract from the church record:

“Putney, Dec. 7, 1778.

The church met and took under consideration the request of Noah Sabin, Esq., of occasional communion with his church, and came to the following vote, That it was best, all things considered, not to receive him at present.

J. GOODWIN, Moderator.

He was afterwards on the 29th of April, 1781, admitted by vote to full communion, and was known as a “most stable, useful, and consistent member.”

In 1781 he was elected Judge of Probate for Windham County, but on the 12th of April, in the same year, was suspended from office in order to satisfy the complaints of many who believed him to be dangerous as a Loyalist. He

was reinstated on the 25 of October following, and it is believed continued in office until the year 1801. Judge Sabin was a man of uncommon powers of mind. He was cool and considerate in his purposes, sound and discriminating in his judgment. His counsels were often sought, and were generally safely followed.

For the period in which he lived, his education was superior. It is asserted with confidence that when the charter for Putney was obtained, he was the only person in the town possessed of sufficient skill to decipher the peculiar chirography in which the instrument was written. In his religious character, he was upright, sincere, and conscientiously true to his professions. It might be said of him that he was active as a christian, for when the people were destitute of a minister, the duty of conducting the exercises of their religious assemblies often devolved on him. Although at first strongly attached to the Crown, and for some time after the commencement of the Revolution, undecided as to the course he should take in the struggle between the colonies and the mother aountry, his sympathies were subsequently enlisted on the side of the former, and no truer patriot was to be found than he. Upon retiring from office and active life, the remainder of his days was marked by acts of piety towards God and beneficence to mankind. He died on the 10th of March, 1811, at the advanced age of ninety-six years."*

In illustration of the character of Judge Sabin, it may be added, while some sportsmen were hunting on West Hill, one of them attempted to imitate the Indian war-whoop. The people in Brookline were alarmed by the apprehension that the Indians were about to fall upon them. The consternation spread into Athens and other towns. Large numbers, men, women and children instantly left their homes and made a hasty flight to escape the ferocity of

the savage foe. Passing by the house of Judge Sabin in Putney, they found him quietly engaged in his accustomed occupations. They related to him the cause of their alarm; but he remained unmoved. They at once supposed him to be in alliance with the enemy, and the bitterest maledictions were heaped upon him. They pursued their flight as far as Westmoreland, and on the following day when their fears were dissipated, they attempted to return. But a severe snow storm, (it being about the 1st of Nov. 1780,) blocked the roads and greatly impeded their progress. Arriving at the house of Judge Sabin cold, weary and hungry, they were invited to enter his hospitable dwelling. Here they were furnished with food and clothing and every comfort the house afforded; in short, were treated in the kindest possible manner. Their prejudices were all removed, and the man who, the day before, had been so bitterly cursed, now received their most hearty thanks.

HON. NOAH SABIN JR.

son of Noah Sabin, was born at Rehoboth, Mass., April 20, 1750, and removed with his father to Putney, when he was about eighteen years old. He held the office of Register of Probate of Windham County, from 1791 to 1801, and from the latter year until 1808, was Judge of Probate, in which station he succeeded his father. He was early elected a Justice of the Peace, and filled the office for nearly half a century. He represented the town of Putney in the General Assembly during the years 1782, 83, and 87. His death occurred at Putney, Dec. 5, 1827, in the 78th year of his age. In an obituary notice written soon after his decease, it is said:

"Judge Sabin was a man of sound mind, of a placid temper, and mani-

*MS. Letter from Rev. A. Foster of Putney, Apr. 5, 1852. Doc. Hist. N. Y. IV. 1022.

fested upon all occasions that urbanity of deportment which commanded the love and respect of his acquaintance. He was an early settler of the town, and ever took an active interest in its civil and religious concerns. He was more than forty-seven years a magistrate, and sustained for many years the office of Judge of Probate and other office with honor to himself and usefulness to the public. He discharged the duties of office with such firmness and fidelity as to escape with a much less share of censure than is common in like cases.

As a christian, he appeared humble and unostentatious, steady and uniform in his principles and practices. He seemed always to love religion, and to be governed by a sacred regard for its doctrines and duties. It appeared to be his stay in the closing scenes of life. He was resigned to the will of God, and ready to depart at his bidding. He was willing to be absent from the body, and to go and be present with the Lord.*

CAPT. DANIEL JEWETT.

was born in Manchester, Mass., Mar. 7, 1744. At the age of 20, he married Zilpah Hibbard and settled in Canterbury, Ct. He soon removed to Putney, and is said to have been the first blacksmith in town, commencing business in 1773. Residing 2 or 3 miles northwest from the street, he was connected with the Baptist congregation on West Hill, and for many years a leading member of that church. He was a man of firm religious principle, of unbending integrity, and of an irreproachable moral character. In all town matters and in every thing which concerned the public welfare, he exerted a great influence, as is evident from the fact that he represented the town in the State Legislature 13 years. He died March 28, 1829, aged 85. He was the father of Drs.

*From Hall's History of Eastern Vermont.

Luther and Calvin Jewett of St. Johnsbury, both distinguished physicians, and the former for some years pastor of the Congregational church in Newbury; and the grand father of Rev. Milo P. Jewett, L. L. D., President of the Vassar Female College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

REV. ELISHA D. ANDREWS

was born in Southington, Ct., in 1783. In the year 1803, he graduated at Yale College, and afterwards read theology with the Rev. Joseph Lathrop of West Springfield, Mass. The first Sabbath he preached in Putney was Nov. 2, 1806. In April following, he received a call to settle in the ministry, and was ordained the third pastor of the Congregational church and Society June 25, 1807. Rev. Dr. Lathrop, his theological teacher, preached the sermon, on the occasion.

And now commenced a scene of peace, harmony, and religious prosperity, which it is a pleasure to recall. In the early part of his ministry, there were two or three seasons of more than usual religious interest, and a goodly number were added to the church. But not till the year 1816, was there a general revival of religion. To use his own language:

"During this season there was a deep impression of the importance of religion and of the worth of the soul; a deep conviction of sin and an anxious inquiry after the way of salvation. With the youth generally and to a considerable extent with others, the salvation of the soul was the 'one thing needful.' The vanities of life were laid aside and religion was the great concern. The house of worship was thronged and the Sabbath religiously observed. Other places of worship were gladly attended. Multitudes came and confessed Christ before men. In about a year 150 were added to the church. Eighty were added in one day."

Mr. Andrews' pastorate continued till May 27, 1829, a period of twenty-two years. The dismissing Council left the following testimony:

"From long acquaintance and christian intercourse with Mr. Andrews, the Council are constrained to express their regret and sorrow at this separation, and their approbation of the spirit manifested by the people towards their late pastor, particularly in their generous subscriptions paid in defraying the expenses of his removal."

He went first to Bloomfield, N. Y., and then to Michigan, where he died in 1852.

He married Miss Betsey Lathrop of West Springfield, Mass., grand-daughter of Rev. Dr. Lathrop.

THE DR. CAMPBELLS OF PUTNEY

DR. JOHN CAMPBELL 181.

was born in Oxford Mass., in 1754. In early life he came to Putney and commenced the practice of medicine. He was a man of intelligence, energy and moral worth, and exerted a wide influence in his profession and in civil life. The confidence reposed in him by his fellow-citizens is indicated by the fact that he was chosen to represent the town from 1790 to 1796 inclusive. He died Jan. 15, 1820, aged 66 years. His pastor gave the following testimony concerning him: "He had been for 37 years a useful physician in the place."

DR. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

Brother of the preceeding, was born in Oxford, Mass., in 1760, and was for many years a successful practitioner in medicine. He died, Dec. 15, 1839, æ 70 years.

DR. JOHN CAMPBELL, 2D.

was a son of the above. He was a native of Putney and here spent his life

in the medical profession. He acquired an extensive practice, was a physician of superior judgment in the treatment of diseases, and was often called to a distance in consultation upon difficult cases. He died June 4, 1866, aged 73 years.

HON. PHINEAS WHITE

BY JOHN KIMBALL, ESQ.

He was the son of Dea. Enoch White, and was born in South Hadley, Mass. Oct. 30, 1770. He graduated at Dartmouth college in 1797, and studied law with the Hon. Charles Marsh of Woodstock, Vt., and Judge Samuel Porter of Dummerston, Vt. In 1800, he commenced the practice of his profession in Putney, where he resided through life. He was called to many positions of honor and responsibility. He was Postmaster of Putney from 1802 to 1809; was for several years State's Attorney for the County of Windham, was Judge of the Probate Court, and from 1818 to 1820, was chief Judge of the County Court.

In 1820, he was elected a Representative to Congress and served one term. In 1836, he was a member of the Convention for revising the Constitution of Vermont, and from 1838 to 1840, was a Senator in the State Legislature; having previously been several times a Representative from the town of Putney. He belonged to the Masonic Order and was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Vermont.

After his election to Congress, he almost wholly abandoned his law business, engaging extensively, and with good success, in farming. The colleges of the State, and various benevolent institutions shared largely in his counsels and liberality. He was one of the trustees of Middlebury College, and was

for several years President of the Vermont Bible Society, and of the Vermont Colonization Society. He was also, an active member of the Congregational church in Putney, with which he and his wife united in 1815. He died July 6, 1847, aged 76.

He married, July 5, 1801, Esther Stevens of Plainfield, Ct., daughter of Nehemiah Stevens and Hepzibah Kelum. She was born Jan. 1777, and died Sep. 25, 1858, aged 81.

THE CRAWFORDS OF PUTNEY.

HON. THEOPHILUS CRAWFORD.

was born in Union, Ct., Apr. 25, 1764. He removed to Putney in 1799, having been for a number of years an inhabitant of Westminster. He purchased the farm originally owned by Mr. Amos Haile. Though engaged in agricultural pursuits, he was distinguished for his extensive reading, his retentive memory, his knowledge of the political history of the country, his keen observation of men and things, and his correct discrimination of character. His life was marked by uprightness and integrity. He enjoyed the confidence of his fellow citizens to a great degree. From 1816 to 1819, he was in the Executive Council; was Delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1822; and was also representative of the town and justice of the peace. He died Jan. 10, 1856, aged 95.

DEACON DAVID CRAWFORD.

He was the son of the Hon. Theophilus Crawford, and was born in Westminster West, Aug. 1789. When he was about ten years of age his parents removed to Putney, and this was ever after the place of his residence. From his youth he sustained a good moral character.

He was a regular attendant upon public worship and a generous supporter of the gospel. His attention was especially called to the subject of religion in the summer of 1833, and on the first Sabbath of November following, he entered into covenant with the Congregational church. In March 1834 he was appointed Deacon of the church, the duties of which he continued to discharge till advancing age rendered it expedient for him to retire.

Deacon Crawford was a man of a sound and discriminating mind and of correct moral principles. He was not hasty in forming his opinions, but when his mind was made up, he exhibited great firmness and decision. His reading was extensive and his knowledge on subjects of general interest was beyond what we generally find. By his fellow-citizens he was honored with various civil offices, the duties of which he discharged with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents.

In his Christian life he maintained a consistent walk and conversation before the world. He felt that the vows of God were upon him, and it was his endeavor so to live as not to dishonor the Christian name. He loved the house of God and the meeting for prayer, and on all occasions he was present unless providentially detained. To him the truths of the gospel were precious, and by these his soul was refreshed and his hope strengthened. During the last months of his life, his thoughts seemed to be more conversant with spiritual subjects. The prosperity of religion was an object of his ardent desires. In his last sickness he suffered much; yet patience and submission to the Divine will marked his spirit. His end was peace. He died March 1, 1871, aged 81 years and 6 months.

WARREN PARKER

was born in Putney, July 15, 1791. He was son of Capt. Roswell Parker, who was a son of Joshua Parker, one of the first settlers on the street, and one of the original members of the Congregational church. A daughter of Joshua Parker and sister of Roswell Parker, married Mr. John Adams of Canterbury, Ct., and they were the parents of Mr. John Adams, Jr., for many years the distinguished Principal of Andover Academy, Mass. Warren Parker and John Adams, Jr., were, of course, own cousins.

Mr. Parker spent about 12 years of his early manhood in Lyndon and Rockingham doing the business of a clothier. He at length returned to Putney where he spent the remainder of his days. For nearly forty years he was employed in manufacturing the horse-hay-rake, an employment which proved highly profitable. But at length it was his misfortune to lose a large share of his property in the failure of the First National Bank of Brattleboro. Still he had a competency left and he did not suffer for a want of the necessities of life. For several of his last years, he was deprived of the use of his limbs, which, with other infirmities rendered his situation very uncomfortable. Yet he was a patient sufferer and was not known to complain of the dealings of his Heavenly Father. He died Jan 14, 1882, in his 91st year.

Descending from an ancestry of great intellectual and moral worth, he inherited traits of character which contributed largely to his usefulness as a member of civil society and secured for him the respect and good will of his fellow-citizens. The cause of Temperance, Moral Reform, and Human Rights enjoyed his approval, and his patronage.

He was ever ready to lend a helping hand to relieve the needy and destitute, and whatever objects of public welfare called attention, he was one of the first to proffer his influence and means for their promotion. Although not a member of the church, to sustain the Institutions of religion was a leading object of his desires and efforts. Not only was he a liberal supporter of the gospel pecuniarily, but during the years of his health and bodily activity, his place in the Sanctuary was usually occupied. But he has left us, and although missed in his family, in the social circle, and in the house of prayer, he will long be remembered with affection and high respect by all who knew him.

HON NATHAN SARGENT.

was a son of Samuel and Mary (Washburn) Sargent and was born in Putney, May 5, 1794. [An anonymous sketch of Mr. Sargent sent in since the death of Mr. Foster gives the date of his birth May 17, 1794.] His parents had been early residents of Leicester, Mass. but removed to Putney in 1790. Of the grandfather of Nathan Sargent, it is said "he was a staunch patriot, and is mentioned, in connection with the march of the Leicester troops at the time of the Lexington battle, as having melted his clock-weights to provide bullets for the soldiers."

Samuel Sargent, the father of Nathan, married Mary, the daughter of Seth Washburn of Leicester and sister of Asa Washburn, an early inhabitant of Putney, who sustained through a long life a worthy reputation as a Christian and a civil magistrate. He died in 1825, aged 71 and his wife in 1848, aged 89. The subject of this notice, therefore was a cousin of the late Judge Washburn, many years a citizen of Ludlow, Vt.

An account of the public life of Mr. Sargent is given in Johnson's *Cyclopædia*, probably being as correct as any that can be given, is here inserted :

"He received a good education; studied law; settled in Cahawba, Ala. in 1816, where he became County and Probate Judge; resided at Buffalo, N. Y., 1826—1830; established a Whig newspaper at Philadelphia, 1830; was afterwards Washington correspondent of the 'United States Gazette,' becoming widely known under his nom de plume of "Oliver Old School;" was Sergeant at Arms at the U. S. House of Representatives 1849—51; Register of the Treasury 1851—53; Commissioner of Customs 1861—71; and was for some years A resident of the Washington Reform School. He was author of a *Life of Henry Clay* (1844) and *Public Men and Events* (2 vols. 1872) issued but a few days before his death. It contains many interesting reminiscences of the days of Jackson, Clay, and Calhoun. He died in Washington, D. C. Feb. 2, 1875."

The few survivors who knew Mr. Sargent speak of him in high terms as an agreeable and intelligent gentleman; and a warm friend of all good and worthy objects; and as one whose endeavor was to be faithful in all his official and private duties, and to be useful to his country and the world.

[Here the Ms. of Mr. Foster closes. We have received from Rev. Dr. Grout the following additional paper for Mr. Sargent, since the death of Mr. Foster. We understand it comes from the family of Mr. Sargent.]

Before Nathan was fifteen he had read Rollins *Ancient History* and other histories. His fondness for reading, created the desire for a good education, but his father was blessed with more children than means, of whom two only were boys, and Nathan had to depend upon himself to carry out his de-

sires; but he saved every penny he could earn until he had \$10 when he went to Brattleboro, (March 1811,) and bought at Fessenden's book-store a Latin dictionary, \$4.50; a Virgil, \$4.50 and Adams' Latin grammar, \$1.00, (total \$10,) and with these studied Latin, occasionally reciting to his pastor, Rev. Elisha D. Andrews. Two years after, he taught school in Putney, having in the mean time attended the academy at West Brattleboro, paying his own way, by working on a farm during August and September. The following spring, he entered Judge Phineas White's office as a student at law. During the winter of 1813-14, he taught school in the East Parish of Westmoreland, N. H., and in the spring, went back to Judge White's office. The following winter he taught school at Brattleboro.

June 1, 1816, he went to Troy, N. Y., and entered the office of Stephen Ross as a law student, teaching school at the same time. He was admitted to the Bar Nov. 1818, and immediately went to Alabama, settling at Cahawba, then the seat of government of the future state.

In Alabama he was very successful as a lawyer, and was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and Judge of Probate in 1822, and afterwards elected by both Houses of Legislature. But, finding the climate unhealthy for one born on northern soil, he returned to New York, May 1824.

In 1830, he removed to Philadelphia, Pa., and became Editor and Proprietor of the *Commercial Herald*. In the New Year's address of the Public Ledger of Jan. 1837, Nathan Sargent is thus alluded to: "In 1842, he sold the 'Herald' and became the correspondent of the U. S. Gazette and other papers,

over the signature of "Oliver Old School."

Ben Perley Poore, in his "Reminiscences of Washington" published in the *Atlantic Monthly* for Sept. 1880, says, writing of Oliver Old School:

"His carefully written letters gave a continuous narrative of all important events, as they occurred at the National Metropolis, and he was one of those who aided in making the Whig party, like the Federal party which had preceeded it, eminently respectable."

He held successively the offices of Sergeant-at-arms of the U. S. House of Representatives, Recorder of the Land Office, Register of the Treasury and Commissioner of Customs. The last named position, he resigned about two years before his death. He was also the chief agent in establishing the Reform School for juvenile delinquents in Washington, and at the time of his death was President of the Board of Trustees of that institution.

His last literary labor, a book entitled "Public Men and Events," was highly commended by the press throughout the country.

His widow survived him two years, dying in 1877. He left but one child, a daughter, the widow of the Rev. M. L. Olds of Washington, D. C. He was a man of whose memory his daughter and grand-children may be proud; an honest politician, a good man in every relation of life.

*"Who is that snarler, Cassius like and lean
With humor caustic and with satire keen;
Who drubs the drones, the foplings and the
fools,
Who flings at fashion lead by folly's rules?
Who while his trampling heels around he
throws,
Cares not how hard he treads on others toes;
Who dares be just, nor fears to say the right,
Who will not flatter, but will sometimes bite:

Who makes e'en scoundrels sometimes say
their prayers:

Commercial Herald is the name he bears."

PUTNEY WEST HILL.*

A BRIEF SKETCH OF ITS SETTLEMENT,

BY DAVID L. MANSFIELD.

The writer accepted an invitation to spend the 4th of July, 1882, with a party on Putney west hill, and view the landscape o'er, as seen from that elevated situation. The particular spot visited from which the prospect appeared most pleasing, was the height of land just north of the Simeon Reed place. The first settlements in that vicinity were made soon after 1780, by persons from the southeastern part of Massachusetts. Mr. Reed's father, John Reed, came from Dighton, Mass.

Near Mr. Reed were located Samuel Bennett, Capt. Ezekiel Wilson, with a family of ten children, Thomas Turner, the Kerrs, the Johnsons, Moses Joy, and Charles Cudworth, Sen., who was the father of Charles, Jr., and grandfather of Gideon, the father of T. J. B. Cudworth of Brattleboro; South of where Mr. Cudworth lived was the Allyn family. Near the site of the old homestead in a pasture by the roadside were seen lying on the ground two slate stone slabs, on which were inscribed the names of "Joseph Allyn died Dec. 16, 1797, aged 77," and "Mary, wife of Joseph Allyn, died May 18, 1802, aged 78. Others were buried there, but no stone marks their lowly bed. Joseph Allyn was the father of Rev. Lewis Allyn, known as Elder Allyn, who preached many years in the Baptist

*The Writer is indebted to Hall's History of Eastern Vermont, and Temple and Sheldon's History of Northfield, Mass. for much of the information given in this article.

church on Putney hill, and several years in Hinesburgh. Joseph Allyn came with his family from Rehoboth, Mass., west of Dighton, in which place the Allyn family were among the first settlers in 1644. Luther Allyn who was Postmaster in Dummerston many years ago, was a son of Lewis and grandson of Joseph Allyn.

Just east of the Reed place stood the old brick school house, that was pulled down some years ago; its foundation is overgrown with briars. About 1830, eighty scholars attended this school, and from it went out several who became professional men.

J. WHEELER TURNER. ESQ.,

one of the prominent lawyers in Branch County, Michigan, and a native of Putney West Hill, sent to the Writer a book of poems of which he was the author, from which is taken the following, relating to the home of his youth.

PUTNEY WEST HILL.

Oh may I once again with arms extended
wide,
Embrace my sacred Muse upon that mountain side!
And sing one evening hymn where star-lit
hills arise
And cloud their Alpine tops, high reaching
to the skies.
And may I view again some autumn evening, bright,
The friendly harvest moon in cloudless
chrysolite,
Move o'er those lofty peaks, lamp-like as
they do stand,
The sentinels of earth, set by the great
Command.
And in the troubled storm when ocean heaves
her waves,
And pent up raging winds howl from their
mountain caves,
While lightnings bolt the sky and strike from
hill to hill,
As through the hollow glens at darkened
interval,

The mountain-shaking thunders roll, subdued
by roll,

In death's sepulchral tones resound from
pole to pole.

Oh! let me be there then, the darkest mid-
night hour,

For there my soul received its spirit-stirring
power.

"HOME"

The reflection of a Native of Putney in the
far distant West.

When night her dark mantle

Hath spread o'er the earth,
And hushed in sweet slumber

The songsters of mirth;

When those who are weeping

And pining by day,

In the kindly embrace

Of forgetfulness lay,

When naught but the phantoms

And visions of night,

Deluding my fancy

With scenes of delight

Are floating around me

Bewildering the view

With things that deceive me,

So false, so untrue;

Yet let me be sleeping

When far from my home

When far from my kindred,

A stranger I roam;

For in dreams I revisit

My own native land,

In dreams see my father,

Extending his hand;

Dear mother and sisters

Come circling around;

My brothers I see them

And hear the glad sound

Of voices familiar

That oft times before

I've heard when awake,

But shall hear them no more.

Oh! let me while sleeping

Be welcomed to-night

At the home of my childhood,

That land of delight.

[Mr. Turner's book, is a brochure of 74 pages: POEMS by J. W. TURNER dedicated to the people of Branch County, Coldwater, Mich. A. J. Aldrich & Co. Printers. 1880.

PUTNEY WEST HILL.

Continued from page 249.

The soil in this locality, though rocky, is very good, and such as those farmers preferred to cultivate. It produced abundant crops of hay and grain which enabled them to keep a large stock of cattle. They supported large families and managed to accumulate property. They were hard working people; heavy stone walls enclose the fields and pastures on each farm which must have cost them much labor. As we looked down from our place of observation on these once cultivated farms, we were reminded of the following lines, so illustrative of the labors performed by those early settlers.

" Oft did the harvest to their sickle yield;
 Their furrow oft the stubborn glebe has
 broke;
 How jocund did they drive their team
 a-field!
 How bowed the woods beneath their
 stately stroke."

The height of this hill as shown by barometer from each place indicated, is 1225 feet above the valley in Brookline and 1325 above the valley in Brattleboro. From West Hill may be seen not less than fifty townships lying in Vermont, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts; and the view in midsummer is unsurpassed by any in New England. On the west you can trace the line of the Green Mountains from Florida, Mass., on the south to Mt. Holly on the north, Saddleback, Haystack in Wilmington, Municknung in Stratton, and Shatterack, tower up above the Green Mountain ridge on the western boundary. The eye takes in the entire space of the Connecticut valley from Ascutney Mountain in Windsor on the north, to Mount Holyoke in Hadley, Mass. on the south. Farthest to the east is the majestic Monadnock. The

highlands of New Hampshire are distinctly visible from Sunapee to Mount Holyoke, a distance of more than 80 miles. Wachusett in Princeton, Mass. with its cloud capped summit, may be seen far to the south east, and mountain tops and fertile valleys are visible all along the southern horizon. Connecticut river is plainly seen for 10 miles below Brattleboro', and West river is in sight winding its course past Black Mountain which rises 1150 feet above the surface of the water. The pen fails to describe the beauty of the landscape in every direction; and this article is brought to a close with the feeling that the reader has been given after all, but a vague idea of the view from the summit of Putney West Hill.

THE GREAT MEADOWS.

WRITTEN FOR PUTNEY HISTORY

IN THE VT. HIS. GAZ.

BY DAVID L. MANSFIELD.

Ten years of the Writer's early life were spent near the "Great Meadows in East Putney, which will account for the interest manifested by him in its history and settlement. The Meadow is located in the Connecticut River Valley and is overlooked from the east by a long range of high hills in Westmoreland, N. H. A similar range of Vermont hills extends along the western border, at the foot of which runs the highway in a northerly and southerly direction. A great bend in the river, beginning at Taylor's island on the northwest corner of the meadow, forms its boundary line, which is completed on the west side by the highway. The Vermont Valley Railroad passes across it in the west part parallel with the traveled road, and the Cheshire railroad is in plain view on the New Hampshire side. The meadow is about one mile

across in a direct line from the west side to the eastern limit at the river, and contains 500 acres of rich alluvial soil which produces excellent crops. Its waving fields of corn and luxuriant vegetation, in midsummer, afford a fine view to the lover of natural scenery. In early times the lowest meadow lands were covered with a tangled growth of yellow pine, elm and butternut trees. This will explain why the fishing ground at the north end of the meadow is called "Butternut orchard," although no such trees are now standing near. The range of steep hills on the west was formerly covered with a fine growth of majestic white pines, nearly all of which have disappeared, and they are succeeded by a younger growth of the same kind. The lofty white pine is the glory of the American forest, yet the woodman spares it not. Here and there a tall pine or a stately elm may be seen standing alone and reminding us of the grandeur of the primeval forest. The first settlement in the town of Putney was made on the Great Meadow in 1742 or '43. Nehemiah How of Grafton, Mass., William Phipps, David Rugg of Lancaster and their families, with Robert Baker and others, made a clearing and built a fort in the central part of the meadow called Fort Hill. A settlement was also made on the opposite side of the river at No. 2, Westmoreland, during the same year. Daniel How, Thomas Crisson and others from Rutland, Mass., made a clearing and built log huts. As far back as 1736, Massachusetts held an undisputed right to the territory as far north as the present south line of Westmoreland, N. H., and claimed a good title to the country about 30 miles to the northward and to the east as far as the Merrimack river. Many persons were desirous of securing the rich meadow lands in that

region, and accordingly petitioned the General Court, which voted Jan. 15, 1736, "That it was expedient to lay out four townships to be of the contents of 6 miles square, and not to extend more than 6 miles from the river." The grants lying on the east side of the river were numbered going up stream, as follows: No. 1, Chesterfield; No. 2, Westmoreland; No. 3, Walpole; No. 4, Charlestown. Those on the west side were numbered coming down the stream as follows: No. 1, Westminster; No. 2, Putney; No. 3, Dummerston; No. 4, Brattleboro. The township south of Brattleboro was called Hinsdale until 1802, when the name was changed to Vernon. Both Vernon and Hinsdale, N. H., formed one township when first chartered, Sept. 3, 1753. The charter was altered the same year, Sept. 26, and the grant was divided into two towns, both called Hinsdale. The line of separation was the west bank of Connecticut river. Previous to 1753 this tract of land was regarded as part of Northfield, but when the new state line was surveyed in March, 1741, it was cut off, and subsequently called the cut-off territory. Till the incorporation of Hinsdale in 1753, the people living on the cut off territory were styled in deeds and official documents, "of the northerly part of Northfield township above the line of the Massachusetts government." At the same session of the court, Jan. 15, 1736, two townships were laid out on the west side of the river south of the "Great Falls." Joseph Tisdale of Taunton was empowered to call a meeting of the proprietors of No. 1, Westminster; and Palmer Goulding of Worcester to call together the proprietors of No. 2, Putney. The first settlement in Westminster was made in 1739. During that year Richard Ellis

and his son Reuben built a dwelling house (log hut) and broke up five or six acres of land. Seth Tisdale and John Barney were with them. John Kilburn, the first settler in Walpole, N. H., started from Weathersfield, Conn., in 1740, stopped in Northfield, Mass., with his family, where he was taxed in 1741, and then moved on to No. 3, Walpole. The settlers on the Great Meadow prospered well and in three years' time had gathered quite a stock of cattle. There is evidence to show that this settlement was not abandoned at the beginning of the French and Indian war in 1744, or during its progress. The General Court in Massachusetts passed an order April 23d, 1746, for raising 171 men to be sent to the western frontiers, and 93 more to be apportioned to various forts, the one at "Great Meadow" receiving two men. The first violence occasioned by the Indians in the Connecticut valley, in this war, was on the Great Meadow, July 5th, 1745. A party of Indians captured William Phipps, who was hoeing in his cornfield at the southwest corner of the meadow. He was taken about half a mile into the woods on the west by two Indians. One of them went back down the hill for something which he had left, trusting the prisoner in care of his comrade during his absence. Phipps, with a determination characteristic of early settlers, watched his chance, struck down his keeper with his hoe, snatched away his gun and shot dead the other Indian as he came back up the hill on his return. Having disabled the one he struck by chopping him with his hoe, he then started for the fort, but unfortunately met three other Indians who shot, killed and scalped him and otherwise mangled his body. Rev. Benjamin Doolittle, to whom the Indians gave an account of the attack,

says in a pamphlet printed in 1750, that the Indian who was struck down by Phipps afterwards died of his wounds. He also states in his narrative of mischief done by the Indians in the French war, that the same, or some other party of Indians, came to a place called Upper Ashuelot, (Keene, N. H.) killed and scalped Dea. Josiah Fisher, as he was driving his cows to pasture, about half a mile from the garrison. This event happened July 10th, five days after the killing of Mr. Phipps. The French and Indians assaulted the fort on Great Meadow Oct. 11th, the same year. The party numbered about 80. They took Nehemiah How captive and killed David Rugg, both residents of Putney. How had been cutting wood about 40 rods from the fort, and was on his way back when he was seized, hurried off into a swamp, probably where the creek now is, and bound by his captors. They were seen and fired upon from the fort. One Indian was killed, another mortally wounded, and a third, who had hold of Mr. How, had a bullet shot through his powder horn. The guard at the fort, who was on the lookout at the time, told Dea. Noah Wright, he thought the number of the enemy that came in sight of the fort was about 50: when he first saw them there were eight of them stripped and without their guns, in pursuit of Mr. How. When he saw they would catch him, he turned, and with hands lifted up resigned himself into their hands. The enemy were in the meadow scarce an hour, including the attack on the fort and killing the cattle." The fort was not much damaged. The cattle were all killed and their hides and the best parts of the flesh carried away by the Indians. Rugg and Thomas Baker were coming down the river in a canoe and were met by the Indians just

below "Taylor's island." Rugg was shot and scalped, but Baker escaped. As soon as the assault on the fort was known at Northfield, Ensign Stratton started with ten men for Fort Dummer. They were joined by others, and under command of Col. Josiah Willard started late at night for the Great Meadow, which they reached at 2 o'clock next morning. This was on Sunday. After gaining what information they could of the soldiers at the fort, they followed the enemy's track till near sunset, when they came to a place where the Indians had scattered in different directions. Next day they made further pursuit, but the enemy had disappeared, and Col. Willard returned with his company to Northfield, having inflicted no punishment upon the Indians.

Capt. Phineas Stevens of No. 4. [Charlestown, N. H.] marched at the head of 60 men, to the Great Meadow in Putney, Aug. 5, 1746, and remained during the 6th and 7th, guarding the people while they were reaping their grain. On the 8th, he returned with his men to No. 4, to find that the cattle, horses and most of the hogs of the settlers had been killed by the Indians during his absence. All the houses outside the fort were burned except one near the stockade, and 16 horses were killed that belonged to Capt. How's force.

The fort built on the site of the Col. White place inclosed 15 dwellings. The great gate of the fort was on the south side toward Connecticut river. On the N. E. and the S. W. corners of the fort, watch-towers were placed. In the summer time during the Indian war, the garrison besides the inhabitants usually consisted of ten or twelve men from New Hampshire. During the year 1755, Philip Alexander, John Perry,

John Averill, their wives and families, and Capt. Michael Gilson, a bachelor, his mother and his two sisters, were the only inhabitants. John Averill belonged to Westminster, but the place was so poorly protected at the beginning of the French and Indian war that he removed to Walpole with the other inhabitants of the town. There they remained with Col. Benjamin Bellows until October, following when they returned to Westminster. In February, following, the Averill family moved to Putney. The inhabitants of Westminster and Westmoreland, N. H., aided in building the fort for their mutual protection. When it was completed, Capt. David How, Thomas and Isaac Chamberlain, Joshua Warner and son, Daniel Warner wife and son, Harrison Wheeler, Deacon Samuel Minot, who afterwards married Capt. Gilson's mother, and Mr. Aldrich and son joined the garrison from Westmoreland. The son of Mr. Aldrich was afterwards Gen. George Aldrich. He died at Westmoreland in 1807. At the close of the French war, all who had removed from Westmoreland, returned, with the exception of Dea. Minot. William Willard joined the garrison in 1755. The father of Capt. Daniel How and the father of Harrison Wheeler died in the fort. Both were buried in Westmoreland. Religious services were held at the fort for a long time, and there Rev. Andrew Gardner, who had previously been chaplain and surgeon at Fort Dummer, preached nearly three years. Col. Josiah Willard owned the meadow, which was not more than half cleared at this time, and gave the use of the land as a consideration for building the fort and defending it during the war. The land was portioned out to each family and the inhabitants were accustomed to work in com-

pany for better protection in case of an attack from the enemy.

The widow of William Phipps married again in 1746. She was Jemima Sartwell, daughter of Josiah Sartwell, who built in 1739, Fort Sartwell. Her second husband was Caleb How, one of the grantees of Westmoreland when that town was chartered in 1752, and son of Nehemiah How, whose wife was Margaret Willard, daughter of Benjamin Willard. When Fort Bridgman was taken June 27, 1755, Caleb How was mortally wounded by the Indians and died next morning at Hinsdale fort, and was buried a short distance to the northeast of it, where his gravestones are still to be seen. His wife was captured when the fort was taken, and with her seven children carried to Canada. She was redeemed and brought home with three of her children by Col. Schuyler before 1760. Afterwards she went again to Canada and obtained her second daughter Submit Phipps, who married Nathan Willard, Nov. 22, 1775. Nehemiah How, Caleb's father, who was taken prisoner on the Great Meadow, was carried to Canada by way of Lake George and Crown Point, and died at Quebec May 25, 1747, leaving a journal of his captivity, which was printed, 1748. The town of Putney was chartered by New Hampshire Dec. 26, 1753, to Col. Josiah Willard and others, and rechartered by New York Nov. 6, 1766. South of the central part of the Great Meadow stands a marble monument erected to the memory of Prentice Willard, who died March 25, 1796, aged 47 years. He was probably a descendant of Col. Josiah Willard, and at one time was the owner of all the Great Meadow. By his own request he was buried on the spot where his lone monument now stands, which may be plain-

ly seen by the traveller passing the meadow in the cars. In 1754, John Perry, Philip Alexander and Michael Gilson removed from Massachusetts and settled on the Great Meadow as their predecessors had done, and in the following year, 1755, in company with others who had lately arrived, built a fort in the southeast part of the meadow on the site of the house now standing and once occupied by Col. Thomas White. The fort was built of yellow pine timber, hewed six inches thick, and was about 16 feet high, 120 feet long and 80 wide. The houses were built within the enclosure against the wall of the fort with a roof slanting down from the top of this wall which formed the back of the houses, all of which fronted the hollow square in the centre of the fort, Philip Alexander did not move from Massachusetts directly to Putney. He belonged to a family of nine children, five sons and four daughters, and was born in Deerfield Sept. 29, 1712. He lived in Winchester, N. H., in 1743, and removed thence to Putney. It is stated that he lived in Westmoreland in 1755, which is doubtless a mistake. He was one of the grantees of that town when it was chartered Feb. 12, 1752. Michael Gilson, Jonathan Cole and John Rugg were among the number of grantees. Mr. Alexander had a family of six children of whom Philip, the youngest, was born Oct. 26, 1755, and was probably the first white child born in Putney. Joseph Alexander, [father of Philip, born 1712,] was born Oct. 16, 1681. He removed from Deerfield to Northfield about 1716; resided a few years in Winchester, N. H., 1737-43; again in Northfield 1748-58; soon after removed to Hadley, where he died Sept. 30, 1761. He was a soldier and captain at the sacking of Deerfield, Feb.

29, 1704, but made his escape the first night. His father had nine children, five sons and four daughters. John Alexander, the grandfather of Philip, was born July 25, 1645; was a settler in Northfield in 1673; returned to Northampton, where he died Dec. 31, 1733. His father, George Alexander, who also had a family of nine children, making three families of nine children each in as many successive generations, was born in Scotland, from which country his father, John Alexander, emigrated before 1644, and settled with his family in Windsor, Conn. George Alexander removed from Windsor to Northampton in 1655; was a settler in Northfield in 1673, and died May 5, 1703.

Probably Rev. Joseph Lord was the first resident preacher in Putney and lived in the east part of the town on the Great Meadow, as the place where Putney street now stands was not settled till 1764, when Joshua Parker made a settlement there on Sackett's brook, which passes through the village. Rev. Joseph Lord was born about 1704; graduated at Harvard College, 1726; lived in Hatfield 1733; was one of the original settlers of Athol, "who sat down in the forest there," Sept. 1735. He was for many years the leading man in the settlement; being the first preacher, first magistrate, first proprietor's clerk, first treasurer, first surveyor, and first tax-gatherer. In 1755, Col. Ebenezer Hinsdale paid him £3.6s. 10d. (11.07 par value) for preaching four Sundays at Hinsdale. In 1759, he removed to Putney, and later to Westmoreland; was judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Cumberland county (which includes what is now Windham county) and in high favor with the king's party before the Revolution. He died Dec. 7, 1778. There were seven

children in his family. Sarah Lord, the youngest, married July 21, 1763, Judge Thomas Chandler of Vermont, who was elected to the bench of the Supreme Court in October, 1778. Joseph Lord, (the father of Joseph, born about 1704,) was also a minister. He was born June 23, 1672; graduated at Harvard College 1691; was a preacher at Dorchester, S. C., for 20 years; was the first minister of Chatham, Mass., where he was ordained and the church organized 1720, and where he remained till his death in 1748. Thomas Lord, the grandfather, was born in 1633; a resident of Charlestown; died June 4, 1713. The great grandfather, Robert Lord, lived in Ipswich, Mass.; was representative in 1638; town clerk, clerk of the courts and register of deeds. He died in 1658.

Dummerston, Aug. 1881.

REV. AMOS FOSTER.

BY HENRY M. GROUT, D.D.

OF CONCORD, MASS.

Amos Foster, the son of Richard and Esther Jewell, was born in Salisbury, N. H., March 30, 1797, fifteen years after the birth of Daniel Webster in the same town. Richard Jr., an elder half-brother, was remarkable for mental vigor and moral worth, and as an old time farmer who, with limited means, raised a family of wide awake boys, seven of whom graduated from Dartmouth College, and six of whom — Eden Burroughs, William Cowper, Daniel Davis, Roswell and Richard Baxter — found their way into the Christian Ministry, as in turn have several of their sons. A younger brother, Benjamin F, graduated from Amherst College, entered the ministry, and had useful settlements in Salisbury, N. H., and Dummerston,

Vt., where he is still remembered as an unassuming and genial man, a writer of unusual felicity and force, and a preacher and pastor always faithful, sympathetic and beloved.

Amos was about a year old when his parents removed to Hanover in the same state. And it was there, not far distant from Dartmouth College, that he grew up. Baptized in infancy and religiously trained at home, he was converted during a religious revival at the age of eighteen; and soon after, the first Sabbath in January 1816, connected himself with the Congregational church at Hanover Center.

The next two years were spent at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, whence he went to Dartmouth College to graduate in 1822. With the ministry in view, he had no sooner graduated than he gave himself to the study of theology; retaining for that purpose his connection with the College, and together with a number of other graduates enjoying the instruction of President Tyler and Professor Shurtleff. Two years were thus consumed, though he was licensed to preach, by the Windsor Association at Norwich, Vt., February 1824. His first sermon was preached, the very Sabbath after receiving license, in his own church at Hanover.

His first settlement was at Canaan, which joins Hanover on the east, and was at that time a thriving center of trade for the surrounding country. During the twenty-two years of its previous history the Congregational church in that place had never had a settled pastor; and the people gave to him a cordial welcome. He was ordained Mar. 2, 1825, the sermon being preached by President Tyler, very soon after his ordination, June 29, 1825, he was uni-

ed in marriage to Harriet Amelia, daughter of Rev. Broughton and Ruth Sabin White, then of Washington in the same state. His ministry in Canaan was happy and prosperous; lasting nearly 8 years, or nearly 9, counting from the time of his first preaching there. But his salary was meager, \$400 and no parsonage, and that was not always fully paid. Accordingly, when the church in Putney invited him to its pastorate, with an offer of a salary of \$450, and parsonage, the invitation was interpreted as a call of Providence, and in due time accepted.

His installation in Putney occurred Feb. 13, 1833. The sermon was preached by Rev. Phineas Cooke, then of Lebanon, N. H., on account of his influence and stature, known as the high priest of New Hampshire. At that time Putney had a larger population than it now has; and much of this was on its greatly deserted hill sides. The Meeting-house stood at the upper end of the village, half a mile north of the present edifice; and the house, into which he soon moved, was a few rods north of that, and has continued to be his home during all the subsequent years of his residence in the town.

The first months of his ministry in Putney were marked by revival, and a number of similar seasons were enjoyed during the years which followed. At the time of his installation, such men as Judge White, Dea. Reynolds and Dea. Taft, were leaders in the church. James and Mark Crawford and Isaac Grout were among the subjects of the first revival. The church was one of the strongest in the county, having a membership of not less than two hundred.

To the duties of this new field, he gave himself with ardor, teaching in

the Sunday School as well as preaching in the pulpit and visiting the people at their homes. He loved his people, and his affection for them was warmly reciprocated. Soon after his settlement the meeting-house was removed to its present location; a change which naturally involved discussion and differences of opinion; but he had the somewhat rare wisdom and grace to leave all that to the wise heads of the leaders of the flock. Then came the demoralizing movement of 80 called perfectionism, under the leadership of Mr. John Noyes. A graduate from Dartmouth College, Mr. Noyes had studied theology at Andover and New Haven; but the opinions he adopted and taught, and the practices he defended, were not simply fanatical but grossly immoral. Arrested for a high misdemeanor and put under heavy bonds, he confessed the crime charged against him by forfeiting his bonds and fleeing the state. Of his subsequent career at Oneida, N. Y., the world has sufficient knowledge. Through all, Mr. Foster was the wise leader and counsellor of the church in its prompt and firm treatment of this most blighting heresy.

At the end of twenty years, Mr. Foster was called to the church in Ludlow, Vt.; a call which was supported by such good reasons, having to do with his health and the pecuniary needs of a growing family, it seemed to be his duty to accept it. His stay in Ludlow was, however, not long. The business failure of his largest supporters soon compelled another removal; which this time was to Acworth N. H. His ministry at Ludlow lasted about three years, and that at Acworth about nine. At Ludlow the little church on the hill was always filled, the prayer-meeting full of life, and his work most happy, and not

unfruitful. At Acworth he had a people staunch in principle and forcible in character. The church has been one of the strongest in the state. It gave to him a better support than he had ever before received. He was never happier, nor did he ever anywhere form warmer attachments, than at these two places. But the field at Acworth was wide, and demanded physical vigor for its proper cultivation which, at sixty-eight, he felt that he did not enjoy. And having a home in Putney, he decided that it was best to return to the place where it had always been his desire to end his days.

His return to Putney was in the autumn of 1865. During the eleven and a half years of his absence from them, his former flock in that place had had a succession of short pastorates, and was now without a shepherd. He was at once asked to resume labor among them. To this he consented, but was never again installed. For seven years he served them as their "stated supply," doing the work and taking all the interest of a state pastor. He was never more earnest or useful than during these last years. Two seasons of revival renewed the courage and increased the strength of the church. Old and young gathered about him with the old time confidence and affection. But in 1872 it seemed to be time to lay off the harness, and retire from active responsible service; and to this the people gave reluctant consent. He was now in the 76th year of his age, and had wrought in the ministry 40 years. Of these nearly 28 years had been spent in the service of the church in Putney.

In ceasing from his stated ministry, Mr. Foster did not cease to be interested in the work to which his life had been given. Several of his last winters were spent with his youngest daughter, in

Concord, Mass. But whether there, or among his own former people in Putney, he was always welcome in the pulpit, and loved to be there. More than once after he had reached his 87th year he was invited to preach, and performed the service with remarkable animation and ease.

Mr. Foster was in the best sense a successful minister. During his ministry in Canaan 67 persons were received into the church and 197 members to the church in Putney during his first settlement there, at Ludlow 15 and 30 at Acworth, and 45 during his second ministry in Putney; in all, 347. He never made a large use of the press; but was an occasional contributor to secular and religious newspapers, and published three sermons: A THANKSGIVING DISCOURSE, preached at Canaan Nov. 29, 1827; A SERMON TO YOUNG MEN, preached at Putney Feb. 28, 1836; and AN ORDINATION SERMON at the ordination of the late Rev. Dr. E. B. Foster, his nephew, at Henniker, N. H. He also preached on six other ordination and installation occasions, and the Commission sermon at the General Convention of the churches of Vermont, at Manchester, in 1842.

Mr. Foster's worth and power for usefulness did not center in any single talent or quality, towering above the rest, but rather in an admirable balance of many in which few surpassed him. More than some others he was an ethical preacher, dwelling much on religious duties and Christian graces; but, in the best sense, he was also a doctrinal preacher, delighting to emphasize the truth of God's free grace to perishing men. He had a remarkably pleasing voice; clear, mellow and musical. His manner was animated, by turns solemn

and tender. He withheld no part of the truth: when he warned men, it was with tears.

His sympathetic nature made his services specially acceptable on occasions either of sorrow or of joy. The whole number of funerals at which he officiated was 739; and of weddings 378.

An old lady once paid him the compliment of being "dreadful neat at funerals." He never excused himself from any kind of service because of the labor or the expense it might involve. When he was sent for to go some miles out of the state to conduct a funeral he went; and when the man who had sent for him, instead of offering to pay for the conveyance which had brought him, said, "I thank you for coming so far to bury my wife, and should be glad to return the favor," Mr. Foster answered that the man was welcome to the service, and need not trouble himself to return the favor.

One secret of his success in his work was his interest in the young. Among them he was always happy, and to them he gave much of his best thought and strength. They were never repelled by any coldness in his manner, but were drawn by his cordial tones and kindly words.

Mr. Foster was happy in his home, and loved by his children. He owed much to his wife, who did him good and not evil all the days of her life. She was a descendant of Judge Sabin, a prominent figure in the exciting scenes of early Vermont history. From both her parents she inherited energy, firmness, mental quickness, and expertness at whatever she had occasion to put her hands. But for her wisdom, skill and ordinarily good health, the family could never have thriven as it did. She was

a model minister's wife; a wise, patient affectionate mother. "Her children arise up, and call her blessed: her husband also, he praiseth her."

THEIR GOLDEN WEDDING.

In June 1875, Mr. and Mrs. Foster kept their golden wedding. It was a gala day for the town, as well as the family; for it was first of all a town celebration, though all the churches with which Mr. Foster had been connected participated in it. The town hall, where public exercises were held, was decorated with wreaths and flowers, the village band discoursed lively music, neighboring ministers and friends from a distance helped at the speech-making, and there were poems and songs and laughter and tears, and gifts in gold and silver amounting to more than he had ever received for any single year's salary, and last of all the banquet for which the good ladies of Putney had done their best, and that was well indeed.

Mrs. Foster survived the scenes of this day 7 years and 4 months. She passed peacefully away, Oct. 13, 1882. At the time of this writing Mr. Foster still waits in the now lonely house, into which they moved fifty years ago, in serene anticipation of the time when he shall be permitted to follow on.

Jan. 1884.

[During the last sickness of Rev. Mr. Foster, Dr. Grout, kindly volunteered to finish reading the proof of Mr. Foster's papers in this work, which he has done. The above, we have thought well to give as written, so little time before Mr. Foster's death. At our request, to Dr. Grout, first, as the biographist of Mr. Foster, for the completion of his sketch, he thus completed the paper he had already given,—next column: We have also, a few papers from others we

will add after we have closed the Doctor's paper:—Ed.]

Mr. Foster lived nearly two years longer. His last months were spent in reviewing and completing his history of Putney for the *Gazetteer*. But he was not permitted to see more than its first pages in its printed form. He died in Putney, Sept. 22, 1884, aged 89 years, 5 months and 22 days.

A biographical sketch of his life, written by the author of this article appeared a few weeks after.

October. 1884.

[We will open our additional papers for Mr. Foster with a selection from his manuscript sermons. In over 4000 pp. of the work now printed, we have given but three sermons: "The Ox Sermon" of Mr. Merrill, Peacham, the famous temperance tract—made into—of which more than 2,000,000 copies were published; Mr. Lord's dedication sermon of Bethany church, his crowning life work in the history of Montpelier, and Dr. Shelton's Historical Sermon in the same; but when any of our town historians has been a minister fifty years, we will give a specimen from his sermons. We have selected the funeral sermon of the Hon. Reuben Washburn who was raised in Putney, a copy of which has been furnished by Miss Hannah Maria Washburn.]

THE SERMON OF MR. FOSTER AT THE FUNERAL OF JUDGE WASHBURN.

APR. 26, 1860.

"I pray not that thou shouldst take them out of the world, but that thou shouldst keep them from the evil." John xvii. 15.

This is a part of the prayer which our Lord offered for his disciples just before his crucifixion. No language could better express his concern for them than that which he uses on this occasion,

They were about to be thrown dependent and helpless into the midst of their enemies. Every kind of opposition would be raised against them. Various means would be resorted to and perseveringly used to destroy their influence and bring ruin upon the cause they had espoused.

Therefore, to prepare them for the bitterness of separation, and to meet the various evils which awaited them, Christ gave them his parting counsels, and affectionately commended them to the care and protection of their Heavenly Father. They would greatly need Divine support; for the world had already begun to hate them on account of their attachment to Christ and their zeal in defending his religion: and they would be still more persecuted, because they were no longer of the character or party of the rest of the world who rejected and despised their Savior.

It is to be noticed, Christ did not pray that his followers might be taken out of the world, although this would have been much better for them as individuals. Immediately to be delivered from the trials and persecutions which awaited them and ascend to glory with their Lord, would have been a great privilege. But there were important reasons why it was desirable for them to remain a while longer in this world. Their residence on earth was connected with a system of means by which the purposes of Infinite Benevolence were to be accomplished. The gospel was not yet promulgated; its efficacy not yet tasted; its benefits not largely enjoyed. It was needful, therefore, that they should remain longer on earth, that the influence of their pious example might be felt; the efficacy of their prayers experienced; and that, by their means the holy gospel

which they were afterwards commissioned to preach to all nations might be spread abroad.

It is doubtless true, that if each christian successively as he is converted were at once taken to heaven, it would be to his individual advantage. He would escape many evils which he is otherwise called to meet. But, as regards the general interests of religion and the welfare of mankind, it is of importance for Christians to remain a time in this world. Their own final salvation is not the only end of their conversion. Other important purposes are to be accomplished in connection therewith. They are brought into the kingdom to be the means of good to their fellow-men; to be co-workers with God in promoting the interests of his kingdom.

Without pretending to exhaust the subject, I propose to state some of the reasons why the continuance of good men in this world is desirable.

1. That vital godliness may be maintained. Mankind have ever been prone to degeneracy. This was the case with God's ancient people. How did he throw up entrenchments on every side to preserve the true religion among them. What vigilance on the part of their Prophets was necessary to keep them from the contaminating influence of the surrounding nations. And yet, how often did they depart from God. Into what degeneracy did they at length fall.

The same propensity is characteristic of every age. And to what result would it lead, were none of the truly pious left on earth to counteract it? True religion would soon die away; its doctrines would lose their hold on the affections of men; the bible itself would be thrust aside; and the last gleam of its light would be extinguished.

To the church is committed in a peculiar sense the responsible trust of preserving the word of God,—the record of his dealings with men,—the source whence we derive our knowledge concerning the way of salvation,—the chart of the Christian's hope,—the Fountain from which he draws his sweetest consolations. Let the church become extinct, or, let all good men be removed out of the world, and what would become of this sacred deposit? Who would give the scriptures circulation? Who would advocate the doctrines of the bible? Who would observe the ordinances of Divine Worship? Who would pray? Who would perform deeds of active piety? These things would not be done. The bible would become an obsolete, neglected book. The Sabbath and all outward religious observances would cease. The doctrines of religion would be exploded, and vital piety entirely disappear!

2. The continuances of good men in this world is desirable, because of the influence arising from a pious example. Men are creatures of imitation; and it is impossible for us to estimate the moral power they exert over each other in the various relations of life. They are thus mutually helping form each other's character, making each other more intelligent, virtuous, and useful, or the reverse. What an influence goes out from the daily and hourly example of parents. How strong the impressions which children early receive from that example. If it be radiant with deeds of piety, those impressions are favorable to the formation of a similar character in them. Let us acquaint ourselves with the early life of the most pious and useful men who adorn the Christian church, and we shall find that the moral influence exerted on them under the paternal roof was, in

most cases, of the best kind. They were taught their relations to God, as moral and accountable beings. The importance of religion was urged upon their attention, and its excellences portrayed by an example corresponding with its precepts.

Such an influence as this must be felt; and it is felt, whether we consider its operations as confined to the family, or extended to the neighborhood or of the town.

It is sometimes the case, that a Christian example borrows power from the position of him who exhibits it. The consideration that men of high position and commanding influence in society have embraced religion has, doubtless, led others to examine its claims, and been the means of their conversion. If the child who is accustomed to look up to a parent with confidence and respect, is influenced by that parent in regard to his opinions and practices; so will those be influenced by the religious example of men of high standing to whom they are accustomed to look with deference.

On this principle, therefore, Christians by the exhibition of a pious example will exert a favorable influence on those around them. Others will read the bible, because their Christian friends read it; they will attend public worship, because their pious neighbors go; they will sympathize in a certain degree with serious people with whom they converse and are on terms of friendly intercourse. Thus, on the mere principle of imitation men receive many important shades to their moral character from the example of piety which they daily behold.

Such an example, however, will operate still more favorably to religion through the lovely traits of character which it exhibits. The attributes of

the Christian fully and clearly developed present the most interesting character that can be exhibited. For proof of this, I need only ask you to look at the character of Jesus Christ. That was a perfect character,—the model of every excellence,—the pattern of every virtue. Contemplate the beautiful moral traits exhibited by him. Behold the assemblage of virtues that shone forth from his life. What eye is so blind as not to see them?

In the same degree in which those traits are exhibited by the humblest and most obscure of his disciples, will they now be admired by all who behold them. The exhibition of moral excellences, seen and admired as they appear in the life of any one of the followers of Jesus, must carry conviction to the mind of the beholder of the value of the principles from which they spring, and which, in their practical tendency, produce effects so desirable.

Such an example will, moreover, operate as a restraint upon the wicked. The consistent Christian will command respect. As much as wicked men sometimes slander and abuse him; as much as they profess to despise him;—if his deportment is such as it should be,—if he lives agreeably with his holy profession, always exhibiting the spirit of the gospel in his conduct and conversation, they will honor and respect him. Their judgment and conscience are on his side. The very presence of such a man strikes the mind of the wicked with a kind of awe. The mouth of the blasphemer is closed before him. The drunkard and reveller shrink away from his sight. The despiser of religion is abashed in his presence; for in him its excellency is seen. The life and conversation of the devoted Christian is a standing reproof to wicked men.

3. The continuance of good men in this world is desirable, in order that, by their piety, they may save it from the judgment of heaven. 'These have been sent upon communities and nations according as wickedness has prevailed, where that wickedness has not been counteracted in its effects by the piety of good men. Why was the old world destroyed by a flood! Because the wickedness of men became so great, and there was not piety enough to avert that terrible calamity. Why were Sodom and Gomorrah destroyed by fire and brimstone from the Lord out of heaven? Because the cry of their sin came up before God, and there were not ten righteous persons whose prayers might have saved them from the impending destruction.

History records the infliction of severe judgments upon nations and communities in more modern times. We are not warranted in scripture that they were sent with a special design to punish those nations and communities for their sins, because there was not moral goodness enough to prevent it. But, from the analogy of God's dealings with nations in other times, we may thus judge.

The principles, by which God regulates his dealings with mankind are the same in every age. Formerly, He punished nations for their wickedness, when there were not righteous men enough to avert the evil, and spared them when there were. Why then may we not conclude it is so now?

There is wickedness enough in the world to procure its destruction. Why has it not been destroyed? Why has not God poured out upon the earth the vial of his wrath? Because the cries of his people have come up before him, and prevented. Were the last saint of God

removed to heaven, and the last breath of prayer spent, it seems to me, the world would not long survive. It must sink beneath the weight of its own iniquities.

We sometimes read of battles and victories, and like others often ascribe them to the superior valor and generalship of those in whose favor the tide of battle turns. But we are liable to misjudge. The race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong. More commonly, the cause of success lies out of view. God is always the direct controlling Agent. How often is this forgotten. There are other secret agencies and influences such as the piety, and prayers, and faith of Christians. To these God has respect; and for the sake of the sixty, the forty, the thirty, the twenty, and even the ten. He spares the city otherwise doomed to destruction.

Alarming apprehensions sometimes come over us, in regard to the future of our own country, and in view of the "impending crisis," we look around in amazement, and inquire, "Whence will help come?"

Talk we of patriotism—of wise legislation—of the expedients of statesmen—of the intelligence of the people? Do we put our trust in wealth? the number of our people, and our power, both by land and by sea? What is patriotism? What is wise legislation? What, the expedients of statesmen? What, intelligence? What is wealth and power? What are all of them combined without religion? Of one thing we may be sure—If religious principle goes down in our country, our free Institutions will go down with it. If the judgments of heaven are averted from our land, we shall owe it under God, to the faith, the piety and prayers of good men.

4. The continuance of good men in this world is desirable, that they may exert an agency in promoting the interests of Christ's kingdom. God has revealed to us the fact, that He has great and glorious purposes to be accomplished; certain plans to be carried out, involving the highest interest of his people. But how is this to be done? We know how it might be done. God, of his own pleasure, independent of any human agency, would with perfect ease accomplish all his stupendous designs.

But he does not see fit to take this course. He chooses to make use of human instrumentality for this purpose. He calls men into his service, and permits them to be co-workers with himself in the upbuilding of Zion. However desirable it might be for them to go at once to Heaven, and be with Christ; yet to the benevolent mind, it is also desirable to do something for the promotion of Christ's kingdom and the welfare of men. Although God could accomplish all his purposes without the use of means, yet he never will. It should never be forgotten, that it is thro' human means this work is to be done. And who are to be employed as instruments? Are they those who have no heart for the work of the Lord. Sometimes they are made the indirect means of promoting the interests of religion. But this is not the object of their labors and efforts. It does not absorb their desires and urge them on to action.

We might ask here, where are those great plans originated which contemplate the conversion and salvation of the world? Who are they, that contribute of their substance for the spread of the gospel? Who are they, that use a direct influence to bring men to a knowledge of the truth? Are we not to seek an answer to these questions by a reference

to christians? Are they not the agents by whom the wheels of benevolent effort and Christian enterprize are rolled forward?

Let every good man, therefore, be taken from this world, and the moral machinery now in operation, by which so much has been done and more is promised, towards the conversion of the whole world to Christ, would at once stop. Who would be left to keep alive the benevolent societies now in existence? Who would sustain the Christian seminaries of learning in our land? Who would give circulation to the bible? Who would distribute tracts? Who would maintain the Sabbath school,—that institution, blessed of heaven, which has done so much for the rising generation, and for the world? Whose heart, burning with love for souls, and with strong desires for the salvation of the heathen, would lead him to sacrifice home and country, and much else that is dear of an earthly nature, that he might carry the light of the gospel to those who “sit in darkness and in the shadow of death!” Who would pray for the success of missions, and by other means urge on the work of the world’s conversion? Who would there be to promote the cause of temperance, or any of those objects of moral reform, so dear to the Christian heart? These things would not be done, were there no good men on earth to do them!

From the preceding views we learn, 1st, What is the true mission of Christians to this world. Their own ultimate salvation is not the only object for which they were brought into the kingdom, and for which they should labor. Other interests of vast moment are to be promoted in connection with that work of the spirit of God. Our Saviour has denominated his disciples the “salt of

the earth, and the light of the world.” And he prayed that they “might not be taken out of the world, but that they might be kept from the evil,” intimating, that for some important purpose, it was necessary they should have a dwelling-place on earth. If valuable purposes were to be answered by the continuance of the early disciples in this world, valuable purposes are to be answered by the continuance of Christians in the world now.

And the same reasons which render it needful why any Christians should live, render it needful for you to live. As Christians, you have much to do. It is for you to maintain the worship of God pure, to preserve true religion, to exhibit a pious example before men, one worthy of their imitation. It is for you to illustrate before the world by a holy conversation the principles of the religion you profess, so to live as to make its excellence appear. It is for you to offer prayer to God for the conversion of your fellow men. It is for you to maintain the institutions of the gospel; to sustain and carry forward those plans of benevolence which contemplate the removal of the moral darkness which overshadows the earth, and the ushering in of the light of day upon the world! How great the work before you. How important the mission of Christians to this world.

2. The weakest and most obscure may be exerting an influence for good of which they are not aware. We sometimes hear Christians who think they have outlived their usefulness, wondering why they are spared; and seeing nothing in this world which should create a wish in them to remain, they choose rather to depart.

Now such may altogether misjudge. It is certain, that if it were not needful

for them to remain in the world, God would take them out of it; for, when he has nothing more for his children to do here, he removes them to another sphere of activity. And besides; they may not be aware of the good of which they are instrumental. Have they piety at heart? Are they the lovers of God? Do they fear and worship Him? Do they pray? Then, they are doing good. They are exerting a healthful moral influence on all about them. No matter how obscure, how unknown they are to men. God regards their piety and their prayers, and on their account he averts his judgments and sends down blessings upon men.

3. It is not intended, however, by anything said in this discourse, that this world is to be the everlasting home of good men. God has prepared better things for them than can be found on earth. Their eternal inheritance lies beyond the limits of mortality. In order, therefore, to enter upon the possession of it, they must pass through the change which we call "death." And, from the beginning, God has thus been taking them away from the world, and introducing them to the realities of another, transferring them from earth to heaven. It is interesting to trace the long line of worthies who have lived and acted their several parts in the cause of truth and righteousness, and, at length, been dismissed from service here, and gone up to receive their reward on high. This process is agreeable to the Divine plan, and will continue to go on till the whole company of the redeemed shall be gathered into heaven. Our blessed Lord said to the sorrowing disciples, and the same is true in respect to every good man, "I go to prepare a place for you; And if I go and prepare a place for you. I will come again and

receive you to myself that where I am, there ye may be also." This is said of the very men, concerning whom Christ prayed, that they might not be taken out of the world. Tho' they were to remain here awhile, they were not to remain always. There is a moral fitness in the Divine arrangement in this regard. Pious men are the subjects of Christ's kingdom, and it is suitable that they should be near him, and behold his glory. So then after having passed through their term of service and of discipline He, their Lord, comes and transfers them to that blissful state, where they find every thing adapted to their purified and exalted natures.

One by one, they are called for; and at Christ's bidding, go from earth and enter upon their reward in heaven. This is according to the design of God in their conversion. They are to be made meet, that is, qualified or prepared, to become partakers of the inheritance of the saints in light. There is a sense in which that inheritance is to be possessed by Christ and his people in common. They enjoy a joint heirship to it. He is the first born among many brethren; and is not ashamed to call them brethren. Having had fellowship in suffering, they will have fellowship in glory.

4. The subject suggests the chief reason for mourning, when good men die. It is not on their own account. They make a happy exchange. They make a blessed exchange. They go to be with Christ in Heaven; and

"We should ill requite them to constrain
Their unbound spirits into bonds again"

It is not merely on account of Christian friends who survive. I do not mean that such may not mourn, when loved ones bid them adieu. How can it be otherwise. We should be wanting in the common sensibilities of our

nature, were all tender emotions suppressed, when called to close the eyes of those who had been our bosom companions, the guardians and counsellors of our youth, our daily associates in the common pursuits of life, in religious duty, in those domestic and social joys which had gladdened our hearts by the way. It would not be well to suppress them. Jesus mingled his tears with the tears of the mourning sisters at Bethany. And then, too, the due indulgence of such emotions has a good moral effect. "By the sadness of the countenance the heart is made better." We learn how to sympathize with the suffering and are more ready to relieve them. And yet, as deeply as we may feel the temporary separation, we need not regret it over-much, for it is but temporary. Soon indeed, will our work on earth be ended; and if found ready, we shall then enjoy a happy re-union with those who have preceded us, on the shores of a blessed eternity!

But the chief reason for mourning when good men die is the fact, that their direct influence for good ceases to be felt. Their removal is a loss to the world. God has, indeed, a service for them in heaven; they move, no doubt, in an enlarged sphere of usefulness. But their labors on earth have ended. The light of their example is extinguished. Their prayers have ceased. Their endeavors to suppress vice, to promote intelligence, morality and piety among men have closed. They are not here, as once they were, to encourage by their counsels, their prayers, and their active co-operation, those pious and benevolent enterprises which contemplate the removal of all those evils that afflict our race, and the establishment of righteousness and peace through the world.

It is true, their memories do not perish with their bodies. They are cherished in the affectionate recollection of the living. Thus, they exert an post-humous influence beneficial to survivors.

But their presence is not felt in the domestic and social circles, and in the still wider relations in which they had moved. We hear not their voice lifted up in prayer, or their pious expostulation with wrong-doers, or in tones of approval and encouragement to those who do well. They mingle not with us in the devotions of the Sanctuary. The places which once knew them know them no more. Look for them which way we will, we find them not. A sense of vacancy, of a loss, comes over us, painful to the heart.

Truly, in view of the removal of such, we may say, "Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaseth; for the faithful fail from among the children of men." Such cause of mourning have this community in view of the death of some whose names are fragrant with worthy deeds, and will long live in the grateful recollection of those who survive. They were such as could ill be spared; for they were the friends and patrons of learning, morality and religion. We might have prayed that, if it could have so pleased God, He would not take them out of the world, but permit them still longer to remain among us, not for their own sake, but for the sake of society, the church, and the world.

Among the men whose influence for good has long been felt in this place, and whose removal must be deemed a public loss, is the venerable man who has just bidden us adieu.

Judge Washburn was a descendant of a pious ancestry, and was early instructed in the doctrines and precepts of

our holy religion. He was born in Leicester, Mass., Dec. 30, 1781, was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1808. Studied law in Boston, and admitted to the Bar at the age of 28. In early life he made a public profession of faith in Christ, and was ever the steadfast friend of Religious institutions. He was an associate and lover of wise and good men

His ideas of a civil government were those entertained by Washington, Adams, and other political worthies whose memory posterity will never cease to honor. Of the grand principles which form the basis of our free institutions, he was an unflinching advocate. To show the confidence reposed in him by the public, I need only refer to the fact, that he occupied a place on the Bench and in the Halls of Legislation. Various other offices of trust were at different times committed to his hands by his fellow citizens: in all which relations he demeaned himself with uprightness and integrity. He was a friend and patron of learning; and to him this community owe a debt of gratitude, as the principal agent in procuring the chartering and establishment of Black River Academy; an institution that has done much in training the young for positions of usefulness and respectability.

From my first acquaintance with the deceased more than twenty years ago, I have ranked him among my true friends. And I regard it as a singular coincidence, that I officiated at the funeral of his father, step-mother, two aunts, two cousins, and a brother-in-law—all, parishioners of my own; also, at the funeral of a brother, in Proctorsville; and now at his own; and I feel a melancholy pleasure in being present, at his own particular request, on this occasion,

and paying this feeble tribute to his memory.

TO THE MOURNERS:

I cannot forbear saying to these afflicted relatives, it was with deep sorrow I received the intelligence of the removal of this Husband, Father, and Friend. The sympathies of my heart at once clustered around you, and my prayer was, and is, that you may enjoy the sustaining grace of God. Precious promises are to those who like you are called to drink the cup of sorrow. Accept these promises, and derive from them the comfort they are designed to impart. God spared your friend to a good old age; and the Providence that took him away is as wise, and as much to be adored, as the Providence that continued him to you so long. You mourn his removal; but not as those who mourn without hope.

If he had accomplished his mission to this world, it was as fit that he should leave it, as it was that he should remain in it, during the will of the Master; and the Christian spirit teaches you to say, in view of the loss you sustain, "The will of the Lord be done."

May the good Lord support you under your bereavement, and prepare you for your own departure hence.

This providence impresses a lesson on all our hearts, which alas, we are too slow to learn.

May we not turn a deaf ear to the voice which now admonishes us.

My beloved Friends—I need not remind you that we live in a world of change, of sorrow, and of death. This truth has often been illustrated in your own experience; and it has found a lodging in the deep places of your own hearts; and scarcely ever did I feel it more sensibly than to-day.

I behold affecting manifestations of it in the tears of sorrow-stricken survivors, who can tell of sons and daughters, brothers and sisters, fathers and mothers, husbands and wives, whose presence but lately blessed their domestic circles.

But, alas, their sun has found its setting; and what a shadow has it cast around those hearth-stones once made cheerful by their presence.

When you recur to them now, your thoughts do not take you to their own once happy homes on earth; but they gather around the gloomy grave, where your own hands have laid them, and where you have shed your tears, and sent forth your prayers.

But I come not to open anew the wound which affliction has made; but rather to apply, if I may, the soothing balm. I come as a brother and a friend to express the sympathy I feel in your sorrows, and to re-assure you, that however other relations call me away, I am still one of you, taking a part both in your joys and in your griefs, and to speak to you those words of holy comfort with which the blessed Master has taught us to comfort one another in our distress.

Let me say, then, though the loved ones who were once with you are now sleeping the sleep of death, they have not lost their conscious being. It is the body only that dies. The spirit lives in its disembodied state, far beyond the ills of mortality; awaiting the resurrection morn, when their now lifeless forms shall be restored and reproduced, and made spiritual and immortal, like unto Christ's glorious body.

And to you, in this time of your sorrow, God says, "I am thy shield, and thy exceeding great reward."

Although beloved friends leave you, He never does. How much reason,

therefore, have you to trust in him. For, "He maketh sore, and bindeth up; He woundeth, and His hands make whole." "He shall deliver thee in six troubles; yea, in seven, there shall no evil touch thee." "He knoweth the way that you take; and when He hath tried you, you shall come forth as gold."

REV. MR. BECKLEY'S FUNERAL SERMON.

Mr. Foster preached the funeral sermon of Rev. Hosea Beckley, the early historian of Vermont. See Beckley, Mansfield's History of Danvers.

MR FOSTER'S HISTORY OF PUTNEY

was written some 12 years since. He reviewed it during the past year. Returning the Ms., Apr. 10, 1884, he, in his letter, states:

"It is mostly the same as I had before sent you. There are some changes and additions, you will understand. It is your privilege to make any corrections you please."

An admission which comes so gracefully from a good writer, an editor can hardly find it in his heart to cut that man's paper down. Mr. Foster's history, as the Writer every way merited, has been as fully given as it came.

One of the chief additions in the revision was the extensive list of deaths of the old people, of Putney, which is we believe, the largest one any historian for his town in the State, has furnished, as yet: and he had the satisfaction before his death, at least to know his Town had given for their History to the Gazetteer the largest subscription that has ever been given by any town, exceeding even that of Montpelier for her History. We are proud of Putney; he must have been, more than we.

A FEW NOTES FROM LAST LETTERS:

May 19th.

*** As I was expecting to leave town for the summer, I was desirous of expressing my heartfelt thankfulness for the many manifestations of your kindness and good-will during the years of our acquaintance, and also, my earnest

desires for your prosperity in completing the worthy object you have in view.

* * Mr. Mansfield [Emery] informs me he has obtained 300 names. [Since Mr. Foster's death the list has risen to 350.]

"Be assured of my kind regards and best wishes. I have always been interested in the work on your hands."

June, 11th. * * * thank you for some of the Dummerston prff's. It would be a real pleasure to me if I could help you as Mr. Mansfield does. Inform me, if I can be of any help to you in your important work."

July 15th. * * * Perhaps you consider it not necessary to send the proofs; if so all right." [All was right with him.]

Later, on his last finished paper — of Nathan Sargeant, "It is very difficult gathering facts, concerning former generations; the early acquaintances are nearly all gone."

Aug. 18th. * * * After my return to Putney, I will have ample time to assist you all that will be necessary. * * The Lord bless you and give you health and strength for the work in your hands."

Sept. 8th. : Still at work. "I will soon send a short account of the Hon. John Noyes, who for several years was a prominent citizen of Putney." This, he proposed for his last paper; but did not live to finish and send it.

Two more letters: the next is touching. He was gratified at last to see his town entered in press. He read, corrected well, and returned the first 8 pages, the second 8, corrected, but did not return as the first; calling for them, we received them and the following letter:

* * * I ought to have sent the inclosed before; but I had put them away in a safe place, and they were entirely forgotten. Please, pardon my neglect and other faults of my old age."

Mr. Foster's last letter, probably, he ever penned, just a week before he died:

"Friday morning — Please excuse, my neglect. I have been quite unwell, most of the week, and unable to attend to any secular business. I now sit up, but little. — A. F."

THE FUNERAL

was from the church, where he had

preached so many times; a town was his mourners; the church was draped; the services impressive; among the relative mourners were Rev. Dr. Grout, his son-in-law, and Rev. Mr. Foster, his nephew, whose installation sermon he had preached. Rev. Dr. Stevens of West Westminster, whose parish and Mr. Foster's had lain so many years side by side, spoke very feelingly in the funeral. Mr. Mansfield of Dummerston, first to give us an account of the funeral, Historian of the Town where Mr. Foster's brother preached twenty years, says: "Mr. Foster was a beloved friend of the people here in Dummerston, as well as in Putney. He was one of the best men I ever knew. It is certainly to be lamented, he did not live to see the Putney History printed * * The last interview I had with him was in reference to Putney History. He spoke highly of you, and was confident Putney History would certainly be printed. Inention, this, so many despaired of ever seeing either Dummerstor or Putney printed."

And, it had been doubtful, but for the happy faith and help of these two most firm friends, in the two last, hard years for our local history and us: Mr Foster was a personal and literary friend of 25 years standing, or more; when the losses on Vol. IV. came upon us, he doubled his own subscription and bent to the work of completing his history; — "died in the harness," past the middle line of his 88th year. His daughters write, — Mrs. Grout: "I write in behalf of my Father, sitting by his sick-bed. He wish-se me to say to you he has looked over the Ms. and finds you have already corrected the few errors, he found. * * * I regret to say Father is very sick, and we fear, failing fast. * * He wishes me to say it will be useless for you to depend upon him any longer as his health is so poor. This is how he puts it. [It was the first time he ever said he could not help, 4 days before he died. Mrs. G. continues:] The dear man is "all ripe for the harvest, and I think that he longs to join our precious Mother in that better world. * * If there are any questions you wish to ask Father in regard to the history, I will endeavor to get as satis-

factory answers as possible in his weak state." Such were this kind family.

LETTER OF MRS. JONES,

who being requested has also sent a memorial record of Rev. Mr. Foster, s family which follows the letter for w'ch we have only room now for extracts.

Speaking of his death-bed: "I shall never forget the sweet smile that lighted his countenance, as he called us each by name and gave us a parting kiss, and said "I love you all alike." This was a few moments before he passed away. Dear precious Father! with his sweet and loving life, much of brightness has gone from our lives. But, he had his heart's desire—he died in the home he so dearly loved, and has found our dear Mother, whom he so tenderly loved and deeply mourned. * * * I love to think of them in that bright world. * * A precious legacy they have left us in their pure lives, their love and their prayers. When I wrote you from Putney, I did not think that Father would pass away so soon. * * His interest in the Gazetteer continued to the last. He often asked if I had written to you and told you why he did not write. It would have been an unspeakable pleasure to him to have seen your work completed; especially to have seen the History of Putney; for everything however trifling, connected with that place, touched a tender cord in his kind and loving heart."

MEMORIAL RECORD

CHILDREN: Of Rev. Amos and Harriet Amelia Foster.

Harriet Eliza, born, May, 27, 1826, married James Crawford, in Putney by Rev. A. Foster, July 17, 1852; five children, two living; residence, Putney

Broughton White, born Sept. 7, 1828 married Mary S. Sutton, in Columbia N. C., May 3, 1852. five children; three living; died in Plymouth, N. C. Nov. 26, 1867.

Ellen Maria, born Oct. 1, 1830, married Simon Jones of Boston, in Ludlow, by Rev. A. Foster, Nov. 3, 1853, one son (with Jordan, Marsh & Co. Boston) residence, Natick, Mass. Mr. Jones died May 17, 1864.

Frances Jane, born May 3, 1832, married Rev. H. M. Grout in Ludlow by Rev. A. Foster, Sept. 7, 1854. three children, two living; residence Concord, Mass.

Henry Dwight, born April 4, 1834, married Luvia J. Carpenter in Pawlet, by Rev. Levi H. Stone, Apr. 16, 1866. No children; died in Grafton, Oct. 5, 1869.

George Champion, born Apr. 10, 1836, married Teresa M. Howe, in Acworth, by Rev. J. L. Merrill, June 20,; 1866, four children, three living; residence, West Medford, Mass.

Charles Samuel, born Sept. 25, 1838; married Hannah M. Black in Mendota, Ill., by Rev. H. S. Weller, Jan. 11, 1872: two children; residence, Erie, Pa.

HENRY D. FOSTER. — LUDLOW GAZETTE.

* * * Young Foster, although always of a frail constitution was fitted for college and entered at Middlebury in 1852, and graduated 1856, being a classmate of Rev. C. W. Wheaton, D. D., now Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church of Nevada and Hon. Allen Tenney, late Secretary of the State of New Hampshire, and Rev. Charles N. Mead of Andover Theological Seminary.

He maintained an honorary position in his class and graduated with honor. His social qualities made him a great favorite with his fellow students and all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. After his graduation he taught for a short time but finally settled in Sullivan County, New Hampshire, where he held the office of County Register for about five years, and was a very popular officer. He also had the office of Trial Justice in said County for several years and tried a large number of cases displaying much clearness of judgment and a great love of Justice; after retiring from the office of Register in Sullivan county, he removed to Vermont and became for a time the editor of the Gazette, (published at Ludlow.)

[We regret to retrench, a tribute to his talent as a writer, but we wish to close on this page, also, he and the Gazette will re-appear in the Ludlow History. How beautiful! that they who are dead may re-appear in history.]

VERNON.

BY A. H. WASHBURN, ESQ.,

AND HIS WIFE,

LUCINDA W. B. WASHBURN.

The Town that Claims the Oldest Charter in the State—Whose Second Centennial Anniversary was Aug. 13, 1872.

VERNON.

SQUAKHEAG PROVINCE.

A township, including a part of Vernon named Squakheag, Province of Massachusetts Bay, was granted in the year 1672. A deed was given* by four Indians of the place to William Clark and John King, agents for the proprietors of Northfield, Aug. 13, 1687.

FALL TOWN,

was granted,† June, 1736, by the Provincial Legislature of Massachusetts, on petition of Samuel Hunt (son of Samuel Hunt who was in the Falls fight) and others of Billerica, Mass., for services rendered at the battle and sixty years after the battle of Turner's Falls.

On surveying the north line of Massachusetts in 1763, it was found, about half a mile in width belonged to New Hampshire, now Vernon, taking about 3 miles from the owners of Fall Town township.

VERNON INCLUDED IN HINSDALE.

Hinsdale, Cheshire Co. was chartered Sept. 5, 1753, by Benning Wentworth, Provincial Governor, which

*See Barber's Historical Collections, p. 285.

†See Centennial Addresses by Lt. Gov. Henry W. Cushman at Barnardston, Mass.

included a part of Vernon. The charter was altered, or another issued, Sept. 26, 1753. The inhabitants manifested their disapprobation and the King, on the 19th of March, 1768, re-established the County of Cumberland by letters patent, under the great seal of the Province of New York, again changing its limits. By act of Legislature of New York, passed Mar. 24, 1772, the boundaries were again changed.

UNITY COUNTY—CUMBERLAND.

April 1, 1775, other alterations were made. At the first session of the General Assembly of Vermont, Mar. 4, 1778, divided into two counties, that on the east side of the Green Mountains called Unity county, being Gloucester and Cumberland counties. This latter name was changed on the 21st of the same month, and that of Cumberland was substituted.

FOUR CLAIMS BEFORE CONGRESS.

In 1779, four different claims were before Congress, to the same tract of country (now Vernon) Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and New York. Sept. 27, 1780, Congress took under consideration the settlement of the New

Hampshire grants. The inhabitants residing in the western portion of New Hampshire expressed a wish to be received into Vermont. Another proposition was at the same time received from them which made the land into towns, rendering this Hinsdale, Cumberland Co., Vermont, although still claimed by New York.

Vermont* was claimed, anciently, both by the Province of New Hampshire and that of New York. The Governor of New Hampshire began to make grants in 1749. A violent contest ensued between the two Provinces, which was not settled till 1764, when it was decided by the King of England in favor of New York. Connecticut river west bank to be the western boundary of New Hampshire,† Decree of George the III., July 20, 1764. So Hinsdale west part was Hinsdale, Vermont, and so remained until 1802, when it was Vernon.

By act of Legislature‡ of New York, the boundaries of Cumberland Co. were established July 3, 1766, including a part of Vernon. June 26, 1767, the King disallowed and declared void, the previously established boundaries, and the Governor of New York was ordered to act in accordance with the decision; New York adherents, residing in Cumberland and Gloucester Counties. Oct. 1, 1780, a union was effected, and again dissolved, Feb. 23, 1782.

WINDHAM COUNTY FORMED.

By act of General Assembly of Vermont, Feb. 1781, the county of Cumberland was subdivided into counties of Windham, Windsor and Orange. Feb. 19, 1781, by act of General Assembly, Windham County was divided into half shires called Westminster and Marlborough, and the courts were held alternately in the shire towns of the same name.

*Hall's History of Vermont.

†Thompson's Vermont.

‡ See Hall's History of Eastern Vermont.

Vernon is situated in the south-east corner of the state.

PHINEAS MUNN'S SURVEY.

The boundary of the town from Phineas Munn's survey, 1777, Fall Town Gore being on parchment: Beginning at the northeast corner on the west bank of Connecticut river at the mouth of a small brook, called Venter's brook, near the south end of Dummer meadow, about one-half mile south of Mr. Brooks' house, the site of old Fort Dummer; thence, W. 10 deg. N. on Brattleboro' south line, 224 4-10 rods to the northwest corner: thence S. 10 deg. W. on Guilford east line 1972 3-10 rods to the southwest corner: thence E. 10 deg. S. on Massachusetts state line and N. line of Bernardston and Northfield 1692 rods to the southeast corner on the west bank of Connecticut river: thence northerly following the west bank of the river and west line of Hinsdale, N. H., to the place of beginning.

The average width of the town is about three miles and it contains 18 square miles and 108 acres.

It joins Bernardston 792 rods and Northfield 900 rods. A straight line drawn from the southeast to the northeast corner, is 2404 rods or 7 1-2 miles; 4 rods in length, and crosses the river 4 times and divides the land into two nearly equal parts between the two towns, giving to Vernon all south of Stebbins (formerly Carey's) island and nearly all north to Hinsdale. Richard Hazen's survey in February and March, 1741, cut it off after remaining a part of Northfield 69 or 81 years, till chartered by New Hampshire, Sept. 5, 1753.

It was called Northfield 69 years; Bridgman's Fort 12 years; Hinsdale 49 years; then Vernon to the present time.

By diversity of claims and lines, Vernon has successively been in Northfield, Hampshire Co., Mass., Hinsdale, Cheshire Co., N. H., Hins-

dale, Cumberland Co., N. Y., Hinsdale, Windham Co., Vt., and since 1802, it has been called Vernon, Windam Co., Vt. In that year the voters in town instructed their representative, Jonathan Hunt, to name this town Huntstown; but at the suggestion of his wife it was incorporated by the name of Vernon.*

PYNCHON—SQUAKHEAG.

In 1672, a township was granted to John Pynchon, a Mr. Pearson and other associates at Squakheag, now Northfield, Mass., and the following year a few people from Northampton, Hadley and Hatfield commenced a plantation at that place.

The township was laid out on both sides of the river and included an area of 6 miles by 12, extending several miles into the present States of New Hampshire and Vermont, including a valuable tract of interval land. The northern boundary of Massachusetts was then unknown, but the grant was supposed to be within the limits of the Province. A deed to William Clark and John King of Northampton, agents for the proprietors of Northfield, covering the grant, was made Aug. 13, 1687, by Nawelet Gongegua, Aspiambelet Addarawanset and Meganichcha—Indians of the place, in consideration of 200 fathoms of Wampum and £57 value of trading goods. It was signed with the marks of the grantors and witnessed by Jonathan Hunt (Grandfather of Lieut. Gov. Hunt of Vermont) Preserved Clap, William Clark, Jr., Peter Jethro, Joseph Atherton and Israel Chauncy.†

In June, 1736, the General Court of Massachusetts, J. Belcher, Governor, granted Fall Town to the soldiers and their descendants, who fought the Indians May 18, 1676, at Turner's Falls, Gill, Mass.; hence its name. It extended north into Vernon as far as Northfield did.

*A pleasant change to a very fair name; and the only town in the State, we now remember, named by a lady.—Ed.

†See Barber's Historical collections.

The name of Fall Town was changed to Bernardstown, Mass., in 1764. The part in Vernon, west of Northfield old line, was called Fall Town Gore, and north of this was called Hinsdale Gore. Fall Town, Fall Town Gore and Hinsdale Gore were all allotted and surveyed by Phineas Munn.

ORIGINAL PROPRIETORS

OF THE WEST PART OF VERNON.

"Know all men by these presents, that I, Orlando Bridgman of Hinsdale in the County of Cumberland and State of New York, Gent'm, for and in consideration of the sum of five pounds current money of said New York to me in hand paid before the delivery hereof, by Jonathan Hunt and Arad Hunt both of Hinsdale aforesaid Husbandmen, have remised released and forever quit claim and hereby remise release and forever quit claim unto the said Jonathan and Arad their heirs and assigns forever, all my right, title claim, interest, property, estate and demand of in and unto the said Jonathan and Arad their heirs and assigns forever all my right title claim interest property estate and demand of in and unto all that tract or parcel of land lying in said Hinsdale (now Vernon) on the west side of Connecticut river which was granted by the charter of said Hinsdale Sept. 5, 1753, under the seal of the Province of New Hampshire to Fourteen Proprietors who lived within the Province of New Hampshire at the time said charter was given, viz: Ebenezer Hinsdale, Orlando Bridgman, Benoni Wright, Robert Cooper, Caleb Howe, Daniel Shattuck (now deceased) John Sargent's Heirs, Peter Evans, Samuel Burr, John Evans, Hezekiah Elmore, Joseph Stebbins and Moses Belding, which land has since been surveyed and allotted and planned by Phineas Munn, Surveyor. To have and to hold the said remised and released premises with all the appurtenances to them the

said Jonathan Hunt and Arad Hunt their Heirs and assigns forever to their sole use, benefit and behoof, so that I the said Orlando Bridgman from my right, title, interest reclaims, challenge or demand of or unto the premises shall hereby forever be excluded, precluded and debarred. And I the said Orlando Bridgman do covenant to and with the said Jonathan and Arad Hunt, their heirs and assigns, against the lawful claims of any person or persons, claiming under me, my heirs, or Samuel Burr, one of the fourteen Proprietors before mentioned. In witness whereof, I the said Orlando Bridgman have hereunto set my hand and seal this twenty-sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven.

ORLANDO BRIDGMAN, [L. S.]

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of

DAN'L JONES,
CALEB LYMAN.

Windham Co., ss. } June 16, 1795.

Personally appeared Orlando Bridgman, subscribed to the within written instrument and acknowledged the same to be his free act and deed, before me.

JOHN BRIDGMAN, Justice Peace.

The above is a true copy taken from the original and recorded December ye 25, 1795.

Attest, JOHN BRIDGMAN,
Town Clerk.

(Copy from Vernon Town Records.)

This township contains some good alluvial meadows, a proportion of pine, plain land, and some rough and rocky mountains. Some of the hillsides are susceptible of high cultivation and upon them are some fine farms. There was originally, a heavy growth of timber, a large part of which has been cut down, and in many places a second growth has sprung up.

MINERALS.

In the west part of the town, there are large quantities of argillite slate, though it has not been extensively quarried. In the northwest part, glass sandstone abounds; large quantities of which have been carried to Warwick, Mass., and Keene, N. H.

WATER-MARKS.

The Connecticut River (the Quonecticut of the Indians and which in their language means long river) forms the eastern boundary. At the spring freshets it frequently rises 30 feet above low water-mark. In 1763 it was 37 1-2 feet. At this time, Lower Salmon Brook was higher than ever known, and the embankment on the north side of the mill-pond gave way beside two dams above, and thousands of tons of earth were washed through the meadow below. Sept. 6, 1828, it was 32 feet, 6 inches. In April 27, 1854, the Connecticut River was 34 feet above low water-mark after a four days' rain. Feb. 20, 1857, the ice dammed the river at Rock Island, and the water stood 35 feet. Apr. 12, 1862, no rain had fallen, but from 3 to 4 feet of snow melting by the sun, the river reached the same height as 99 years before, 37 1-2 feet. Oct. 4, 1869, 8 1-2 inches of rain had fallen and the river was 35 feet from low water mark. In Sept. 1870, it was 37 1-2 feet below high water mark, 2 feet more than usual, being 2 feet, 2 inches, below the top of a boulder with a fissure in it, lying in the small eddy a few rods below the mouth of Lower Salmon Brook.

The reason for the great rise of the river in Vernon, more than above or below, is, undoubtedly, that it is at the foot of swift water. Between Brattleboro and Vernon, a distance of 7 miles, the river has a fall of 13 feet, and yet the track of the railroad that passes through Vernon is 70 feet higher at the middle of the town than at Brattleboro.

OLD FISHING-PLACES.

Salmon and shad were formerly abundant in the waters of the Connecticut River in this vicinity, and furnished food to the early settlers. The two best fishing places were at Rock Island and at the foot of Stebbins Island.

COOPER'S POINT.

Connecticut River for about three-fourths of a mile above and below the middle of the town has been forming almost a complete circle of 70 or 80 rods in diameter, called Cooper's Point, which belongs to Hinsdale, N. H. According to a recent survey by John Stebbins, Esq., the river on the west side of this Point in high water, is only 12 rods 6 feet distance across the peninsular at the narrowest place, where for several rods the current of the river runs almost exactly north and then resumes its general southerly direction.

PRINCIPAL STREAMS.

Broad Brook, Upper and Lower Salmon Brook, Island Meadow Brook, and Belding's Brook are the principal streams, and all are small.

LILY POND,

in the westerly part of the town, covers about 100 acres. Pickerel, pout, and some other fish are found in its waters.

THE POOL.

(so called) is a mineral spring, on the land of Alonzo Stebbins, formerly owned by Ensign Samuel Stratton, was occasionally used by some of the early inhabitants, and considered beneficial in scrofulous and cutaneous diseases. By request of John Stebbins, Esq., some of its waters were analyzed in 1851, by C. H. Hitchcock, Vermont State Chemist. He called it a compound chalybeate, containing carbonic acid, sulphuretted hydrogen, per oxide of iron and a bare trace of lime. The spring is of the same nature as the

noted springs of Newburg, Williamstown, and in other parts of the state.

FORTS.

Sartwell's Fort was built in 1737, by Josiah Sartwell. It was situated nearly opposite Fort Hinsdale in Hinsdale, N. H., about two miles south of Fort Dummer in the south-east part of Brattleboro, and about three miles north of the present centre of the town of Vernon. Its walls were of hewn timber with a hewn plank outside door (the door is still preserved). It covered an area of almost 38x20 feet and was a story and a half high. At the top of the first story, the timbers projected about three-fourths of their thickness, so that port-holes, over the door and elsewhere, were conveniently made from which those within were enabled to fire down upon their assailants.

The public road ran east of it. It was taken down in 1837, having stood 99 years. Some of the timbers, being sound, were put into a new house, erected on the site of the old fort, and occupied by the late Hon. Ebenezer Howe, (a great, great, grandson of Josiah Sartwell and a great grandson of Caleb Howe who was killed by the Indians in 1755,) and which is still occupied by descendants of Mrs. Jemima Howe and owned by two young men, George Ebenezer (son of George) and Warren Maynard (son of Arad) grandsons of Hon. Ebenezer Howe, and great, great, great, great, grandsons of Josiah Sartwell, or the 7th generation.

Bridgman's Fort was of similar construction and was probably built the same year by Orlando Bridgman. It was situated on the east side of the road, one-half mile south of Sartwell's Fort, and with the exception of Fort Dummer was the only place picketed and considered secure in that vicinity. June 24, 1746, a party of 20 Indians burned the fort and killed* William Rob-

*See Hoyt's Indian Wars, page 230.

bins and James Parker while working in a meadow near Bridgman's Fort; wounded Michael Gilson and Patrick Roy and took John Beeman and Daniel Howe prisoners, but not until the latter had killed one of his captors. It was soon afterward rebuilt and strongly picketed.

In 1755 another attack was made by the Indians, who killed several, and captured three families, viz: Mrs. Jemima Howe and her 7 children, Mrs. Submit Grout and her 3 children and Mrs. Eunice Gaffield and her daughter, 14 persons in all. After plundering and firing the place, they proceeded north with their captives.

Aug. 20, 1756, Capt. Joseph Stebbins of Hinsdale (now Vernon) and two children, Tabitha and Elijah, were harvesting wheat upon his farm on the plain above the meadow, when they were surprised by the Indians and would have been taken, had not his brother Zebediah and Reuben Wright come along and discovered the savages. The Indians fired upon the two men, wounding Wright, and the party at work fled. An Indian skeleton was found, Aug. 1869, buried near the side of the old Stebbins road on the border of the brook on land of Geo. M. Lee, and from its near proximity to the place where the Indian fell, and at the time as they tracked the Indian by blood a short distance, it is probably the one shot by Zebediah Stebbins. The bones immediately crumbled on exposure to the air, having been buried 115 years. Several bushels of stones were used in walling the sides of the resting place where the skeleton was found deposited.

In July, 1698, a small party of Indians killed a man and a boy in Hatfield meadow on Connecticut River, and captured two lads, Samuel Dickinson and Charley. They put them on board of canoes and proceeded up the river. The intelligence thereof being received at Deerfield, 13 miles above, 12 men were detached from that place to intercept them. Advancing about 20 miles, they

chose a favorable spot on the west bank of the river, within the present town of Vernon. Here they lay until morning when they discovered the Indians coming up the river near the opposite bank with the captured lads in two canoes. The whole party gave the Indians an unexpected fire, by which one was wounded. The others with one of the lads leaped from the canoes and gained the shore. The Indians then attempted to kill the lads, but receiving another well-directed fire, they fell back, and the lad on the shore joined his companion in the canoe and both escaped across the river to their deliverers. Five or six of the party then embarked with the design of seizing the other canoe which had lodged on an island a little below. Two Indians, who lay secreted below, fired and killed Nathaniel Pomeroy, one of the party. The Indians then retired into the woods and the English returned to Deerfield. The island was called Pomeroy's Island.

The first settlers of Vernon were from Northampton and Northfield, Mass. They suffered all the discouragements and horrors incident to frontier location and Indian wars and barbarities. For many years the inhabitants resided in forts and labored in armed companies from farm to farm. But with all their care and prudence they were subject to frequent incursions of the Indians and were several times driven back with the settlers of Hinsdale and Northfield, alarmed by the fight at Beers Plain, in the destruction at Deerfield, and Turner's contest with the Indians at the Falls which bear his name.

MEETING HOUSES.

The first church was built in 1802, for the use of the Congregationalists and Baptists, each society to have the privilege of occupying at alternate months. It was situated on a hill between Upper and Lower Salmon brooks, and from it there was a

fine view of the river, islands and adjacent country for many miles. To defray the expense of building, a tax of 10 cents on a dollar on the grand list of the town was assessed. The building committee were Arad Hunt, Timothy Bascom, Isaac Johnson, Isaac Pratt and Daniel Goss. Total cost of building and painting was about \$1050. The dedication sermon was written by Rev. Bunker Gay of Hinsdale, N. H., but owing to necessary absence, it was delivered by Rev. Mr. Wood of Chesterfield, N. H. In 1844, the house was sold at auction for \$160.

A second church was built about one-fourth of a mile east of the first by the Unitarian and Universalist societies, each to have the privilege of occupying it one-half of the time. Building committee: Marshall Whithed, Jarus F. Burrows, A. H. Washburn and Elijah Stebbins. It was raised in 1844, finished in 1845, and cost \$3300. Capt. Elijah Stebbins, Marshall Whithed, and Mrs. Sally Hunt, widow of Arad Hunt, Esq., gave a bell. The names of the donors are cast upon it.

THE ADVENT CHAPEL

was built in 1860. Located about one mile south of the middle of the town on the south or city road. Funds were raised by subscription and it cost about \$1000. Preaching has been held there most of the time with a good attendance.

CLERGYMEN.

Rev. Bunker Gay (England) Trinitarian, began to preach in 1763, and continued about 40 years.

Elder Simeon Combs began to preach in 1804.

Elder Choate began to preach in 1804.

Eld. Snow began to preach in 1805.

" Levi Hodge " 1805.

" David Newman " 1806.

" Moses Goodwin " 1809.

" Wm. Riddle " 1810.

Eld. David Newman began to at-

tend duties statedly in 1815, and resided in the town until Jan. 1825.

Rev. T. F., Unitarian Congregational, began to preach one-fourth of the time in 1825, and afterward by himself or others, half of the time for about 20 years.

Rev. Charles Woodhouse began to preach in 1836, and preached a fourth of the time for 7 years. Rev. Mr. W., Universalist. Eld. David Newman was Baptist.

Rev. Wm. S. Ballou, Universalist, began to preach in 1845.

Rev. John H. Willis, Universalist, began to preach in 1848.

Rev. John Smith, Methodist, preached here from 1852 to '54.

Rev. Edwin Davis of Hinsdale, N. H., Universalist, preached in 1853, '54.

Rev. H. B. Butler, Universalist, preached from 1856 to '60.

Rev. Wm. T. Stowe has preached here. Rev. Mr. Danforth and Revs. M. H. Harris, E. W. Whitney, all Universalists.

Rev. John S. Lee, Univ., preached his first sermon here, Feb. 22, 1846.

Rev. E. Davis preached his first sermon here, also Rev. Josiah Mason, Universalist clergymen.

UNITARIAN CHURCH.

Organized, Apr. 10, 1827, with 25 members. A Sabbath school was founded, previously, by Miss Hannah Wells, daughter of John Wells, D. D., of Brattleboro, formerly from Liverpool, England, she leaving books in each school district. Twenty-seven children were baptized.

This church has been supplied by Rev. T. F. Rogers and by exchanges or otherwise, by Rev. Messrs. Thomas Mason, Daniel Huntington, Addison Brown, Preserved Smith, E. S. Gannet, Mr. Bailey, Samuel Willard, George C. Channing, Mr. Field, Alphens Harding, Dr. Thompson, Mr. Moore, A. M. Bridge, George Hosmer and O. C. Everett, up to 1845.

The church has been assisted from the first by the American Unitarian Association of Boston. Some few years after 1845, it was supplied by Rev. Addison Brown of Brattleboro.

THE FIRST UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY

was organized May 8, 1858, with about 25 members. Rev. H. B. Butler supplied the desk a portion of the time during the next 4 years. Rev. D. H. Ranney, Wm. T. Stone and others received what money the society could raise for preaching.

In May, 1866, the services of Rev. N. C. Hodgdon were secured at an annual salary of \$700, which was raised by the aid of a general subscription.

Mr. Hodgdon resided in town nine years and preached most of the time.

There is a Sunday school of about 75 members connected with the society and a library of 400 volumes.

THE MARSH FUND.

Anna Marsh, daughter of Lient. Gov. Hunt, and widow of Dr. Perley Marsh of Hinsdale, N. H., bequeathed by her last will \$2000 to Vernon, her native town, the annual interest to be expended for public preaching of the gospel in Vernon. Three agents received this fund in 1835.

The interest has been divided among the different denominations according to the number of legal voters who signify their choice by subscribing to a paper annually for that purpose.

METHODISTS.

The Methodists held meetings in their dwellings and at the school-houses in various parts of the town.

There never was a regular Methodist church organized, but Methodists here connected themselves with the church at Brattleboro.

Rev. Ebenezer Washburn, a brother of Dr. Washburn, did much to aid the denomination in Vermont and

preached here occasionally. There has been Methodist preaching in town a considerable portion of the time and the denomination has regularly received its portion of the Marsh fund.

THE VERNON JUVENILE LIBRARY.

The Vernon Juvenile Library commenced in 1827, and from that time to 1848 there was raised by subscription \$100, and expended for 400 volumes.

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY.

Cost \$105; purchased by 21 members or shareholders, about 1865.

DR. CYRUS WASHBURN

was born Nov. 5, 1774, in Hardwick, Mass. He was the fifth of a family of seven children, three sons and four daughters, all of whom he survived. One of his brothers, Artemas, died while a member of the senior class in Harvard College, in 1792. The other brother, Ebenezer, died in Wisconsin in 1857, having been for more than sixty years an able minister of the gospel. Two of his sisters, Susan and Hannah, died young. Another sister, Dolly, was for many years a successful teacher, and died in Hardwick, Mass., in 1835. The other sister, Clarissa, married and had a large family of children, and died in Bangor, Me., in 1848.

The Doctor's ancestry may be traced back to John Washburn, who settled in Duxbury, Mass., previous to 1663, and from him through succeeding generations of the Washburn family, to the Doctor's grandfather, Joseph Washburn of Bridgewater, Mass., who married Mary, the daughter of Ben Johnson of that town, a relative of Ben Johnson, the celebrated English poet and dramatist. They had five children, viz: Joseph, jr., Seth, Ebenezer, (the Doctor's father,) Abiah and Sarah; and with their family, they moved

in 1749, to Middletown, Ct. A few years subsequently, they, with the exception of their oldest son Joseph, jr., who remained at Middletown, Ct., removed to Leicester, Mass., where at an advanced age, they died in 1780.

EBENEZER WASHBURN,

the father of the Doctor, married Dorothy Newhall, daughter of Jonathan Newhall, Esq., of Leicester, Mass., in 1757; lived for a short time in Spencer, and then moved to Hardwick. He was a teacher for more than forty years.

He served in the expedition to Crown Point, and, subsequently, in the army of the Revolution.

He died in 1795, and his wife in 1807.

CYRUS WASHBURN, the subject of this memoir, remained at home, assisting his parents till he was 16 or 17 years of age, and was trained to habits of industry and economy. He enjoyed the advantages of the common schools of those days. He was fond of books and study, and eagerly sought for knowledge.

His parents being in limited circumstances, he immediately engaged in school-teaching, to procure the means of prosecuting his studies. He taught in several places in Massachusetts and pursued his academic studies at Leicester Academy in the same state.

Dr. Washburn studied medicine three years with Dr. Spencer Field, of Oakham, Mass. Medical schools were rare in those days, and he received his Medical Diploma in Vermont.

He was thrice married. His first wife was Electa Stratton, daughter of John Stratton, of Hinsdale, Vt., whom he married in 1800. She was a niece of Dr. Field, with whom he was pursuing his medical studies. By her he had two children, who died young. She died suddenly in Vernon. His second wife was Rhoda Field, daughter of Henry Field, of Northfield, Mass., with whom he

lived 20 years. She died in 1826. They had six children, four are now living. His third wife was Lucy Hathaway, daughter of Timothy Hathaway, of Hardwick, Mass. She died in 1837.

But he was not left alone,—an affectionate and self-forgetting daughter was ready and willing to devote the best years of her life to the comfort and happiness of his old age.

He did not forget his obligations to society, but met and performed every duty, professional, or otherwise.

After completing his medical studies, he settled in Hardwick his native town, in 1800, and practiced medicine successfully for about three years.

In 1803, yielding to the solicitation of the people of Vernon, he removed to that town, and a cordial reception greeted his coming.

When he removed to Vernon a church edifice had just been erected, but there was no settled minister, and no organized society of church members. At the time of the Doctor's death, March 2, 1860, there were living in the town only a few (32) persons who were residents when he came there 57 years before. And it is a fact worthy of notice that Dr. Washburn performed professional business in five generations in five families, and in one other family of six generations.

As a physician he had a long and successful career. He was fond of his profession, and pursued it with energy and untiring industry. In a few years, he became the leading physician of the town. He practiced not only in Vernon, but more or less in all the adjoining towns; his practice extended many miles in all directions. He was frequently called to advise with other physicians in dangerous and difficult cases.

Dr. Washburn was for several years President and a censor of the

Medical Society of Vermont. He was also appointed, by that society, a delegate to the American Medical Association, whose first meeting was held at Boston.

Dr. Washburn continued in the full and successful practice of his profession till age and infirmities compelled him to resign the field to younger hands.

In addition to his labors as a physician, he took a lively interest in the affairs of the town, and bore an active and prominent part in town offices. The office of town clerk he held 28 years; and with but few exceptions, he was superintendent of schools, or one of the school trustees, for a period of over 50 years.

In 1810 he was elected to the following town offices: town clerk; first selectman; lister; overseer of the poor; and one of a committee to report on the subject of establishing a House of Correction.

In 1812, in 1831, and in 1840, he was elected representative to the General Assembly of Vermont.

In 1814, he was chosen delegate to the Convention at Montpelier, for revising the State Constitution.

In 1824, he was chosen delegate to the Convention at Newfane, for locating the shire town of the county. In addition to these offices and trusts, the Doctor held a commission as justice of the peace every year but one from 1805 to 1861.

"THE GRETNA GREEN OF VERMONT."

Among the duties which he performed as justice of the peace, there was none more agreeable to him, and we may also, presume, to the other parties concerned, than that of performing the marriage ceremony. He joined in marriage 853 couples, a larger number than any other man in that part of the country.

His manner of performing the ceremony was characteristic and somewhat peculiar. It was almost as varied as the appearance of the candidates for marriage. Of the

many forms of ceremony used by the Doctor the following may serve as a specimen:

MARRIAGE CEREMONY

BY DR. CYRUS WASHBURN, ESQ.

Parties and relatives, being agreed,
To solemn joyous rites we will proceed.
Worthy and much respected Groom and
Bride,
That you by nuptial ties may be allied,
In preparation for the endearing bands,
In token of united hearts; join hands.

Considering this union of hands expressive of a reciprocal interchange of heart and affection, do you mutually espouse and avouch, each the other, to be your betrothed, your married companion for life,—solemnly promising, covenanting and engaging that you will, forever hereafter, according to the best of your powers and abilities, whether in the pleasing scenes of health and prosperity, or the more trying ones of sickness and adversity, provide for, support, comfort, nourish, and sustain each other, as a kind, provident, indulgent husband and as a loving, prudent, submissive wife ought to conduct toward each other in the marriage relation; and that you will ever with trust and fidelity demean yourself each to the other, and to all else in reference to this your marriage covenant, by the known strict rules of duty, law, and love to each other so long as you shall both live? Do you thus promise and engage?

Then by authority as law requires,
And in accordance with your just desires,

I pronounce you married—Husband and wife.

Be each to each a loyal spouse through life:

May smiles from Heaven and men on you await,

And may your joys be numerous, pure and great.

While these fond subjects through your bosoms move,

And you resolve to please and live in love.
 Your friend will now in simple verse draw near
 And wish you joy through many a happy year.
 Let no discordant jars your bliss destroy,
 But virtue, peace and love your lives employ.
 May Gospel faith and works be well combined,
 Adorn your lives and regulate your mind.
 Where'er you dwell, let virtue be your guide,
 And God, above, will bless both Groom and Bride.
 To good old age may Heaven protract your span,
 The kind assuagers of each other's pain.
 Remember, too, all earthly joys must end,
 And each be severed from your dearest friend;
 But death, itself which earthly joys removes
 Still heightens virtue and true love improves.
 Then keep the goal of happiness in mind,
 And what you lack on earth in Heaven you'll find;
 Where none are married, none in marriage given,
 But are, as are the angels, pure in Heaven.

LECTURES AND ADDRESSES.

In addition to his professional and official duties, the Doctor was frequently summoned to other labors. He was invited to give orations on the 4th of July, lectures before lyceums, and addresses on various occasions.

During his long practice, riding by day and by night, he was exposed to accidents, and experienced many hair-breadth escapes. In 1817, while riding in a chaise, his horse became unmanageable and ran off a steep embankment. His escape was considered as almost miraculous; but he crept from the wreck with only slight bruises, and with a new out-

fit, was soon on his way to visit his patient.

In 1818, during a severe rain storm he mounted his horse, and suddenly raising his umbrella, his horse reared and fell over backwards upon him, severely injuring one of his legs, from the effects of which he never fully recovered.

In February, 1826, while he was rapidly driving, the king-bolt to his carriage broke, and he was thrown violently to the ground, breaking his left shoulder, which confined him to his house for several weeks.

In 1841, after visiting a patient, he stepped into his gig, when his horse, a high spirited animal, started off upon a run. The horse took the road to Brattleboro, and after running about a mile the Doctor was thrown from his gig a distance of about twenty feet, striking upon the right side of his head and shoulder. He was taken up insensible. He immediately received medical aid from Doctors Dickerman, Hyde and Rockwell of Brattleboro, and Dr. Twichell of Keene, N. H. The deltoid muscle of his right shoulder was severed from the bone, and he never recovered the free use of his right arm.

In all relations of life, private and public, Dr. Washburn had the confidence and respect of those who knew him. A prominent trait of his character was hospitality. He received his friends, and also strangers, with frank cordiality. His power of interesting his visitors by wit and anecdote was quite uncommon.

He was not wanting in the higher sentiments of religion. His seat at church was never vacant except at the call of duty, and he contributed cheerfully, his full share to the support of public worship.

Dr. Washburn was not wanting in a clear and earnest faith; faith in God, in duty, in immortality, in the great truths of religion, and the vital truths of Christianity. This faith was vividly portrayed in the last

days of his earthly existence. He died in 1859, aged 85.

NOYES BARSTOW, M. D.

moved into town in 1846; married Mary Caldwell of Northfield, Mass., had two sons and two daughters; resided here 14 years and was successful in the practice of medicine; moved to Bernardston, Mass., thence to Chicopee, thence to Indian Orchard.

L. M. TUTTLE, M. D.

came to Vernon in the spring of 1860; enlisted in the war as assistant surgeon in 1862; afterward resided in Springfield, Vt., then in Holyoke, Mass.

WM. S. SEVERANCE,

eclectic physician from Shelburne Falls; married Martha Lyman of Vernon; moved here in 1862; after a few years of successful practice moved to Greenfield, Mass., where he continues his profession.

JOHN LEARNED, M. D.

a young physician, came to town next; his wife died within a year and he moved to Readsboro, Vt., thence to Florence, Northampton, Mass.

THOMAS GOODWILLIE, A. M., M. D.

born at Barnet, Caledonia Co., Vt., June 28, 1840; fitted for college at Caledonia Co. Academy, Peacham; entered Dartmouth College, Sept. 1859; graduated in 1863; studied medicine with Prof. Dixie Crosby and his son Prof. A. B. Crosby at Hanover, N. H.; attended two courses lectures at Dartmouth Medical College, 1863 and 1864; went to New York City and attended a course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, 126th St. and 4th Ave., during winters of 1864 and 1865; returned to Hanover and having studied medicine during the last year of his college course with Prof. Crosby, he was admitted to ex-

amination and graduated at Dartmouth Medical College in May, 1865; practiced his profession at Fayetteville, this county, till the fall of 1865, and then returned to New York and attended a second course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1865 and 1866; came to Vernon, June, 1866, where he has since resided and practiced medicine. (1884.)

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

A society was organized, Jan. 1836, and two years afterward numbered 101 members. Another society was formed in Aug. 1841, consisting of 69 members, and still another organized in 1849, with 110 members.

A society of Young Temperance Volunteers was formed in 1865, consisting of 155 members. The Order of Good Templars established a lodge here known as Mt. Vernon, No. 60, Sept 9, 1867.

MILLS AND MANUFACTURES.

There have been several steam mills in town. The first one was built about 1852, near Vernon depot, by a company known as Messrs. Ely, Newkirk & Frink, who did an extensive business in clearing up land and manufacturing lumber. Their mill was burned about 1864, and the company dissolved. Another was erected on the same site and burned, and yet another was built and is now standing.

A steam saw and grist mill at South Vernon, also did a thriving business until burned about 1874. There is now a saw and grist mill near South Vernon depot on Belding's brook, also one at the centre of the town, built by Messrs. Whited and Ball at a cost of \$7000. It has a stone dam and wheel-pit and a 25 feet overshot wheel. There are two other saw mills in the west part of the town; one on a tributary of Fall River does some business. In former years, over a million feet of lumber have been shipped from Vernon

depot, annually. Matches and chair stuff have also been manufactured quite extensively.

There are three hotels and two stores in town.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Col. Eleazer Patterson appointed by Governor Clinton of New York, June 5, 1788. John Bridgman, 1805, 27 years; Abner Harris, 1803, 3 years; Cyrus Washburn, 1804, 55 years; Jonathan Hunt, jr., 1811, 1 year; Zadock Wright, 1813, 1 year; Arad Hunt, 2d, 1814, 2 years; Israel Johnson, 1816, 1 year; Isaac Johnson, 1827, 1 year; Samuel Sykes, 1817, 10 years; Levi Stoddard, 1822, 2 years; Nathan Wood, 1829, 25 years; Jesse Lee, 1830, 5 years; Joseph Franklin, 1830, 8 years; Elijah Stebbins, 1830, 9 years; Ebenezer Howe, jr., 1832, 14 years; John Stebbins, 1832, 14 years; Eli Lee, 1832, 12 years; Sumner Titus, 1838, 9 years; Artemus H. Washburn, 1838, 32 years; Lorenzo Brown, 1839, 46 years; Joseph E. Franklin, 1843, 38 years; Thomas Johnson, 1844, 2 years; Jarvis F. Burrows, 1842, 10 years; Noyes Barstow, 1851, 8 years; R. S. Wood, 1860, 20 years; Ashly Bartlett, 1832, 1 year; Timothy Bascom, 1832, 1 year; Isaiah W. Johnson, 1833, 2 years; Willard Johnson, 1839, 1 year; Vinal Thayer, 1840, 1 year; Alfred Alford, 1840, 2 years; William Johnson, 1842, 7 years; William Heard, 1842, 1 year; Chester Lee, 1842, 4 years; Asa Peeler, 1842, 4 years; J. B. Green, 1842, 4 years; Alonzo Newton, 1843, 4 years; Francis N. Snow, 1844, 4 years; Alexander Perry, 1844, 3 years; Horace Wood, 1850, 3 years; George W. Kenedy, 1853, 3 years; Israel Johnson, 1857, 3 years; Porter Adams, 1853, 3 years; Wilder H. Fairman, 1858, 3 years; E. O. Lee, 1862, 18 years; Wm. S. Severance, 1863, 2 years; John Hunt, 1861, 3 years; Thomas Goodwillie, 1872, 13 years; M. I. Reed, 1880, 5 years; J. C. Allen, 1882, 3 years.

TOWN CLERKS.

John Bridgman was town clerk to March, 1804; Cyrus Washburn from 1804 to 1817, 1818 to '19, 1823 to '31, 1834 to '37, 1839 to 42; Levi Stoddard, 1817 to '18; Samuel Sykes, 1819 to '23; M. Whithed, 1831 to '34, 1837 to '39, 1842 to '48, 1856 to '57; Addison Whithed, 1857 to the present time, Dec. 1884.

TOWN REPRESENTATIVES.

Arad Hunt, 1804 to 1810, inclusive; Jonathan Hunt, jr., 1811; Cyrus Washburn, 1812, '31, '40; Zadock Wright, 1813; Arad Hunt, 1814, '15, '19; Israel Johnson, 1816; Isaac Johnson, 1817; Samuel Sykes, 1818, '20, '22, '23, '25; Elijah Stebbins, 1821; Benj. Lee, 1824; Nathan Wood, 1826, '27, '29; Joseph Franklin, 1828; Eli Lee, 1830, '34, '35, '45, '46, '48; John Stebbins, 1832, '33, '39, 41; Ebenezer Howe, jr., 1836, '37, '38, '42, '50, '51, '60, '61; J. E. Burrows, 1843, '44, '52, '53, '62, '63; Joseph E. Franklin, 1847, '49, '58, '59; Wm. Johnson, 1854, '55, '68, 69; John Hunt, 1856, '57, '70, '71; Lorenzo Brown, 1864, '65; Wilder H. Fairman, 1866, '67. Addison Whithed, 1872 to '75. Dwight Johnson, 1876 to '77. R. S. Wood, 1878 to '79. J. M. Morrill, 1880 to '81. F. W. Johnson, 1882 to '83. M. I. Reed, 1884, to '85.

POSTMASTERS.

Appolas Root, appointed January, 1821, resigned July 1, 1824.

Cyrus Washburn, appointed July 1, resigned Apr. 1, 1828.

Marshall Whithed, appointed Apr. 1, 1828; Amos Washburn, Jan. 1852, the 14th; Marshall Whithed re-appointed Sept. 3, 1852, died in February, 1860.

Addison Whithed, appointed February 29, 1860, is yet in the office, 1891.

SOLDIERS OF VERNON

IN THE WAR OF 1861-65.

THREE YEARS MEN.

Credited previous to the call for
three hundred thousand men:

Oct. 17, 1863.

VOLUNTEERS.	REG.	CO.	AGE.
Bemis, Warren S.	11	E	36
Blanchard, Abner L.	"	"	"
Brooks, Uriel	Vt. Cav.	F	"
Burrows, Hunt, W.	11	Adj.	"
Clark, Herbert S.	"	E	"
Colgrove, George,	"	"	21
(killed at Petersburg, June 23, 1864.)			
Dickenson, Wm. O.	11	E	26
Doolittle, Charles	"	E	k'd.
Fairman, Edward J.	"	E	"
(died in hospital.)			
Field, George A.	9	K	"
Graves, Albert L.	2	C	"
(taken prisoner at Bull Run. In prison 5 months, 14 days at Richmond.)			
Harris, Austin A.	Vt. Cav.	F	"
Heath, Jesse S.	Cav.	F	"
Holton, Chester,	11	E	16
Hubbard, Geo. H.	"	E	19
(Corp. Sergt.)			
Hunt, John (Capt.)	11	E	32
Jackson, Charles (Sergt.)	9	K	26
Johnson, Charles S.	11	E	24
Lee, Geo. M.	"	"	26
Marsh, Evander G.	9	K	44
Newton, Edward E.	11	E	18
(Died at Fort Slocum, 1864.)			
Newton, Wm. E.	11	E	20
(Prisoner 4 mos. in Libbey prison.)			
Peeler, Geo. A.	11	E	19
(Killed at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.)			
Peeler, James M. (Corp.)	11	E	21
Pike, John W.	"	"	18
Sartwell, John H.	9	K	18
(Died Feb. 1, 1863.)			
Stanford George W.	11	E	26
Stebbins, Elijah, Jr., 1st Sergt.	9	K	42
Stoddard, Levi A.	"	"	20
Streeter, Daniel G.	11	E	30
Streeter, Densil M.	"	"	35
Streeter, Esmond,	9	K	18
Streeter, Philander	2	C	20
(Prisoner 1st Bull Run battle 5 m. 14d.)			
Streeter, Seymour D.	11	E	21
Sweetland Enoch,	"	"	40
Tuttle, Lyman M.	6	Asst Sur.	"
Tyler, John E.	11	E	"
Witt, Theodore	Cav.	F	"
(Died in prison.)			
Wood, Mason	11	E	18
Wright, Rensalaer	"	"	"

Credits under call Oct. 17, 1863,
for 300,000 volunteers, and subse-
quent calls:

VOLUNTEERS FOR THREE YEARS.

VOLUNTEERS.	REG.	CO.	AGE.
Braynard, Joseph A.	10	K	18
Bunker, Clark	4	D	"
Cobleigh, Solomon W.	11	A	"
Elgar, William H	7	E	18
Foster Edwin	10	K	"
Griffin, John D.	10	K	32
Harris, Wentworth N.	11	E	24
Sugland, John H.	Col. 54	Mass.	"
Vorce, William H.	11	H	21

VOLUNTEERS FOR ONE YEAR.

Chase, Wm. S.	Cav.		
Cook, F. F.	9	B	31
Holton, Chester A.	9	K	"
Lawson, Alfred N.	9	K	27
Peeler, Albert S.	9	"	24
Streeter, Uriel	9	"	"
Streeter, Lucien	9	"	"
Moody, Charles E.	1	S. S. F.	"

RE-ENLISTED.

Heath, Jesse S.	Cav.	F
Jones, William B.	4	F

ENROLLED MEN WHO FURNISHED

SUBSTITUTES.

Brooks, George M.
Dickinson, Henry H.
Gould, Gilbert F.
Johnson, Dwight.
Scott, Alvah E.
Not credited by name, three men.

UNDER DRAFT, PAID COMMUTATION.

Allen, Clark R.
Johnson, Lewis J.
Brown, F. P.
Stone, Calvin.
Goodenough, Hubbard.
Tyler, Edson O.

PROCURED SUBSTITUTES.

Johnson, Fred W.
Whithed, Clinton S.

CREDITS REPORTED SINCE SEPT. 30,

1864.

Volunteers for one year.

Merrill, Ira	2	F. C.
Newton, Harvey F.	2	F. C.
Nutting, William	1st	Corps.
Rice, George W.	2nd	F. C.

Volunteers for three years.

Norton Elliott, Vet. Reserve Corps.
Hannaford, Benj. F.

OFFICERS.

Hunt, John, Capt. Co. E. 11th Regt., Com. Aug. 14, 1862; resigned Aug. 10, 1863.

Burrows, Hunt W. Adj. 11th Regt. Com. Aug. 22, 1862; transferred 1st Lieut. of Co. B., Dec. 10, 1862; promoted Capt. Co. M., Jan. 21, 1864; resigned Sept. 1, 1864.

Dickinson, Wm. O. 1st Lieut. Co. H.; Com. Dec. 2, 1864; wounded Mar. 25, 1865; mustered out of service June 24, 1865.

Bemis, Warren S. 2nd Lieut 11th Regt., Co. E.; Com. Dec. 28, 1863; resigned June 11, 1864.

Wright, Rensalaer, 2nd Lieut.; Com. Aug. 11, 1863; honorably discharged, Dec. 15, 1864, for disability.

Hubbard, Geo. H. promoted Cor. Jan. 11, 1864; promoted Sergt. June 8, 1864.

STATE MILITIA, 12TH REGIMENT.

Hunt, John, Col., Com. Feb. 9, 1865.

Stebbins, John, jr., Capt., Com. Apr. 29, 1865.

Hubbard, John E., 2nd Lieut., Com. Dec. 31, 1864.

RESIDENTS OF VERNON ENLISTED IN OTHER PLACES.

Aldrich, James Dwight, enlisted Sept. 8, 1861; mustered out Nov. 18, 1863; age 21.

Aldrich, Henry, enlisted Sept. 8, 1861; mustered out Nov. 18, 1864; age 27.

Aldrich, Leonard J., enlisted Sept. 8, 1861; age 35.

Sweetland, Artemas, enlisted from Marlboro; died in service.

Cooley, Henry G. enlisted from Brattleboro, May 1, 1861.

Lee, Henry G., enlisted from Michigan, 1864, Vet. Vols. B. S. S.

Peeler, David L. jr., enlisted from Northampton, Mass.

Peeler, Albert S. enlisted from Northampton, Mass.

WHOLE EXPENSES PAID BY VERNON for War of the Rebellion, exclusive of State taxes, \$17,396.64.

Whole number of soldiers furnished as above record, 77.

IN THE FLORIDA WAR.

Clark Sweetland went from Vernon and Chester Holton from Northfield, since a resident of Vernon.

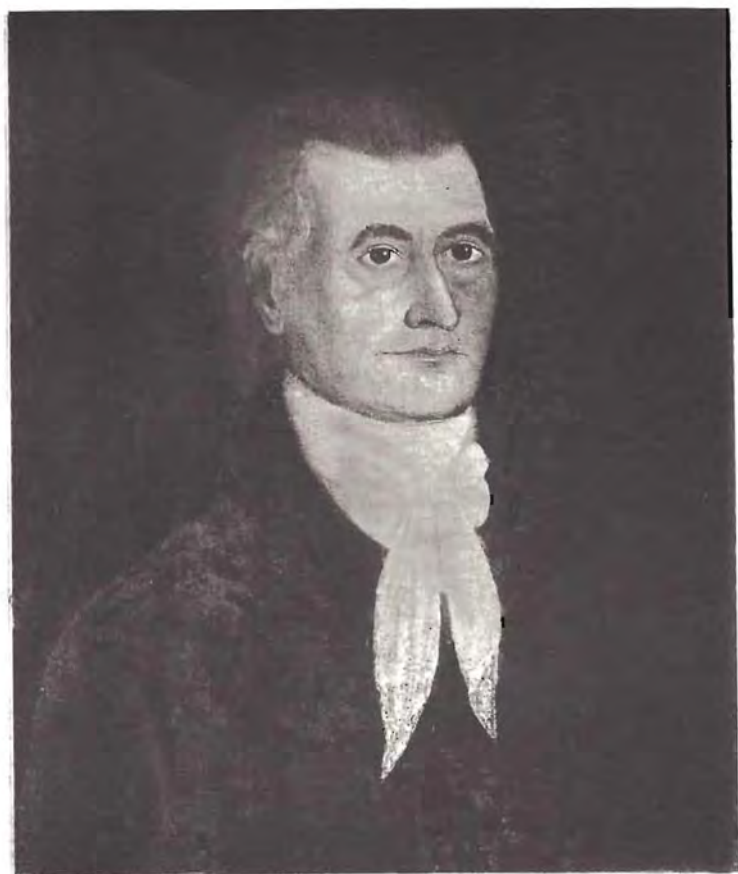
In the war of 1812, Oliver Cook, jr., Salem Streefer, Alpheus Taylor and Chester Wright went from Vernon. Elmer Wait from Northfield has since resided in Vernon.

WAR OF THE REVOLUTION..

Jerijah Thayer, Jabez Clark, Jacob Lawton, John Jacob Peeler, John Williams, taken prisoner but released; John Dresser, Andrew Parsons, Sylvanus Harris, Stephen Johnson, David Lee, Isaac Pratt, Ebenezer Scott, was taken prisoner in French war, released and served in the Revolutionary war; Isaac Johnson, John Fairman, Thomas Sweetland.

VERNON TOWN RECORDS.

were burned Sunday, June 11, 1797. Book 1st, p. 128. The oldest deed recorded and re-recorded Mar. 16, 1790, by John Bridgman, first Town Clerk in Vernon (or Hinsdale), County of Cumberland, Province of New York, was dated May 21, 1749, to Joseph Stebbins, jr. by the Merimans and acknowledged (in the 22d year of his Majesty's reign King George the 2d) by Seth Field, Justice of the Peace; whose commission from King George II, is now in the possession of his great nephew, A. H. Washburn. 2nd deed on record, Mattoon and Field deed to Ensign Samuel Stratton, June 29, 1749, page 60. 3d oldest deed dated 26th year of his Majesty's reign (George 2d) Titus Belding to Joseph Stebbins, Feb. 2, 1753, p. 286. Three Strattons of Northfield, June 7, 1756, sell to Samuel Stratton of this town their right to land called Strattonfield—given by will of Hezekiah Stratton, the father of Samuel and his three brothers, for £600, Aug. 23, 1757. Book 1st, p. 54.



LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR JONATHAN HUNT.

Born at Northfield, Sept. 23, 1738.
Died at Vernon, June 11, 1823.

merchant; resides at Fitchburg; 2 children.

Calista m. Charles Lyman, Northfield, Mass., resides at Petaluma, Cal.

Alfred, b. Sept. 4, 1834, graduated at Amherst College, Aug. 9, 1860; spent several years teaching at the South and West; went to California, 1863; was employed in custom house; afterward deputy collector of internal revenue; was afterward a mounted rifleman in frontier service; has traveled many thousand miles; married Edith P. Large of Dubuque, Ia. He was also, when in California, librarian of the Mercantile Library at San Francisco.

Melissa, born July 29, 1837, m. —; resides at Stockton, Cal.

Lydia H., born July 14, 1839, m. Lambert J. Bristol of New Haven; has 4 children.

Elijah, son of Joseph, died Jan. 3, 1821, age 70; was nearly suffocated when his son's house burned and died 12 days later. He m. Beulah Dickinson of Hatfield, Mass.; had 11 children: Mary 1st, Mary 2d, Thankful, Rebekah 1st, Rebecca 2d, Elijah, Gideon D., George R., Harriet, Samuel and Williams.

Mary died Apr. 8, 1841, aged 63 years. Zadoc Wright, her husband, died Sept. 14, 1839, aged 70 years, children: Ahimaz, Osmond, and Beulah Minerva, who married Col. J. F. Burrows of Bernardston, Mass., Mar. 31, 1830. They lived on the Wright farm in Vernon; built a large hotel and made extensive additions to the real estate of the Gov. Hunt farm. They had two children. A daughter died young, and a son, Hunt W., married Isabelle Warner of Bernardston, had 4 sons, —2 dead; was Capt. in the War of the Rebellion, who was drowned July 2, 1874.

J. F. Burrows died Oct. 1875.

Thankful, daughter of Joseph and Thankful, died Nov. 11, 1798, aged 18 years. Rebecca 2d, daughter of Joseph and Thankful, married Judge Louewell Johnson. He died Aug. 12, 1859, age 76, and Rebecca died

Aug. 14, 1859, age 75; his estate was valued at \$150,000.

Capt. Elijah Stebbins, born May 30, 1786, died Sept. 10, 1868, age 82; m. Roxana Parmenter, who died Aug. 28, 1848, age 59 years. Their children were: Valonia, Roxana, Mary, Charlotte, Elijah, Joseph, Thankful, Laverna and George Parmenter.

Capt. Stebbins' 2d wife, Abigail Elmer, died Sept. 4, 1856, age 67. Valonia married Thos. W. Titus; had 8 children. Roxana m. Leavitt Hall; both dead; had 8 children. Mary died, age 20. Charlotte married McNeil; resides at Hinsdale, N. H. Elijah, born Oct. 9, 1819, married Bathana Knight, two children, Ella and Elijah, —Ella dead; Elijah, merchant at Fitchburg.

Joseph married Lucy Bond of Guilford; had one daughter, Lucy. Joseph died. Thankful m. Franklin Streeter. She is dead.

Laverna, unmarried; George P. m. Caroline Severance; has 3 children.

Gideon D. Stebbins married Betsey Dickinson; both dead; left a family of daughters.

Geo. R., brother of Gideon, married Sarah Perry; both dead; had 11 children; Chandler H., eldest, resides in Vernon, (1884). Harriet m. Stephen Perry; both dead; had 4 children. Williams m. Nancy Newell; both dead; had 4 sons.

HUNT GENEALOGY.

Jonathan Hunt, born 1637, married Sept. 3, 1662, Clemence Hosmer. Jonathan, (3d son of Jonathan,) born June 20, 1639, died July 1, 1738. He married Martha Williams, then 5th child, born 1703, was Samuel, who died Feb. 1770; he married Ann Ellsworth. Their children were: Samuel, Anne, Jonathan, Elisha, Arad, Sarah, Martha.

Jonathan, 3d child of Samuel and Lieut. Gov. of Vermont, was born Sept. 12, 1738; married July 15, 1779, Lavinia Swan of Boston. Their children were: Anne (who

married Dr. Marsh), Jonathan, Helen, Fanny, Jonathan 2d, Arad.

OBITUARY OF ARAD HUNT.

Arad, Gen. (son of Samuel) born July 31, 1743, died Feb. 18, 1825. He was the youngest of four brothers, all men of superior abilities. He took a prominent position in any business pertaining to the welfare of his neighbors and the early settlers, gradually accelerating the growth of the southern part of Vermont to what it has now become. The enhanced value of 5000 acres of land in Albany, Vt., which he donated to Middlebury College has proved a substantial testimonial of his wisdom and liberality.

General Hunt was courier from a convention in Vermont to the General Assembly in New York in 1775, also was a delegate from Hindsdale to a Convention called at Westminster, June, 1776. At his death, he was buried in the Hunt cemetery in this town.

Arab, (son of Jonathan) born Sept. 22, 1790, married Sally Newell; children: Arab, Frances, Levinah, Martha, Sarah N., Roswell, John, John 2d, Rowland. Mrs. Hunt, born at Coleraine, Mass., died Sept. 15, 1846, aged 52. 1st daughter married Goveneur Morris; 2nd daughter m. Henry Seymour of Litchfield, Conn.; 3d daughter m. George Seymour, M. D., of Litchfield, Conn.; Roswell died at Elmira, unmarried; Rowland died at Brattleboro, unmarried; John 2d m. Leonora Johnson, Mar. 10, 1851.

DEATH OF MR. HUNT.

OBITUARY BY CYRUS WASHBURN, M. D.

Died at Vernon, Vt., Aug. 30, 1833, Arad Hunt, Esq., aged 43. While in the first bloom of manhood, he was assailed by a disease, which neither admitted of cure, nor scarcely the hope of mitigation. During the last 8 years of his life he was confined almost exclusively to his bed. He possessed intellectual power which, if developed under

happy auspices, would probably have led to distinction in any congenial walk of life. A love of books solaced him in the tranquil hours of his confinement. His reading was various, and in some departments of knowledge, his information was extensive and accurate. In the education and welfare of his family, his abundant means was liberally and judiciously dispersed.

Upon the final settlement of his estate, his residence, with a large share of his lands, passed into the possession of his son. This place, situated a short distance north of Vernon depot, was long famed for its good cheer and the antique domicile was always welcome to the wayfarer and its many visitors. Col. Hunt retained possession of the place until 1871, when he sold it to Hon. E. L. Norton of Boston, Mass., and Mr. Hunt removed to Brattleboro and finally bought the Dummer farm (so called) where he now lives; his children: Ellen Morris married C. W. Hubbard of Vernon; Arad; Leonora, married C. M. C. Richardson, Brattleboro.

HON. JONATHAN HUNT, M. C.

HON. JONATHAN HUNT, (son of Gov. Jonathan) born Aug. 12, 1780, married Jane Maria Leavitt; his children were: Jane, William Morris, Jonathan, Richard, Leavitt.

He graduated at Dartmouth College, 1807, studied law and engaged extensively in practice at Brattleboro, was member of Congress 1827-32. He died at Washington, D. C., May 15, 1832.

OBITUARY.

House of Representatives. Mr. Everett, of Vermont, addressed the House as follows:

"Mr. Speaker: It has become my painful duty on behalf of my colleagues to announce to this House the death of one of their number, the Hon. Jonathan Hunt. On this occasion I may be permitted to say that he has long been a member of this House and that the talents and

assiduity with which he executed his duties in this place were alike honorable to himself, to this House and to his constituents. I have known him long, I have known him well, and a purer spirit never inhabited mortality. His place in this House may indeed be filled, but the void in the affections of his family and friends can never be filled."

Mr. Everett then submitted the, following resolution :

"Resolved, That the members of this House will testify their respect for the memory of Jonathan Hunt, deceased, late a member of this House from the State of Vermont, by wearing crape on the left arm for the remainder of the present session of Congress."

A resolution was subsequently adopted by which Messrs. H. Everett, Choon, Slade, E. Everett, Taylor, Choate and Candish were appointed to superintend the ceremonies at the funeral, which should be attended on Wednesday by the Speaker, officers and members, according to usage. The House then adjourned to Thursday.

"The news of the death of the Hon. Jonathan Hunt, which took place in Washington City, on the morning of the 15th inst., will probably have been generally known among the readers, ere the reception of this paper. By this sudden and unlooked for event the state has been deprived of an able and faithful representative in the National Legislature, and our community of a member who was very generally and very highly esteemed in all the relations of social life. We speak to those who knew him well, when we say that the character of Mr. Hunt for professional uprightness, political independence and unsullied integrity in his private affairs was not surpassed by that of any man in the community. Attended from early youth by all the allurements which wealth can furnish, few men have arrived at the meridian of life

through a course of more uniform industry and perseverance.

LIEUT. GOV. JONATHAN HUNT.

BY CYRUS WASHBURN, M. D.

Lieut. Gov. Jonathan Hunt was born at Northfield, Mass., Sept. 12, 1738, died in Vernon Vt., June 1, 1823, in his 85th year. In early life he shared in the fatigues and anxieties incident to the perilous state of those who plant themselves in the wilderness, liable to the depredations, of savages. Persevering industry, and well deserved promotion to many honorable offices, civil and military, to that of Lieut. Governor of the state, rendered him a distinguished character during the struggle of the New Hampshire Grantees and the New York claimants during the Revolutionary war, the formation of this State, its union with the United States, and the foundation of our State Government.

LOVINA SWAN HUNT,

widow of Lieut. Gov. Hunt, was born at Boston, Mass., Aug. 12, 1749; died at Vernon, June 29, 1834, aged 85 years. In her youth she attended school at Worcester, under the tuition of the late President John Adams. She early attained, and through life possessed superior intellectual endowments. June 1, 1823, after a happy union of 50 years, her husband died, and since, both of her sons, the Hon. Jonathan Hunt, M. C., at Washington, and Arad Hunt, Esq., at Vernon. Both were gentlemen of superior attainments and great mental powers, often promoted to posts of public trust.

Gov. Hunt and his lady, with ample pecuniary means, with social and cordial manners, animated and sweetened with pleasantries, were entertaining and delightful companions with their numerous friends and acquaintances, among whom I should name Rev. Bunker Gay, the philanthropic Wells, the devout Hubbard,

the Hon. Messrs. Bridgman, Jones, Knowlton, Bradley, and their ladies, with hosts of other worthies from Massachusetts, New Hampshire and young Vermont. As a wife, mother, friend and Christian, she was a pattern worthy of commendation, illustrating the happy effects even in this life, of that gospel which she long ago professed.

EPITAPH

Of Mrs. Abigail P., wife of Rev. Bunker Gay, who died July 15, 1792, Æ. 52 years.

*To rise again the sun goes down,
And in the furrows grain is sown,
Beauties that sleep through winter's reign,
When spring returns revive again.*

Shall then the friend for whom we mourn.

*Never again to life return?
Great source of light, life, love and joy,
Let no such thought our hope destroy;*

*Our lively hope that sometime hence
Through the Redeemer's influence,
Shall burst the tomb in sweet surprise.
And in our Saviour's image rise,
Ascend to where God holds his throne
And immortality put on.*

REV. BUNKER GAY.

Trinitarian Congregationalist was ordained over Hindsdale, including Vernon, in 1764, and remained pastor until 1802; he died Oct. 20, 1815, aged 80 years. His text on the Sabbath following the death of his wife is recorded in Ps. 88—18.

"EPITAPH"

TO MRS. URIEL EVANS.

BY REV. BUNKER GAY.

*Throughout the world it is not common
To find so great and good a woman,
Industrious, temperate, frugal, just:
In God through Christ she put her trust
And kept habitually in view
His precepts and example too.*

TO URIEL EVANS

ON THE DEATH OF HIS WIFE.

BY REV. BUNKER GAY,

(aged eighty years.

*Long since I felt the fatal stroke,
That cleft in twain the nuptial yoke,
And my yoke-fellow from me fled,*

*Cut down and numbered with the dead,
And now, alas! it is your turn,
A loss akin to mine to mourn.
Can it be greater? Yes 'tis true,
'Tis greater far; that is to you;
For so our own experience shows,
We can't sustain each other's woes;
But every mortal everywhere
Must his own destined burden bear.
Pity from all you now bespeak,
For God has touched you to the quick.
My cordial pity sure you have,
I almost chide the cruel grave
That tore from your unfolding arms
Your virtuous spouse in all her charms
And in its rough and cold embrace
Hath thus usurped her bed-room-place:
Still you'r not left devoid of props,
Your cup retains some precious drops,
Better than wealth or golden mines
The mother in her offspring shines.
The Rev. Bunker Gay wrote some
rather famous "poetry!"—Ed.*

NARRATIVE

BY REV. BUNKER GAY,

OF THE

CAPTIVITY

OF MRS. JEMIMA HOWE,

TAKEN BY THE INDIANS AT HINSDALE,
N. H. JULY 27, 1775.

As Caleb Howe, Hilkiah Grout and Benjamin Gaffield, who had been hoeing corn in the meadow, west of the river, were returning home a little before sunset, to a place called Bridgman's Fort, they were fired upon by 12 Indians who had ambushed their path. Howe was on horseback with two young lads, his children, behind him. A ball which broke his thigh, brought him to the ground; his horse ran a few rods and fell likewise, and both the lads were taken. The Indians in their savage manner, coming up to Howe, pierced his body with a spear, tore off his scalp and left him in this forlorn condition. He was found alive the next morning, by a party of men from Fort Hindsdale and being asked by one of the party if he knew him, he answered, "yes I know you all." These were his last words, though he did not expire until his friends had arrived with him at Fort Hindsdale. Grout was so for-

fortunate as to escape unhurt. But Gaffield in attempting to wade through the river at a place which was indeed fordable at that time, was unfortunately drowned. Flushed with the success they had met with here, the savages went directly to Bridgman's Fort. There was no man in it and only three women and some children—Mrs. Jemima Howe, Mrs. Submit Grout and Mrs. Eunice Gaffield,—their husbands I need not mention again; and their feelings at this junction I will not attempt to describe. They had heard the guns of the enemy but knew not what had happened to their friends. Extremely anxious for their safety they stood longing to embrace them, until at length, concluding from the noise they heard without, that some of them were come, they unbarred the gate in a hurry to receive them, when lo ! to their inexpressible disappointment and surprise, instead of their husbands, in rushed a number of hideous Indians to whom, they and their tender offspring became an easy prey, and from whom they had nothing to expect but either an immediate death or a long and doleful captivity. The latter of these, by the favor of Providence, turned out to be the lot of these unhappy women, and their still more unhappy, because more helpless, children. Mrs. Gaffield had but one, Mrs. Grout three, and Mrs. Howe seven. The eldest of Mrs. Howe's was 11 yrs. old and the youngest but six months. The two eldest were daughters which she had by her first husband, Mr. William Phipps, who was also slain by the Indians, an account of which is given in Mr. Doolittle's history.

It was from this woman that I lately received the foregoing account. She also gave me, I doubt not, a true, though to be sure a very brief and imperfect history of her captivity, which I here insert for your perusal : The Indians, she says, having plundered and put fire to the fort, we marched, as near as I could

judge a mile and a half into the woods where we encamped that night. When the morning came and we had advanced as much further, six Indians were sent back to the place of our abode, who collected a little more plunder, and destroyed some other effects that had been left behind, but they did not return until the day was so far spent that it was judged best to continue where we were through the night. Early the next morning, we set off for Canada, and continued our march 8 days successively until we reached the place where the Indians had left their canoes, about 15 miles from Crown Point. This was a long and tedious march, but the captives, by divine assistance were enabled to endure it with less trouble and difficulty than they had reason to expect. From such savage masters in such indigent circumstances, we could not rationally hope for kinder treatment than we received. Some of us, it is true, had a harder lot than others, and among the children, I thought my son, Squire, had the hardest of any. He was then only 4 years old and when we stopped to rest our weary limbs, and he sat down on his master's pack, the savage monster would often knock him off, and sometimes with the handle of his hatchet. Several ugly marks, indented in his head by the cruel Indians, at that tender age, are still plainly to be seen. At length we arrived at Crown Point and took up our quarters there for the space of near a week. In the meantime some of the Indians went to Montreal, and took some of the weary captives along with them with a view of selling them to the French. They did not succeed, however, in finding a market for any of them. They gave my youngest daughter to the Governor DeVandreuil ; had a drunken frolic, and returned again to Crown Point with the rest of the prisoners. From hence we set off for St. Johns in four or five canoes, just as night was coming on, and were soon sur-

rounded with darkness. A heavy storm hung over us, the sound of the rolling thunder was very terrible upon the waters, which at every flash of lightning seemed to be all in a blaze. Yet to this we were indebted for all the light we enjoyed. No object could we discern any longer than the flashes lasted. In this posture we sailed in our open tottering canoes almost the whole of that dreary night. The morning indeed had not yet begun to dawn when we all went ashore, and having collected a heap of sand and gravel for a pillow, I laid myself down, with my tender infant by my side, not knowing where any of my other children were, or what a miserable condition they might be in. The next day, however, under the wing of that ever present and all powerful Providence which had preserved us through the darkness and imminent dangers of the preceding night, we all arrived in safety at St. Johns. Our next movement was to St. Francois, the metropolis, if I may call it, to which the Indians who led us captive, belonged. Soon after our arrival at that wretched capital, a council consisting of the chief Sachem and some principal warriors of the St. Francois tribe was convened, and after the ceremonies usual on such occasions were over, I was conducted and delivered to an old squaw whom the Indians told me I must call my mother. My infant still continued to be the property of its original Indian owners. I was nevertheless permitted to keep it with me a while longer for the sake of saving them the trouble of looking after it. When the weather began to grow cold, shuddering at the prospect of approaching winter, I told my new mother that I did not think it would be possible for me to endure it, if I must spend it with her, and fare as the Indians did. Listening to my repeated and earnest solicitations, that I might be disposed of among some of the French inhabitants of Canada, she at length

set off with me and my infant, attended by some male Indians, to Montreal, in hopes of finding a market for me there. But the attempt proved unsuccessful, and the journey tedious indeed. Our provision was so scanty as well as insipid and unsavory, the weather so cold, and the traveling so very bad that it often seemed as if I must have perished on the way. While we were at Montreal, we went into the house of a certain French gentleman, whose lady being sent for and coming into the room, where I was, to examine me, seeing that I had an infant, exclaimed with an oath, I will not buy a woman with a child to look after. There was a swill pail standing near me in which I observed some crusts and crumbs of bread swimming on the surface of the greasy liquor it contained. Sorely pinched with hunger I skimmed them off with my hands and ate them and this was all the refreshment which the house afforded me. Somewhere in the course of this visit to Montreal my Indian mother was so unfortunate as to catch the small pox, of which distemper she died soon after our return, which was by water to St. Francois.

And now came on the season when the Indians began to prepare for a winter's hunt. I was ordered to return my poor child to those who still claimed it as their property. This was a severe trial. The babe clung to my bosom with all its might, but I was obliged to pluck it thence, and deliver it shrieking and screaming enough to penetrate a heart of stone, into the hands of those unfeeling wretches whose tender mercies may be termed cruel. It was soon carried off by a hunting party of those Indians to a place called Messiskon,* at the lower end of Lake

*Missisquoi, probably. There was an Indian village by that name on both sides of the river and small bay of Missisquoi, in Swanton at the foot of Canada, next north of St. Albans. See in Vol. iv, this work, page 960. Mr. Perry who gives the Indian History of this vicinity states that one of the children of Mrs. Howe lived here.

Champlain, whither, in about a month after, it was my fortune to follow them, and here I found it, it is true, but in a condition that afforded me no great satisfaction, it being greatly emaciated and almost starved. I took it in my arms, put its face to mine, and it instantly bit me with such violence that it seemed as if I must have parted with a piece of my cheek. I was permitted to lodge with it, that and the two following nights, but every morning that intervened, the Indians, I suppose on purpose to torment me, sent me away to another wigwam which stood at a little distance, though not so far from the one in which my distressed infant was confined but that I could plainly hear its incessant cries and heartrending lamentations. In this deplorable condition I was obliged to take my leave of it, on the morning of the third day after my arrival at the place. We moved down the lake several miles the same day, and the night following was remarkable on account of the great earthquake which terribly shook that howling wilderness. Among the islands hereabouts we spent the winter season, often shifting our quarters, and roving about from one place to another, our family consisting of three persons only beside myself, viz: my late mother's daughter, her sanhop and a papoose.

They once left me alone two dismal nights and when they returned to me again, perceiving them smile to each other, I asked them what is the matter? They replied that two of my children were no more, one of which, they said, died a natural death and the other was knocked on the head. I did not utter many words, but my heart was sorely pained within me, and my mind exceedingly troubled with strange and awful ideas. I often imagined, for instance, that I plainly saw the naked bodies of my deceased children hanging upon the limbs of the trees, as the Indians are wont to hang the rawhides of those beasts which they take in hunting. It was not

long, however, before it was so ordered by kind Providence that I should be relieved in a good measure from those horrid imaginations, for as I was walking one day upon the ice, observing a smoke at some distance upon the land, it must proceed, thought I, from the fire of some Indian hut, and who knows but that some of my poor children may be there. My curiosity thus excited, led me to the place, and there I found my son Caleb, a little boy between two and three years old, whom I had lately buried in sentiment, at least, or rather imagined to have been deprived of life and perhaps denied a decent grave. I found him likewise in tolerable health and circumstances, under the protection of a fond Indian mother, and moreover had the happiness of lodging with him in my arms one joyful night.

Again we shipped our quarters, and when we had traveled 8 or 10 miles upon the snow and ice, came to a place where the Indians manufactured sugar, which they extracted from maple trees.

Here an Indian came to visit us whom I knew and who could speak English. He asked me why I did not go to visit my son Squire. I replied that I had lately been informed that he was dead. He assured me that he was yet alive and but two or three miles off, on the opposite side of the lake. At my request, he gave me the best directions he could to the place of his abode. I resolved to embrace the first opportunity that offered, of endeavoring to search it out. While I was busy in contemplating this affair the Indians obtained a little bread, of which they gavd me a small share. I did not take a morsel of it myself, but saved it all for my poor child, if I should be so lucky as to find him.

At length, having obtained of my keepers leave to be absent for one day, I set off early in the morning, and steering as well as I could according to the directions the Indian

gave me, I soon found the place he had so accurately marked out.

I beheld, as I drew nigh, my little son without the camp, but he looked, thought I, like a starved and mangy puppy, that had been wallowing in the ashes. I took him in my arms, and he, spoke to me these words: "Mother are you come!" I took him into the wigwam with me, and observing a number of Indian children in it, I distributed all the bread, which I had reserved for my own child, among them all, otherwise I should have given them great offence.

My little boy appeared to be not very fond of his new mother; kept as near me as possible while I stayed, and when I told him I must go he fell as though he had been knocked with a club. But having recommended him to the care of Him who made him, when the day was far spent, and the time would permit me to stay no longer, I departed, you may well suppose, with a heavy load at my heart.

The tidings I had received of the death of my youngest child had a little before been confirmed beyond a doubt, but I could not mourn so heartily for the deceased as for the living child.

When the winter broke up we removed to St. Johns, and through the ensuing summer our principal residence was at no great distance from the fort at that place. In the mean time, however, my sister's husband, having gone with a scouting party to some of the English settlements, had a drunken frolic at the fort. When he returned his wife who never got drunk, but had often experienced the ill effects of her husband's intemperance, fearing what the consequences might be if he should come home in a morose and turbulent humor, to avoid his insolence proposed that we should both retire and keep out the reach of it, until the storm abated. We absconded accordingly, but it so happened that I returned and ventured into his presence before his wife had presumed to come nigh him. I found

him in his wigwam, and in a surly mood, and not being able to revenge upon his wife because she was not at home, he laid hold of me and hurried me to the fort, and for a trifling consideration sold me to a French gentleman whose name was Saccabee. It is an ill wind certainly that blows nobody any good.

I had been with the Indians a year lacking 14 days, and if not for my sister, yet for me it was a lucky circumstance indeed which thus at last snatched, in an unexpected moment, out of their hands and placed me beyond the reach of their insolent power.

After my Indian master had disposed of me in this manner, and the moment of sober reflection had arrived, perceiving that the man who bought me had taken the advantage of him in an unguarded hour, his resentment began to kindle, and his indignation rose so high that he threatened to kill me if he should meet me alone, or if he could not revenge himself thus that he would set fire to the fort. I was therefore secreted in an upper chamber and the fort carefully guarded until his wrath had time to cool.

My service in the family to which I was advanced was perfect freedom in comparison with what it had been among the barbarous Indians. My new master and mistress were both as kind and generous toward me as I could reasonably expect. I seldom asked a favor of either of them but that it was readily granted. In consequence of which I had it in my power in many instances to administer aid and refreshment to the poor prisoners of my own nation, who were brought into St. Johns during my abode in the family of the benevolent and hospitable Saccabee. Yet even in this family difficulties awaited me I had little reason to expect, and I stood in need of a large stock of prudence to enable me to encounter them. In this I was greatly assisted by the governor and Col. Schuyler, who was then a prisoner. I was moreover under unspeakable obliga-

tions to the governor on another account; I had received intelligence from my daughter Mary, the purport of which was that there was a prospect of her being shortly married to a young Indian of the tribe of St. Francois, with which tribe she had continued from the beginning of her captivity. These were heavy tidings and added greatly to the poignancy of my other afflictions. However, not long after I had heard this melancholy news, an opportunity presented of acquainting that humane and generous gentleman, the commander-in-chief and my illustrious benefactor, with this affair also, who, in compassion for my sufferings and to mitigate my sorrows, issued his orders in good time and had my daughter taken away from the Indians and conveyed to the same nunnery where her sister was then lodged, with his express injunction that they should both be well looked after and carefully educated as his adopted children. In this school they continued, while the war, in those days between France and Great Britain, lasted.

At the conclusion of which war, the Governor went home to France, took my oldest daughter along with him and married her there to a French gentleman whose name was Cron Lewis. He was at Boston with the fleet under Count de Estang (1778) and was one of his clerks.

My other daughter continuing in the nunnery. A considerable time after my return from captivity had elapsed, when I made a journey to Canada, resolving to use my best endeavors not to return without her. I arrived just in time to prevent her being sent to France. She was to have gone in the next vessel that sailed for that place. And I found it extremely difficult to prevail with her to quit the nunnery and go home with me. Yea, she absolutely refused, and all the persuasions and arguments I could use with her were to no effect, until after I had been to the Governor and obtained a letter from him to the superintendent of

the nuns, in which he threatened, if my daughter should not be delivered immediately into my hands, or could not be prevailed with to submit to my parental authority, that he would send a band of soldiers to assist me in bringing her away. But so extremely bigoted was she to the customs and religion of the place, that, after all, she left it with the greatest reluctance, and the most bitter lamentation, which she continued as we passed the streets and wholly refused to be comforted. My good friend, Major Small, whom we met with on the way, tried all he could to console her, and was so very kind and obliging as to bear us company and carry my daughter behind him on horseback. But I have run on a little before my story, for I have not yet informed you of the means and manner of my own redemption, to the accomplishing of which, the recovery of my daughter, just mentioned, and the ransoming of some of my other children, several gentlemen of note contributed not a little, to whose goodness therefore I am greatly indebted, and sincerely hope I shall never be so ungrateful as to forget it. Col. Schuyler, in particular, was so very kind and generous as to advance 2700 livres to procure a ransom for myself and three of my children. He accompanied and conducted us from Montreal to Albany and entertained us in the most friendly and hospitable manner a considerable time, at his own house, and I believe entirely at his own expense.

ELEGY

ON THE DEATH OF
ENSIGN SAMUEL STRATTON.

BY THE REVEREND BUNKER GAY.

Would you on rural dainties fatten,
Be sure to pattern Ensign Stratton :
Of those who on earth's surface dwell,
Few lived so long and lived so well.
Placed in that class that props the nation,
(For farming was his occupation)
In this 'tis owned by those who knew him,

But few could equal, none outdo him.
 Healthy and strong the tools to wield
 To clear and cultivate the field,
 He, by the vigor of his arm,
 Soon realized a fertile farm.
 With good success furnished his house,
 First with a virtuous, loving spouse,
 Then with a likely, sturdy son,
 Greatly beloved; they had but one—
 He in due time procured a wife,
 The crown and comfort of his life:
 In course three lovely daughters came,
 For each a sacred love the same.
 Thus did this family increase;
 All lived together and in peace.
 With this fond group encompassed round,
 The good man felt his joys abound,
 And cheerfully his toil pursued,
 Inspired with love and gratitude.
 A hunter bred he loved to run,
 Equipped with powder-horn and gun,
 When he'd return with a huge pack
 Enough to break another's back;
 Yea, oft from hunting the wild bees
 Come laden from the honey'd trees.
 In such amusing hunting tours,
 He only spent his leisure hours,
 So that in this there was no harm,
 Since in good time he kept his farm
 And raised enough of farmer's fare,
 Both for his own and some to spare.
 He kept a hospitable hall,
 Free to refresh and comfort all
 Who visited his friendly dwelling,
 If rich, or if not worth a shilling;
 His liberal heart and bounteous hands
 Were always open to his friends.
 Thus uniformly kind and steady,
 To every social duty ready,
 They took delight in doing good
 As every honest Christian should;
 Of pure religion ne'er thought lightly;
 Chose wisdom's ways and walked up-
 rightly.

But hitherto my pen displays
 Only his bright and happy days,
 Others replete with clustering woes,
 As we proceed we shall disclose.
 This world wherever fancy ranges
 Is liable to frequent changes.
 Grief may endure a night, forlorn,
 And gladness crown returning morn;
 Joy reign to-day and yet to-morrow
 Be dashed with overwhelming sorrow;
 This latter mortals not a few
 By sad experience find too true;
 Thus was our hero often tried;
 In him this truth was verified:
 Who without weeping can relate
 The story of his dismal fate;
 A train of evils then begun
 When death deprived him of his son,
 His only son, his Absalom,
 The joy and sunshine of his home.
 One woe is passed, another comes;
 No flower on earth for ages blooms;
 Many still fade in every clime,
 Cut down and withered in their prime.

And so it fares in every place
 With many of the human race:
 So to be sure it fared with one,
 Who tasted death as has been shown
 So too with his all lovely widow.
 Ah! what is life? a fleeting shadow,
 As sketched above you've seen the end
 Of her unhappy bosom friend;
 The tears for him were scarcely dried,
 Death took and lodged her by his side;
 And by this sudden, awful stroke,
 Their parents hearts were almost broke;
 And thus he twice severely tried,
 Still other trials had to abide:
 For soon the Almighty with a stroke
 His wife, his long loved object took.
 From his dim eyes and withered arms.
 This world appeared to have no charms,
 But though of almost all bereft,
 He'd still one precious comfort left,
 His Roxalana, lovely one!
 Daughter of his deceased son,
 But, Oh! what earthly joys abide?
 To him this comfort was denied.
 The seasons oft grow dark and rainy,
 Alas! the lovely Roxalana
 Came like a flower that blooms in May
 And like a shadow passed away.
 Of this sweet comfort thus bereft,
 No brother dear or sister left.
 The world's enjoyments fast decrease,
 Death's harbingers alone increase.
 When nearly all earth's joys had fled
 In death he bowed his hoary head,
 To him a crown of glory here,
 No friend for him need drop a tear.

REV. T. F. ROGERS.

A full biographical notice of this worthy minister was written soon after his decease by one who knew him well and appreciated him truly, Rev. A. M. Bridge. From his account we shall make some extracts, and speak of Mr. Rogers more particularly in connection with his labors in Vernon. He was born in Tewksbury, Mass., Mar. 18, 1781. In childhood he was surrounded by circumstances favorable to forming a character of virtue and goodness. He was not a strong child, and perhaps for that reason was more under the care of his mother (who was many years a widow) of whose goodness and counsel he ever spoke in terms of grateful remembrance. He attended the common schools; fitted for college at Phillips Academy,

Andover, Mass., and entered the university at Cambridge in 1798.

A classmate and intimate friend speaks in high terms of the rare purity of his character. He had been brought up in the orthodox faith, in the most rigid forms, but by further inquiry and closer examinations of religious subjects, he was lead to adopt a more liberal faith. At the close of his collegiate course he studied theology, a profession that had always been his aim and choice.

He preached acceptably in Bernardston, Mass., and was ordained pastor of the society there Sept. 20, 1809.

In May, 1810, he married Miss Mary Pierce of Woburn, Mass. For several years his ministry was prosperous, and his home the abode of quiet and happiness. Then he was called to endure severe trials. His wife was afflicted with mental derangement, more or less severe for 30 years, up to the time of her death in 1846.

In 1822, the spirit of division, then so general, entered his society and Mr. Rogers was charged with having changed his sentiments and not preaching the gospel. He met this charge in his customary calm, forbearing manner, being conscious of having preached the same gospel he ever did. But all were not satisfied, eleven families withdrew and formed themselves into a new society.

It was found necessary to remove their meeting-house and build it anew. It was dedicated Jan. 12, 1828. The old society became too enfeebled to give their pastor an adequate support, therefore he cheerfully sought employment for a part of the time elsewhere, and went forth a welcome missionary to many destitute places within twenty miles. He was also employed more than sixteen years by the Massachusetts Evangelical Missionary Society and by the Society for propagating the gospel among the Indians and others in North America.

In 1825, he commenced preaching

in Vernon; his services were continued many years. His pastoral connection and labors in Bernardston remained unchanged.

In the autumn of 1843, an attack of paralysis compelled him to relinquish his labors. His life of devotedness cast a radiance of glory on the clouded days of debility and pain. He died Jan. 26, 1847.

AMOS TUTE

was born Apr. 17, 1730, and died aged 60 years. He was a man 6 feet, 7 in. in height, broad shoulders and of well developed form, athletic and of strong mind and good features. He married Mrs. Jemima Howe on her return from captivity, who retained her youthful beauty to so great an extent that she received the appellation of the fair captive. They had two children whom they buried. Mr. Tute belonged to a company of rangers stationed at Hinsdale Fort in 1757. In 1768, he was appointed coroner for Cumberland County by a commission from Cadwallader Colden, Lieut. Gov. of the Province of New York, which office he held until the breaking out of the War of the Revolution. He is said to have shouldered 4½ bushels of salt, standing in a half bushel, to show his strength.

EPITAPH

In Memory of

Mr. Amos Tute

Who died April 17th

1790 in the 60th

year of his

Age.

Were I so tall to Reach the Pole
Or grasp the ocean with my span;
I must be measured by my soul,
The mind's the standard of the man.

MRS. JEMIMA TUTE

Successively relict of Messrs.

*William Phipps, Caleb Howe & Amos
Tute.*

The two first were killed by the Indians

Phipps July 5th 1743

Howe July 27th 1755

When Howe was killed she & her children

Then seven in number

Were carried into captivity

The oldest, a daughter, went to France

And was married to a French Gentleman

The youngest was torn from her Breast

And perished with hunger

By the aid of some benevolent Gentlemen

And her own personal Heroism

She recovered the rest

She had two by her last Husband

Outlived both him and them

And died March 7th 1805 aged 82

Having passed through more vicissitudes

And endured more hardships

Than any of her cotemporaries

No more can Savage foes annoy

Nor aught her wide spread fame destroy

EBENEZER SCOTT.

The first white male child born in Bernardston (now Vernon) Sept. 18, 1742, was taken by the Indians when 3 years old, together with his mother and three brothers (one an infant), carried to Montreal and sold to the French, and was taken from there to Quebec jail, where his mother and brothers died, prisoners of the French.

He returned to his father in Bernardston when 8 years old and had lost our language and spoke French. He married Miss Love Fairman, from Conn., Mar. 12, 1772; served in the War of the Revolution, and drew a pension therefor. He settled, lived, and died Mar. 4, 1826, on the place now occupied by his grandson.

AMASA WRIGHT,

one of the early early settlers, lived in the west part of Vernon. He was a tall, athletic man. The Indians had many times chased him, with the hope of getting him alive, to torture, according to their custom. While men were picketing Fort

Hinsdale in 1755, they were attacked by the Indians, one man was captured, two killed and scalped, and two reached the fort, and Mr. Wright and his companion saved themselves by flight. At another time, Mr. Wright was surprised by Indians while at work in Pe Chague meadow; both running at full speed, the foremost Indian said, "me got you this time." Mr. Wright, reaching the gate of the fort, placed his hand on the top, and cleared it at one leap, but the Indians could not do it. Abishai, his son, died in 1860, aged 88 years.

JOHN JACOB PEELER

died Mar. 24, 1815, in his 70th year. He enlisted in the British army for 5 years. He and two others left the fort commanded by Gen. Campbell, without receiving their discharge; were pursued by John Hare, captured, brought back, tried by court martial, and sentenced, each, to receive 999 lashes upon the naked back, with a cat-o-nine tails, and after a blow the lashes were straightened before another was given.

One of the three died before he had received the complement and the rest were inflicted afterward; the other died three days after his chastisement.

Mr. Peeler said he should have died, if he had not crawled from his bunk around the floor. His comrade said he could not do it. Mr. Peeler told them he should desert when he recovered, and when he was sent to a swamp with a bog-hoe, he left again and was not again found. He then enlisted in the American army in the Revolutionary War. At the battle of Bunker Hill, he took a powder-horn from a British soldier, which is now in the possession of A. H. Washburn. His daughter said his back was one solid scar.

CAPT. JERIJAH THAYER,

born in Bolton, Conn., Apr. 22, 1762, came to Vernon in 1787. During the Revolution, when his elder

brother enlisted in the American army, he was but 14 years old, and being short and small of his age could not be accepted. He was much disappointed and impatiently waited two years when they could not refuse him. On his 16th birthday, his weight being but 90 lbs. he left home for camp, joined the army and served his country three years, until it was freed from British rule. When twenty-two, he married Cynthia Case of Coventry, Conn., and moved to Gill, Mass., and three years after to Vernon; stopping at a little clearing in the "Basin," among the hills, where he built him a framed house. He lived here and reared a family of seven children and died June 15, 1857, aged 95 years. He was for some time the only surviving Revolutionary pensioner in Windham county.

DEA. JOHN LEE

was born in Killingly, Conn., during the reign of George 3d, in 1771; died Feb. 13, 1868, aged 96 years 8 months. He came to Vernon with his parents when eight years old. Polly Peeler (daughter of John Jacob Peeler) was born in Walpole, N. H., in 1777; whence she removed to Greenfield in early life; thence to Vernon, Vt.; was married to Mr. Lee, March 9, 1798, by Judge Bridgman; had 12 children,—three died in infancy; one went to Michigan; one to Connecticut; two to Massachusetts and four lived in Vermont; one, Eli, while traveling in Wisconsin was murdered. There were 46 grandchildren and 23 great-grandchildren (1869).

Mr. Lee resided most of his life on the homestead now owned by his son, George W. For 20 years he followed boating on the Connecticut River and voted at every presidential election except the first, until his death. When Mrs. Lee was 83 years old, she went to the residence of her youngest daughter, then 40 years old, and taught her to spin. March 9, 1864, the 66th anniversary

of their wedding-day was celebrated by the assembling of 150 persons, mostly relatives, at the homestead. Mr. Lee wished for death, made arrangements for his funeral, and quietly passed away. Mrs. Lee died a few years after.

JUDGE LOVEWELL JOHNSON.

Lovewell Johnson, son of Isaac and Dinah Johnson of Vernon, resided in town until about 1812, when he went to New York. He married Rebecca Stebbins of this town, daughter of Elijah and sister of Capt. Elijah.

Judge Johnson and wife, Rebecca, spent most of their time in Vernon for several years previous to their deaths in 1859. The following was taken from a central New York paper:

"Died at Vernon, August 12, Lovewell Johnson, aged 76 years, 5 months. Thus has suddenly passed from our midst one of the most talented, wealthiest, and most remarkable men in Central New York. His immense estate accumulated by his frugality, energy and sagacity, without the aid of ancestral wealth or lucky speculation, affords the most positive proof that he was no ordinary man. Judge Johnson removed from Hoosic to Palermo at so early a day as to be ranked among the early settlers of that town. He located upon a farm, but studied and engaged in the practice of law. His previous studies, though prosecuted mainly without a teacher, embraced those branches usually pursued in an academic education. His acquaintance with them was distinguished for its thoroughness and qualified him well for the work of teaching, which he for a time pursued. As a lawyer, he manifested clearness of perception, sound common sense, and indefatigable perseverance. For several years he held the office of county judge and discharged its duties with ability. He would unquestionably have attained a wide celebrity as a lawyer

had not his increasing property demanded his principal attention. The later years of his life were given to the management of his estate, to the entire abandonment of all legal practice. His business accuracy and integrity we never heard questioned, and he certainly manifested a commendable lenity to his debtors, so long as he was satisfied of their disposition fairly to acknowledge and discharge their obligations. He abhorred laziness and was intolerant of fraud; was himself simple in habits, unobtrusive in manners, energetic in business, prompt and remarkably exact in the performance of his slightest promises as well as his obligations, was scrupulously honest, kind in his feelings and actively sympathetic with those in distress. The day of his death afforded us a striking illustration of the frailty of man and the sudden vicissitudes of life. On Friday morning, we took from the postoffice a letter from Judge Johnson indicating his usual health, and while we were reading it a telegram announcing his dangerous illness was received, and yet later, we learned of his death the same day. Willard, his only surviving son, reached the bedside of his father on the morning of his death. His wife died two days after, August 14th, aged 75 years, 4 months.

RUFUS ELMER,

son of Rufus, grandson of Reuben and great-grandson of Jacob Elmer, one of the early settlers of Vernon, died at San Francisco, Jan. 8, 1870, of heart disease. A letter states that he was conscious to the last; said he was prepared to die. No man has lived in this city for the last generation who was more widely known, or that had the confidence of the community to a greater degree than Rufus Elmer. He was emphatically a radical on all subjects, generally living ahead of his age and always ready to defend his cause. Those who did not agree

with him, could but respect his earnestness and integrity to what he believed right. He was born in Vernon, moved in early life to Woodstock, Conn., where he engaged in shoe manufacturing.

GEORGE HOWE,

eldest son of Hon. Ebenezer Howe, jr., and great-grand-son of Capt. Moses Howe, who was taken by the Indians when a lad, and great-grand-son of Caleb Howe, killed by Indians, July 27, 1755, and the husband of the "fair captive," and great great-grand-son of Josiah Sartwell (the builder of Sartwell's Fort, 1737) was born in Vernon, July 4, 1824.

In 1845 he entered the law department of Harvard University and graduated in 1847, with the degree of Bachelor of laws; closed his preparatory studies as a law student in the office of Hon. W. C. Bradley at Westminster; was admitted to the bar of Windham county, 1847; spent several years in California; on his return located at Brattleboro and commenced the practice of law in 1853; was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of the United States in 1856; was States Attorney, 1858-59; was appointed U. S. Attorney for the district of Vermont by President Lincoln in 1861; has also held many other offices and positions of trust; succeeded in obtaining an appointment in the Pension Department of the Government, and removed from Brattleboro about 1880.

EBENEZER MILLER, M. D.,

born in Vernon, Oct. 4, 1822, son of Ebenezer and Ama Miller, and the youngest of eight children. His great-grandfather was Isaac Miller, one of the early settlers of Dummerston, Vt. His father died when he was seven years of age. He obtained a good scientific and classical education, attending the academies at West Brattleboro, Northfield and Shelburne Falls, obtaining means to

pursue his education by teaching, which he successfully did in the towns of Guilford, Vernon and Hinsdale, N. H. He commenced the study of medicine in 1838, with Dr. Cyrus Washburn; attended medical lectures at Hanover, N. H., New York City and Castleton, Vt.; graduated from Castleton Medical College in 1843; married Lucia A. Whithed of Vernon, and commenced the practice of medicine in Guilford in 1844; removed to Halifax soon after and remained 11 years; removed to St. Paul, Minn. Oct. 1857. He opened a drug store in Natches, Miss., in 1863; after the close of the war, left his store in care of his eldest son; went to New Orleans, and thence with a large stock of goods to Homer City, on a branch of the Red river, where in a few weeks he was taken with a disease peculiar to that climate and died July 21, 1865, far from home and relatives, yet his last hours were cheered by the presence of friends and his wants ministered to by members of the Masonic order to which he belonged. His widow and four children still reside at St. Paul; his sons, Nelson D. and Charles M. are civil engineers. Clinton C., a physician in the city, and his daughter principal of one of the city schools.

SAMUEL LUKE PARSONS,

born Oct. 30, 1831; his grandfather, Andrew Parsons, the son of a British sea captain, and a nephew of Chief Justice Theophilus Parsons, was an early settler of Vernon; coming from Connecticut at the close of the war of the Revolution, in which he was a soldier, he purchased a portion of the Howe grant and cleared himself a home. He there reared a large family of children, the youngest of four sons, Samuel being the subject of this sketch. His children were Hannah, Samuel, Luke and John. At 15 years of age, Luke went to the academy at Bernardston, Mass. He also attended school

at West Brattleboro, teaching school winters; at twenty he was prepared to enter the Sophomore class at Amherst; receiving an offer from his cousin, Andrew Parsons, acting governor of Michigan, to become his successor in legal practice, when admitted, he commenced the study of law and did not go to Amherst. At twenty-three he was admitted to the bar, and the following year elected Circuit Court Commissioner, an office having the powers and duties of Judge at Chambers and Master in Chancery. At this time he was married to Miss Sarah Cook, daughter of Madison Cook of Ypsilanti, Miss. In 1858, Mr. Cook died, leaving a large property in Detroit. Mr. Parsons was made attorney of the estate and resigned his office and went to Detroit where he was attacked with a disease common to that climate. He then returned to Vermont to regain his health, and resided with his father until the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion. He first enlisted in the 16th Vt. Vols. and was immediately promoted to Sergeant, and afterwards to 1st Sergeant for meritorious conduct at the battle of Gettysburg. When this regiment was disbanded, he entered the service in the Gulf Department at Quartermaster Sergeant. He went to New Orleans, touching at Cuba. He met Senor Don Bernards, Master of the Knights of Freedom (or defenders of the Monroe doctrine). He wrote at this time an epic poem, entitled, "Atlantis on the Heiress," in ten cantos, being a story of the island of Cuba and tropical America, which he has read in several cities and been very favorably mentioned by the press. His corps was then transferred to the Shenandoah valley. He was disabled at Cedar Creek and conveyed to Annapolis, where on his recovery, he was given charge of a ward at the Navy Yard Hospital; having care of the sick and wounded soldiers from Libby and Andersonville. He remained here until the expiration of his term of service and the war closed, when

he returned to Michigan, purchased a farm near Detroit and resumed his practice at the Detroit bar.

HIRAM E. JOHNSON,

son of Hiram Johnson, born at Vernon, Dec. 17, 1834; fitted for college under the instruction of Prof. L. F. Ward at Saxtons River and Westminster; began the study of medicine with Dr. E. C. Cross at Brattleboro in 1854; attended medical lectures at Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, Mass.; graduated at Castleton Medical College, June 17, 1857; began the practice of medicine at Halifax where he remained eight years, (excepting some time which he spent in hospitals in vicinity of Washington, D. C., also at Bellevue Hospital, N. Y. City, where he gained a thorough knowledge of practical surgery); in spring of 1865, removed to Hale, Ill.; two years later went to Weston, Ill.; built the first house in town; opened a drug-store and had a remunerative practice, also held the office of post-master and land agent.

SOLOMON THAYER STREETER,

born May 28, 1841, in Vernon, son of Noyes Streeter, who has always lived in Vernon, fitted for college at Bernardston, Mass., and Exeter, N. H.; entered Amherst College in 1863, and graduated, 1867; having paid his way chiefly by his own labors. His health failed and he immediately went to Europe to regain, if possible, in travel, his failing health. He visited Scotland, England, France, Switzerland and Germany, and returned in the autumn, restored to health; began the study of law at the Columbia College Law School and was admitted to the New York bar the following May. He graduated from the Law School, 1869, and began the practice of his profession in New York City, and still continues at the same place.

EDWARD EASTMAN FROST, D. M. D.,

born at Vernon, Nov. 8, 1849. In 1864, he went to New York and attended Thomson's Business College one year, and the 13th St. High School two years. In 1869 he commenced the study of dentistry with Dr. J. B. Walker, at Worcester, Mass.; entered Harvard Dental School 1870; graduated, 1874; returned to Worcester and practiced one year with Dr. Gould; opened an office, Mar. 18, 1875, himself, and is still practicing his profession at Worcester.

He traveled in Europe extensively in 1878, visiting the most noted places of interest in England, Ireland, Switzerland, Germany and France.

HAMILTON LEE WHITED, A. B.,

born at Vernon, Mar. 6, 1854; fitted for college at Dean Academy, Franklin, Mass.; entered Tuft's College at Medford, Mass., 1873, and graduated 1877; entered Boston Law school, 1877, and graduated therefrom, 1880; admitted to Suffolk bar, Nov. 1880; practiced his profession till March 1883, when he went to Grand Forks, Dakota, and entered the office of the Vermont Loan and Trust Company at that place.

GEO. F. BARBER, D. D. S.,

born at West Northfield, Mass., Dec. 1, 1854, came to Vernon in 1865; attended school at Power's Institute, Bernardston, Mass., and Goddard Seminary, Barre, Vt. He entered the Philadelphia Dental College, Cor. 10th and Arch Sts., and graduated therefrom 1881; commenced the practice of his profession at Fitchburg, Mass., May, 1881, and remained till Nov. 1883, when his health failing him, he came to Vernon, and now, 1885, is in successful practice of his profession here.

SWIFT WATERMAN.

A large portion of the merchandise and productions of the eastern part of the State were formerly

transported in flat bottomed boats upon the Connecticut river from Hartford, Conn., to the northern part of Vermont. Their capacity for many years was from 10 to 20 tons, until they were increased in size to carry from 30 to 40 tons. Three men would take the boat from Hartford to the foot of swift water, at the foot of Clary's Island, then it required 10 extra men to take the boat the next 10 miles over swift water. These swift-water-men were a hardy, energetic, jolly set of men, ready at a moment's warning, and each received for pay \$1.50 to Brattleboro, or \$2.00 up to Leavitt's Rock, except during a few years just before the cars began to do business, when the pay was increased 50 cents to each place. They used white ash setting-poles with a heavy spike in the end, and when there was a strong south wind they could sail a large part of the way. At "Brattleboro tunnel" they drew the boat with a windlass, and at Leavitt's Rock with oxen. The pay was always the same, and when the wind was favorable, they could make two trips a day to Brattleboro. There was also another set of men on the New Hampshire side of the river. They usually returned in a skiff loaded to its full capacity. Erring brothers were often tried by a court of swift watermen, in the usual form of sheriff, judge and jury, and the charge to the jury was sometimes given in this way:

"Gentlemen of the jury—You have heard the testimony of the witnesses and the pleading of the counsel on both sides. You will retire to your room, and after due consideration if you find the accused guilty, say guilty, and say no more, and on the other hand if you find him *not* guilty, say guilty and say no more."

So the accused was brought in guilty, and fined one gallon, and his accomplice, as appeared by the testimony having a hand in the offense, would be fined two gallons. As this town is the only one in this state having need of the services of swift

watermen, we append a list of those who served during the last years of flat-boating.

Capt. Moses Howe; Ebenezer Howe; Ebenezer Howe, Jr.; Josiah Howe; Samuel Brooks; Samuel Brooks, Jr.; Capt. Rufus Brooks; Simeon Bishop; Capt. Benj. Bishop; Ezra Clark; Hosea Clark; Samuel Clark, Jr.; Zenas Cutler; Rufus Elmer; Sude Fairman; Zerah K. Fairman; Asa Fairman; Elijah Fairman; Jonathan B. Green; Sylvester Hynes; Austin Harris; Sylvanus Harris, Jr.; Charles S. Harris; I. W. Johnson, Esq.; Wm. Johnson, Esq.; Willard Johnson, Esq.; Dea. John Lee; Jesse Lee, Esq.; Eli Lee, Esq.; Joel Noyes; Levi Ray; Luther Streeter; B. A. Streeter; P. H. Streeter; James Streeter; Wm. Stebbins; Barney Smith; Capt. Sumner Titus; Erastus Tyler; Abishai Wright.

STEAMBOATS.

The first steamboat, called the *Barnet*, (Rufus Robinson, Pilot) was built in 1827; was 75 feet long, 14 1-2 feet wide and was to run from Hartford, Conn., to Bellows Falls. It ran only about 2 years. The *John Ledyard* was built in 1830, of still greater power, and next the *William Holmes*, Capt. James Davenport of Hinsdale, N. H. Rufus Robinson pilot the first year and Capt. Sumner Titus the second year—it ran in 1831 and 1832. About the same time Capt. Blanchard built a steamboat to run from Bellows Falls to McIndoes Falls, called the *Vermont*. It was 80 feet long, and 14 wide and drawing only 12 or 15 inches of water. The stroke of the piston was horizontal and the power of the engine 120 horse. These steamboats were intended to tow the fall boats, where the water was not too swift; and they would take along three at once.

STAGE LINE.

Hon. Ginery Twichell of Massachusetts was proprietor of the stage

route through this town and from Worcester, Mass., to Greenfield, Keene, N. H., and to Brattleboro, from 1837 until the Vt. and Mass. R. R. came into operation, and about 12 years after.

RAIL ROAD.

The first ground broke in Vernon for the Vt. and Mass. R. R. was Nov. 12, 1847, on the Col. Patterson farm now owned by Nathaniel Brooks, Jan. 1, 1849. Three engines and cars came to South Vernon on the Conn. R. R. from Greenfield, the first in town, Jan. 16, 1849. An engine crossed Northfield bridge to South Vernon on the Vt. and Mass. R. R., Jan. 30. An engine came to Vernon Center, Feb. 12, then went to Brattleboro, and the 20th was the opening celebration of the road. Two engines and fifteen cars came from Boston, and one engine and three cars from Greenfield. Three or four thousand people came from adjoining towns, making five or six thousand people in all.

A REMARKABLE INCIDENT.

A few years previous to the running of the Vt. and Mass. R. R. through Vernon, Marshall Whithed, merchant of this place, in company with a Hartford, Conn., man and another at White River, Vt., did most of the boating upon the Connecticut river for several years. The proprietor at Hartford furnished one Quin, a skipper of one of the company boats, money sufficient to bear the expenses, lockage, etc., to Vernon. When he was crossing the fishing-ground near Suffield, Conn., he reported to his comrade that he had lost his pocket-book overboard, money and bills of goods. When Mr. Whithed settled with him, he paid him minus the amount paid him at Hartford. Quin then sued Whithed, and the court was in session when a messenger brought into court the identical pocket book tied with a string and a stone tied to the end of the string. It was discovered

by fishermen, attached to their seine while fishing for shad, having lain in the river through the winter. The bills were all correct, but no money was found. Quin immediately disappeared and absented himself for many years.

THE WOLF.

In May, 1808, a wolf was discovered in Vernon, by the havoc he made among sheep. One Saturday night he killed and wounded 14 sheep. Sunday morning he was seen by Wm. Newhall in the edge of a forest two or three miles from where he killed the sheep. Newhall gave the alarm, and by two o'clock he was surrounded by the people of Vernon and vicinity. Dr. Washburn and Gen. Hunt rode around the ring and gave the orders to march and each man to keep his right and left comrades in view. The circle grew rapidly smaller and three shots hit him. John Chase and Jonathan Parks of Gill, secured the skin and it was made into two drum heads. After the hunt, the people gathered at Dr. Washburn's and partook of a substantial collation.

A HEMLOCK TREE.

In 1809 or 1810, Eli Lee cut a hemlock tree and in felling it discovered within three or four inches of the heart that the bark had been hewed off and the wound closed over it. Outside of the wound he counted 190 rings.

THE VERNON CANNON

was a twenty four cylinder revolver invented by Cyrus Dodge of Dummerston. The proprietors were Col. J. F. Burrows of Vernon, Col. Geo. B. Kellogg and Col. S. M. Wait of Brattleboro. It was cast by Cyrus Alger of Boston, Mass., and made at the machine shop of Geo. Newman and son of Brattleboro, under the supervision of Jacob Marsh, and put together at Vernon in 1859. It was tested by a committee of investigation, (sent by Congress under the

direction of Jefferson Davis, chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate of the U. S. and Gov. Floyd, Secretary of War), consisting of Maj. Thornton, Capt. Manerlin, and Lieutenant Balch. It cost \$6,000 and weighed over twenty tons.

FALLS FIGHT TOWNSHIP

ANDLY MEAR INISTERS.

The first settled minister of Fall Town was the

REV. JOHN NORTON,

from Windham, Conn., ordained in 1741, and on account of the unsettled state of the times, was dismissed 1745. While afterwards, acting as chaplain at a fort near Hoosic, he was taken captive by the French and Indians and carried into Canada.

The French war began in 1755 and as the inhabitants resided mostly in Burke's Fort, there was no minister until 1761, when

REV. JOB WRIGHT

was settled. In 1762, the town was incorporated Bernardston. During the Revolutionary war the town furnished its full quota of men and Mr. Wright's salary was much neglected. A tax was raised, and the constable paid off Mr. Wright in continental bills depreciated in value to nearly 0. Mr. Wright asked compensation for this depreciated value of his salary during seven years of hard labor as pastor, and the town refused and by his own request he was dismissed.

In December 1783,

REV. AMASA COOK

was ordained; when the ministers were assembled in session the evening previous to the ordination, it was ascertained the minister selected to preach the ordination sermon was absent. This duty was placed upon Rev. Bunker Gay; said he: "I have made no preparation for this occa-

sion;" but it was decided not to excuse him, so he officiated and took for his text: "There is death in the pot," II Kings, 40, (presumably on account of an acquaintance with Mr. Cook).

When Mr. Cook had officiated until the people were satisfied of his general habits and character, they convened a council for his dismissal. Mr. Wright, still a resident and present at the council, and in company with some of his former brethren of the clergy who were acquainted with the circumstances of his separation from his people, enquired if, in their opinion, he ought, with other members of this church and congregation, to clothe himself in sackcloth and sprinkle ashes on his head, in mourning, at the prospect of their being left destitute of a minister, or whether he was not rather entitled to a song of exultation over his neighbors, in remembrance of the circumstances of his separation from them.

Rev. Bunker Gay replied, "Sing, Sing."

Mr. Wright observed that he was no singer; but only spoke metaphorically, and had no song prepared for the occasion.

Mr. Gay said, "then sing this and we will assist you:"

Reduced to want with lantern jaws,
My people, I forsook,
And to avenge my righteous cause,
God sent them Parson Cook:

ANCIENT RELICS.

CHEST AND DRAWERS:—This old relic was probably made in England, of English oak, the grain being finer than American. It was split and shaved and the outside elaborately carved and fastened together with wooden pins. It was repaired by Mr. Dwinnell of Brattleboro, who said he thought it to be 200 years old. The letters, J. E. N. are carved upon the center panel (for John and Elizabeth Nims). They being the great-grand-parents of the late John Stebbins, Esq., who owned it

and to whom it was given by his mother (daughter of Col. Hawks of Deerfield) and to her by John and Elizabeth Nims. Mr. Stebbins gave it to his son on his 38th birth-day—the late John Stebbins, Jr. John Stebbins, Esq., also had in his possession, two testaments; the oldest has on its title page the following:

“The New Testament of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, by Wm. Tyndale, the Martyr.

The original edition 1526,

being the first vernacular translation from the Greek with a memoir of his life and early writings, to which are annexed the essential variation of Coverdale; Thomas Mathews; Cranmers the Genevan, and the Bishops' bible as marginal readings. By J. P. Dabney.”

It is divided into chapters, but not in verses.

MRS. LUCY PATTERSON PEELER,

daughter of Eleazer Patterson and grand-daughter of Col. Eleazer Patterson, who received the appointment of Colonel in the Southern Regiment in Cumberland county from the council of appointment of the State of New York, Aug. 18, 1778, and also received a commission as assistant justice at the same time by virtue of the constitution of the State of New York; also appointed justice of the quorum and also of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, June 5, 1782.

Col. Patterson's first wife died Apr. 14, 1761, aged 47; her's being the first lettered gravestone in town.

Mrs. Peeler was the wife of Allender Peeler, son of John Jacob, and the mother of 16 children. She died Apr. 21, 1871, aged 91 years.

From an obituary in the “Vermont Phoenix,” Brattleboro, we add:

“Six of her children were twins; thirteen lived to an advanced age. There is now living a daughter, Mrs. Lucretia Brooks, who is over 70, and nine sons yet remain to cherish

her memory, six of whom and Mrs. Brooks were present at her funeral, which was attended by Rev. M. H. Harris of Brattleboro. She has 33 living grand-children and 16 deceased; 24 great-grandchildren and 8 deceased; 1 great-great-grandchild and 1 deceased, making 97 lineal descendants, 65 now living. George A., son of George, was killed at the battle of Winchester, and Ohas. A., son of Allender, was killed one month after at Cedar Creek, in the war of the rebellion. From the home experience of Mrs. Peeler in caring for the sick, her presence was always sought and freely given among her neighbors, and many remember her acts of kindness with gratitude. Much tender care was bestowed upon her declining days by her son, Allender and his wife, where she resided, and all her descendants are worthy, industrious, citizens, and respected in the community where they reside.”

MRS. POLLY LEE,

wife of John Lee and daughter of John Jacob Peeler, was the oldest person in town at the time of her death and for some years previous. She lived with her son, George W. Lee, spending her time knitting and by her cheerful conversation enlivening all with whom she associated. She died 1879, aged 92.

SIX GRANDFATHERS.

Lillian E. and Francilia A., children of C. E. Davis, born 1859 and 1861, had six living grandfathers, viz: Amos Davis, I. W. Johnson, Jr. The great-grandfathers were I. W. Johnson, Taylor Briggs, Amos Davis and Anthony Combs.

SIX GRANDMOTHERS.

Isa, daughter of Wm. A. Newton, born 1856, had six grandmothers, viz: Mrs. Lavinia Newton, Mrs. Lydia Tyler, grandmothers, and great-grandmothers, Mrs. Sabra Newton, Mrs. Harriet Tyler, Mrs. Willard and Mrs. Dolly Frost.

NECROLOGY.

Taken from the day-book of the late Dr. Cyrus Washburn during 14 years from and after Jan. 1, 1826: whole number of deaths 140. Just one-half (70) died passing their 20th year; 30 between the ages of 20 and 50, of whom 16 were males and 14 females. The remaining 40, of whom 22 were males and 18 females, lived to an average age of 70 years. Five of them, two males and three females, averaged 90 years, 7 months; the oldest, Mrs. Mary Harris, being 95 years old. The largest number of deaths in one year (1826) was 15; seven being adults and eight infants. The smallest number in one year was five in 1830; one adult and four infants. The last year, 1839, ten died, seven males and three females; eight adults and two minors. The average number of deaths per year being ten. The census of the town in 1840 was 681; therefore the ratio of deaths was one in sixty-eight per annum.

No prevailing epidemic afflicted the town during this period. These facts give the probabilities of life as follows: Of those who are born one-half die in infancy, or before 20 years of age, three-fourths during the next 30 years; the remaining two-sevenths live to be 50 years old and upwards and to an average age of "three score and ten."

EXOSTOSIS.

Reuben Elmer died May 9, 1841, aged 87 years, of exostosis of the ring-finger. It was caused by an injury received on his finger while sculling a boat in his youth, making a bunch the size of a chestnut between the second and third joint, which gave him no trouble until about a year before his death, when it increased rapidly in size and for some days previous to his death was larger than his head. He was the son of Jacob Elmer, who died Nov. 11, 1815, aged 87 years.

SPOTTED FEVER.

This epidemic, in 1813, was very distressing in this town, about one-fifth of the inhabitants were afflicted with it and about one-thirtieth part died. There were 21 deaths, mostly of children, in the course of a few weeks; four died in the course of 24 hours.

BURYING GROUNDS.

There are three public burial-grounds; one at South Vernon, one in the vicinity of the Lilly Pond and one two miles north of Vernon Centre, called the Hunt burial ground. There is a family burying-ground on the Col. Patterson place (so called). Another on the Ensign Samuel Stratton place, a mile and a half below the center of the town, and the Stebbins burial-ground in the bow of the river. There are many quaint epitaphs found upon the more ancient tombstones in these grounds, some of which we give. Rev. Mr. Gay was the author of most of them.

INSCRIPTION (OF MRS. ROBINSON.)

The unfortunate Miranda, daughter of John and Ruth Bridgman, whose remains are here interred, fell a prey to the flames that consumed her father's house on ye 11th of June, 1797. Aged 29.

*The room below flamed like a stove
Anxious for those who slept above
She ventured on ye trembling floor
And fell. She sunk and rose no more.*

DILL ELMER

died, Jan. 11, 1804

Æ 67.

*Tranquil and silent here lies Dill,
What gifts he had he managed well.
He did his best to merit fame
And left behind him a good name.
Remember Dill and do the same.*

ANOTHER EPITAPH.

Upon a tomb-stone in the old yard at Hinsdale, N. H., near the former residence of Rev. Bunker Gay, is the following inscription:

"Underneath Deposited is the body of Col. Ebenezer Hinsdale, who for his su-

pernatural endowments, extensive learning and usefulness, not only in private life but in various important public offices he sustained was far known and admired. After a long illness, he died, Jan. 6, 1763. There also lies buried the body of Mrs. Mary Beal, the mother of Col. Ebenezer Hinsdale, who was home on her return from captivity in Canada, with whom she lived a widow at the time of his death, which is thought to have brought on hers, the morning after she died Anno Ætatis 83. Her husbands were Lieut. Mehuman and George Beal. By the first she had two sons, Samuel and John—after this, whose only child, Mrs. Abigail Hinsdale, died at Hinsdale, Aug. 10, 1739—was interred at Deerfield. His still surviving partner, Mrs. Abigail Hinsdale, daughter of Rev. John Williams of Deerfield and worthy relict of Col. Ebenezer Hinsdale now mourning the absence or her dear deceased relatives has caused their names and destinies to be recorded together on this stone, June 2, 1764.

FROM THE HUNT BURYING GROUND.

*In Memory of Mr.
Caleb Howe a very
Kind companion who
was killed by the Indea
ns June ye 27th
1755 in ye 32 year
Of his age. his wife Mrs.
Jemima Howe with 7
Children taken captive
at the same time.*

BELDING GENEALOGY.

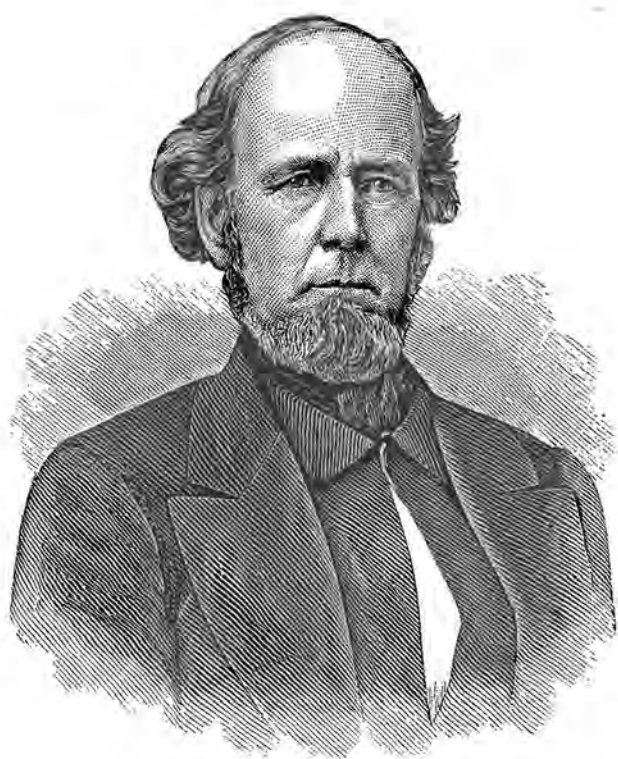
The family descends in a direct line from,—1st, Richard Belding, England, and one of the founders of Weth; 2d, Samuel, son of Richard, who was killed by Indians in the attack on Hatfield, Sept. 19, 1677; 3d, Stephen, son of Samuel, born in 1658, died Oct. 6, 1720; 4th, Jonathan, son of Stephen, born in 1694, in Hadley, and a lieutenant in Ruler's war in 1724. He received a grant of 12 acres of land, on condition of building a saw-mill at Northfield, in 1717. He died July 6, 1778. 5th, Jonathan, son of the preceding, born in 1729, in Northfield. This gentleman was an invalid for years. He was careful of his health, methodical in his habits, and was never known to run. No emergency could hasten his regular pace. Of

imposing appearance, in the cocked-hat and careful costume of a gentleman of the olden time, with his deliberate movements on the street, he is remembered as a striking figure by the boys of his day. 6th, Elijah, son of Jonathan, born in 1774, married Mar. 18, 1810, to Lois S. Stevens, of Warwick. Their children were Lois S., born May 2, 1811, died Sept. 23, 1814; Elijah E., subject of this sketch; Jonathan, born Aug. 16, 1815, a large owner of real estate in Fitchburg, Mass.; Lois S., born Sept. 15, 1818, died Dec. 13, 1862; Maria A., born Oct. 2, 1820, married June 1, 1843, to Elijah M. Dickinson, a large real estate owner and manufacturer in Fitchburg.

ELIJAH E. BELDING

was born in the town of Vernon, Vt., Apr. 18, 1813, the 2d child of Elijah and Lois S. Belding.

He passed his minority at home, working on his father's farms in Vernon and Northfield. His education was received in the district school of the neighborhood, supplemented by an attendance at the academy schools of West Brattleboro', Vt., and Westfield, Mass. He was married, Mar. 22, 1836, to Eliza, daughter of Jacob and Dolly Frost, of Vernon. At the time of his marriage, his father gave him about 50 acres of land, upon which he settled at that time. Mr. Belding still points with pride to the little old house still standing near his fine residence in which he and Mrs. Belding commenced "keeping house." From the first Mr. Belding devoted particular attention to the growth of hops, and has raised altogether 41 successive crops. He has also dealt largely in cattle. To the original 50 acres given him by his father he has added other lands, until at the present time his farm comprises 270 acres. In addition to carrying on the farm, he established in West Northfield a general store, which was the only store for many years in



E. E. Belding

that portion of the town. By careful and prudent management in all his undertakings, seconded by the efforts of his excellent wife, who has been truly a helpmeet, Mr. Belding has been enabled to build one of the most convenient and comfortable farm houses of Northfield, to furnish his children with an education the best the schools of the country afford, to render them all needed assistance in the start in life, and has, moreover, ample means left for the comforts of old age.

He has filled various offices of public trust. Was selectman 11 years, justice of the peace 5 years, and postmaster at West Northfield 23 years. Was elected a representative to the Legislature for the session of 1873, and served on the committee of agriculture. For many years he was a trustee of Power's Institute, of Bernardston, and is at present a trustee of the Greenfield Savings Bank. In politics he is a Republican, and in religious belief a Unitarian.

Mr. and Mrs. Belding have children as follows: Edward E., born Jan. 2, 1837, married, Oct. 15, 1861, to Mary A., daughter of Phineas Steadman, of Chicopee, Mass., agent at Chicopee Junction of the Connecticut River railroad; Eliza E., born May 11, 1842, died Apr. 3, 1849; Elijah, born Apr. 1847, married, June 14, 1870, to Hattie E. Overhiser, of Hudson, N. Y., educated at Powers' Institute, Bernardston, and graduated at Eastman's Business College, New York. He is now one of the proprietors in the firm of McIntosh & Co., boot and shoe jobbers, in Springfield, Mass. He has for the last two years been a member of the common council of Springfield. Has two children, John Eastman and an infant.

Edgar F., born Jan. 17, 1850, graduated at Yale College in 1872, and is now a member of the firm of E. M. Dickinson & Co., boot and shoe manufacturers, at Fitchburg, Mass.; Everett E., born May 25, 1854, died Oct. 9, 1854.

JARVIS F. BURROWS.

Mr. B. was no ordinary man. By nature he was gifted with a keen perception, a great memory and a power of attraction, the equal of which, but few men can boast. He was a stong, whole souled man, contact with him always left a strong impression. Men who knew him in prosperity, who were the recipients of his lavish purse in former years, who date their start in life—their position—to his advice, are not a few. His acquaintance was large, and he made himself known wherever he was. His loss will be greatly felt—none more so in the town. His funeral was largely attended. Peace to his memory.

THE VERMONT PHOENIX,

BRATTLEBORO :

Friday Evening, Feb. 24, 1871.

SURPRISE PARTY.

About a score of the friends of Lafayette Whithed, and Mr. and Mrs. Hale of Bernardston, Mass., the parents of Mrs. Whithed, gave them an agreeable surprise on the occasion of the 33d anniversary of his birthday, last Monday evening. After exchanging greetings, he was presented with a nice carriage blanket, and a copy of Prof. J. S. Lee's new book, then each guest presented him a pipe, being considered by the aborigines an emblem of peace, and one coming in late presented him a pipe in due form, not knowing that he had received any. A sumptuous feast added to the enjoyments of the evening. The great-great-grandfather of Mr. Whithed, Ensign Samuel Stratton, purchased of Westmoreland Field, the farm of Mr. Whithed, 122 years since, and seven years after, in addition, three Strattons of Northfield sold to Ensign Stratton their right to land called Strattonfield, given by will of Hezekiah Stratton, the father of Samuel, and his three brothers, for £600. Said farm has been in the

possession of his lineal descendants to the sixth generation. There was read for the entertainment of the guests, an elegy on the death of Ensign Samuel Stratton, written by Rev. Bunker Gay, the first settled minister of Vernon.*

THE VERMONT RECORD AND FARMER.

Jan. 10, 1873.

A WOODEN WEDDING.

On Wednesday evening, Jan. 1st, the house of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Hubbard of this place suddenly became filled with their relatives and many friends, who, wishing to give them a New Year's call, had come to offer congratulations and celebrate the fifth anniversary of their marriage. After the company had been assembled about an hour, and the many gifts from their friends had been displayed, Rev. N. C. Hodgdon, in behalf of those present, made a short presentation speech, and remarks were called for from Roswell Wood, Esq., M. I. Read, Wm. F. Johnson, Chester Lee, Henry Trask and E. F. Belding. Then Miss Hattie Wood read beautifully a very interesting epistle written by Artemus Washburn, Esq.:

An Epistle of Artemus the Scribe from the Book of Chronicles, to George surnamed Hubbard.

And it came to pass in the year 1737, in the county Hampshire, Province of Massachusetts Bay, town of Squakheag, in the valley of the Fresh, or Quon-ek-ticut river was built a fort by Orlando of the tribe of Bridgman. Now this fort was considered a safe protection for the inhabitants thereof against Indian and French invaders. And men who feared the Lord and kept his commandments, came from other Provinces and dwelt in the fort and in its vicinity, and had great possessions. And after many years it became the possession of George of the tribe of Hubbard, which was the son of Erastus the Colonel, which was the son of John,

a devout man, and a Ruler of the House of God, who married Anne, a sister of Jonathan the Lient. Governor who was of the tribe of Hunt. Now Erastus the Colonel had a brother, a governor in the Province of New Hampshire, who ruled wisely and well.

And behold the cry of war resounded through the land, and George, a valiant man, able to bear buckler and sword, skillful in war, went out to the war of the Rebellion. And the enemy were beaten and driven back, for the Lord was on our side. And it came to pass when he returned, there were great rejoicings among his brethren and kinsfolk. Now Fanny, the mother of George, (which was the daughter of Dolly and Jacob of the tribe of Frost) spake unto her son; hearken now unto my voice, and choose thee a wife from among the fair damsels. Now this son behaved himself wisely, and departed unto the town of Ethan Allen notoriety, where dwelt the French, and although in the habit of taking prisoners, was himself captivated by Hattie Maria, which was the daughter of Mary Foster and Chester W. of the tribe of French, which was the son of Nathaniel the Captain, which was the son of Nathaniel, which was the brother of "William who was shot by the hands of Ornel Ministerial tools of George ye 3d, at Westminster, March ye 13th, 1775." And I found a register of the genealogy of them which came at first to defend the principles of freedom, and found written therein the name of William of the tribe of French, the first victim who fell a sacrifice for American Liberty.

Now George made peace with the fair maiden and took her to wife, and she abode with him for the space of five years, and he dealt wisely.

Now Hattie was found by him, his kindred and neighbors, to excel in wisdom and knowledge and in understanding.

Now these friends took counsel together and with one consent brought them gifts of household

*See page 309.

utensils, of the wood of the trees of Lebanon, of locust, of sycamore and a great variety of "not walnuts" carved by cunning artificers. And when they had made an end of examining the presents they gave thanks unto the Lord. And they took a Psalm, and brought the timbrel, the pleasant harp with the psaltery. And on this day of feasting they blew the trumpet, and joy and harmony prevailed, and none were silent. And it came to pass that the day advanced far into the eve, when the people gathered together, and returned thanks.

MEMENTO MORI.

*Here lies cut down like unripe fruit,
A son of Mr. Amos Tute
And Mrs. Jemima Tute his wife
Called Jonathan of whose frail life
The days all sum'd (how short the account)
Scarcely to fourteen years amount
Born on the 12th of May was he
In 1763
To Death he fell a helpless Prey
April the five and twentieth Day
In seventeen hundred seventy-seven
Quitting this World, we hope for Heaven
But tho' his Spirit's fled on High
His mouldering body here must lie.
Behold the amazing alteration
Effected by inoculation
The means employed his life to save
Hurried him headlong to the grave
Full in the bloom of youth he fell
Alas! what human tongue can tell
The Mother's Grief her Anguish show
Or paint the father's heavier woe
Who now no nat'ral offspring has
His ample fortune to possess
To fill in his place, stand in his stead
Or bear his Name when he is dead
So God ordained. His ways are just
Tho' Empires Crumble into dust
Life and this World mere Bubbles are
Set loose to this for Heaven prepare.*

ONE HUNDRED AND ONE YEARS OLD.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST AN-
NIVERSARY OF THE BUILDING
OF THE JESSE LEE HOUSE
AT VERNON.

Five Generations born in the same
House. An Interesting Histori-
cal Sketch of the Town and Its

First Settlers, by Rev. J. S. Lee,
D. D., of St. Lawrence Univer-
sity.

The meeting at the celebration of the centennial of the Jesse Lee house at Vernon, Aug. 4, 1883, was a grand success. A large number of the Lee family, not only from Vernon, but from Brattleboro, Northfield, Orange, Bernardston, Greenfield, Leyden, Hampden, Somerville, Conn., and Fitchburg, were present, as well as many of the town's people not of this family. The music was furnished by the choir led by Fred and Lowell Brown, aided by George Fairman, Mrs. Fred Brown, S. Titus, Esq., Mrs. Aurora, T. E. Wood, and Miss Minnie Lee, and added to the interest of the occasion. Chester Lee called the meeting to order and nominated Addison Whithed president of the day. Rev. A. B. Truax of Brattleboro offered prayer. The principal address was delivered by Rev. J. S. Lee, D. D., professor in St. Lawrence University, and was substantially as follows:

After extending hearty welcome to those present he gave a brief history of the old house, whose frame was erected in 1782. Jesse Lee purchased the farm in 1780 and two years later began to clear the land and erect the building which was not finished till the following year. At this time it was a wilderness in that part of the town. As early as 1760, or a little later, settlements had been made along the river road, from Brattleboro to So. Vernon, by Amos Tute, Samuel Stratton, Joseph Stebbins, Eleazer Patterson and others, and in 1780, the Eliakim Stebbins house was erected in the west part of the town. The house built by Jesse Lee was occupied by his family during the winter of 1782-3. The wind whistled through the cracks and wolves howled in the forests. Jesse Lee, son of Jesse and father of Chester Lee, who still lives on the farm, was born here, Apr. 12, 1783, and died in the same room, Nov. 16, 1838. Eli Lee, the father-

of the speaker, was born here, Dec. 16, 1785, and died in the town, Nov. 12, 1881. Caleb Lee was born July 17, 1787, the youngest son of the ten children of Jesse Lee, who died here July 11, 1816, aged 74 years. His father, John Lee, who moved from Connecticut in 1780, died here in 1784, aged about 73 years. After his father's death in 1838, Chester Lee occupied the house until he erected a new house on the same farm and now the old house is owned and occupied by Charles H. Newton, whose wife's mother was John Lee's daughter, and whose children are the fifth generation of Lees born in the house. Three children were present at the celebration, who constitute the seventh generation from John Lee who was born in Thompson, Conn., in 1711. The first grant made to proprietors of Vernon was in 1672, as a part of Northfield, the Massachusetts line being supposed to run as far north as the Howe place near Brattleboro. In 1753 the Governor of New Hampshire set apart a township, six miles square on both sides of Connecticut river, embracing the present towns of Vernon and Hinsdale, when the territory west of the river was claimed by New Hampshire. The town was named from Ebenezer Hinsdale, one of the proprietors. In 1764, the king decided that the west shore of the river was the boundary line between New Hampshire and New York. Hence arose the local contest between the people of the different sections which resulted in the declaration of the independence of Vermont at Westminster, Jan. 13, 1777. The state was admitted into the union Mar. 4, 1791. "If New York had not demanded pay of the settlers for their lands the second time, no doubt we should belong to that state at the present time, and there would have been no Vermont."

Among the early settlers of Vernon were Joseph Stebbins, Samuel Stratton, Col. Eleazer Patterson,

whose three frame houses were all raised the same day in 1763. The town was settled as early as 1737, when Sartwell's fort on the Howe place was erected, but settlers outside the fort did not occupy their farms until the Indians disappeared about the year 1760. In 1771, there were 19 heads of families in town and 107 inhabitants. The name of the town was changed from Hinsdale to Vernon, Oct. 21, 1802. The latter name was suggested by Washington's Virginia residence.

The speaker gave a graphic sketch of the mode of living, the habits, character and occupations of the inhabitants one hundred years ago, illustrating it by various incidents and anecdotes. It was what Dr. Bushnell calls the age of homespun. The men were engaged in clearing up the land and preparing it for grain and grass, and the women used to cook, spin, knit, sew, patch and mend. Both sexes wore home-made dresses and lived chiefly on the products of the soil. None were ashamed to work. Schools were maintained and religious meetings held in private houses or rude school-houses until 1802, when the first church was erected at the center of the town.

Rapid sketches of some of the prominent early settlers were drawn, including the eccentric clergyman, Bunker Gay, Amos Tute whose curious epitaph in the north burial ground has been so often copied, Dr. Cyrus Washburn, the faithful physician of the town from 1803 to 1860, Lieut. Gov. Jonathan Hunt and his brother Arad, Ensign Stratton, the great hunter, Col. Patterson the military man, Joseph and Eliakim Stebbins, Capt. Jerijah Thayer, a revolutionary soldier. Dr. Washburn was for many years postmaster, town clerk and justice of the peace. He married 853 couples during his life time.

The address closed with an appeal to the people to reverence the memory of their forefathers, imitate their sturdy virtues and hand down the

rich legacy which they have bequeathed to us, not only unimpaired, but improved.

After the address a bountiful repast, provided by the ladies, was partaken of and appropriate remarks, embracing incident, fact, anecdote and moral reflection, were made by Cyrus Lee of Hampden, Mass., a native of Vernon and son of Caleb Lee. O. L. Davis of Connecticut, Noyes Streeter, Sumner Titus, Esq., Lorenzo Brown, Esq., Dr. T. Goodwillie, Hon. Nahum F. Bryant, Dr. Lee, J. Alex. Brown, Samuel B. Houghton and Rev. Mr. Truax. The addresses were interspersed by singing "Auld Lang Syne," "Gather Once Again," "Our Country 'tis of Thee," "The Republic Battle Hymn," "Sweet Home," "Building for Eternity" and "Old Hundred."

The day was pleasant and all passed off harmoniously.

ELI LEE—OBITUARY.

Eli Lee was born in Vernon, Dec. 16, 1785, and died Nov. 11, 1881, at the age of 95 years, 10 months and 27 days. Mr. Lee was the youngest but one of 10 children of Jesse and Eunice Lee. His father removed to Vernon from Killingly (now Thompson,) Conn., in June, 1781, and 97 years ago erected the house, now standing, where five generations of the family have since lived. He lived during the administration of all the presidents, from Washington to Arthur, and first voted at the presidential election of 1808, when Madison was elected, and at every election since—last in 1880, when he was the first in town to deposit his vote in the ballot-box. Mr. Lee always enjoyed the confidence of his neighbors and friends. He never sought office, but was often chosen to fill the responsible positions of lister, selectman and justice of the peace, and from 1830 to 1840 was sent some half-a-dozen times to the legislature, until he declined the nomination when urged to accept it, saying others were more worthy to fill it.

He was humble in his disposition and views, honest, industrious, temperate, generous and charitable. He was married to Rebecca Stebbins in February, 1816, and they lived in affectionate and happy communion together for 46 years, until her death in March, 1862. Six children were born to them, five of whom are living—Amanda A. (Mrs. R. S. Wood); Rev. John Stebbins Lee, D. D., professor of clerical history in St Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y.; Marshall Lee, with whom he lived; Editha (Mrs. A. Whithed); and Hattie R. Lee, who now resides in Vernon. His youngest daughter, Diana E., died at the age of 20 years. Mr. Lee's father was a Baptist, but in early life Eli embraced liberal views, for many years enjoyed the ministrations of Rev. T. F. Rogers (Unitarian), and at his death was a member of the Universalist church. He was for many years the oldest person in town. He belonged to a family noted for its longevity; the average age of five of his father's children was 90 years, and of six, 88 years. About a year since, when his son, John S., was taking leave of him, he told his father he hoped that he would live to be a hundred. His father replied that he did not wish it; he did not dread the future and was ready and willing to go whenever his Heavenly Father should call him. His funeral was largely attended at the Universalist church on Tuesday afternoon.

REV. JOHN STEBBINS LEE,

son of Eli Lee, born in Vernon, Sept. 23, 1820, fitted for college in the common schools in town and at schools in Brattleboro, Deerfield and Shelburne Falls, Mass. He entered Amherst College, July, 1841; graduated in 1845 with a standing among the first 10 in a class of 30; taught in 1845-6 in Swanzey, N. H., as principal of Mt. Casar Seminary; Ordained June, 1847; Principal of Melrose Seminary, W. Brattleboro 1847-8; preached in Lebanon, N. H.

1849-50, teaching one term there; Assistant Editor of the Christian Repository, and resided in Montpelier, Vt., 1851-52; in March, 1852, moved to South Woodstock and was principal of Green Mountain Institute over five years; was pastor of the Universalist society, Woodstock, 1857-58-59; April, 1859, moved to Canton, N. Y., and was Principal of the collegiate department, St. Lawrence University—a new institution in which ladies as well as gentlemen receive a complete classical and scientific education. July 8, 1868, worn down by excessive labor in the college, the trustees granted him nine months leave of absence, and he started for Europe. He travelled in Ireland, Scotland, England, Holland, Belgium, up the Rhine to Switzerland and among the Alps; crossed the Simplon pass into the northern part of Italy to Milan and Venice where he embarked for Egypt; visited Alexandria, up the Nile to Cairo, the Pyramids, thence to Jaffa in Palestine, to Jerusalem, the Jordan, the Dead Sea, Hebron and Bethlehem; thence up through the central part of Palestine to the sea of Gallilee, Tyre, Sidon and Beyroot, where he took a steamer and visited the isles of the Mediterranean, Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Corinth and other places in Greece; crossed the isthmus of Corinth; visited other Greek islands and landed at Brindisi, Italy; crossed the Appenines to Naples; visited Pompai, Vesuvius and Rome, where he attended the Christmas ceremonies at St. Peters, thence to Florence, to Bologna, Turin, over the Mt. Cenis pass to Geneva, through Germany to Berlin, thence to Cologne, Paris, London, Liverpool, and Boston, arriving Mar. 12, 1863; having traveled 20,000 miles and returned with renewed health; he was chosen Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the Theological School and entered upon his duties Apr. 1, 1869.

[Since the above was in print we have received the following additional information :

REV. DR. LEE AND FAMILY.

JOHN STEBBINS was the oldest son in his father's family. His mother was Rebecca (Stebbins) Lee.

He evinced, in early childhood, an intense love for books, and read everything he could get hold of. He determined to obtain a college education and enter upon a profession. He attended the common school until he was sixteen, and besides the common English branches, commenced the study of Latin. He was then qualified to teach school, but his parents thought it not best for him to commence until he was eighteen, at which age he taught his first school in Guilford, and afterwards taught two terms in Vernon, in 1839 and 1840. He completed his preparation for college at the age of 24. In July, 1846, he commenced his Theological studies with Rev. Dr. Hosea Ballou, 2d, at Medford, Mass., first President of Tuft's College. He was ordained and settled as pastor of the Universalist church in West Brattleboro, June, 1847, and soon took charge of Melrose Seminary. For two years the Seminary was largely patronized under his management. In February, 1849, he removed to Lebanon, N. H., and became pastor of the Universalist church, teaching a portion of the time during which he remained there. In 1851 he resigned his charge and removed to Montpelier, Vt., where he continued to preach and aided Rev. Eli Ballou in editing the "Christian Repository." He was Principal of the Green Mt. Institute, (see above), taught 21 terms in succession and preached in the towns of Woodstock and Bridgewater, and performed double duty during this period. Worn out by continuous labors, he resigned his charge May, 1857, and became pastor of the Universalist church in Woodstock where he preached, also taking private pupils and performing the duties of Superintendent of Schools. In April, 1859, he accepted an invitation as Professor of

Latin and Greek languages in St. Lawrence University, (see above) where he labored as Professor and acting President of the College. The summer of 1868, exhausted by his severe and unremitting labors of nine years, he took a journey to Europe and Palestine. He left Canton July 8, 1868, and returned March 19, 1869. His journey was rapid, but he reaped rich fruits from it by reason of his previous extensive reading in history and the classics. He lectured extensively on his travels in New England and New York, and published articles in many periodicals. At the request of friends, he prepared and published in Jan. 1871, a book entitled, "Nature and Art in the Old World, or Sketches of Travel in Europe and the Orient."

He prepared and published a series of lectures which he delivered to the Theological students and afterwards collected in book form entitled, "Sacred Cities, narrative, descriptive, historical," which treats of 15 Biblical places from Jerusalem to Rome. He has also written elaborate articles for the "Repository" and "Universalist Quarterly," and other periodicals on literary, theological, and scientific themes, during a period of nearly half a century. In April, 1869, Mr. Lee accepted the position of Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Biblical Antiquities in St. Lawrence University, which he has ever since held. His tour in the East was a special preparation for this position. He lectured frequently before his students on subjects connected with his observations there.

In Feb. 1848, Mr. Lee was married to Miss Elmira Bennett, of Westmoreland, N. H., and their silver wedding was celebrated in Canton, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1873. Their children are six, one of whom died in infancy. Of those living, all are graduates of the classical department, St. Lawrence University.

Children of Rev. Dr. John Stebbins Lee: LESLIE ALEXANDER

LEE, born in Woodstock, Vt., in 1852, graduated at St. Lawrence University, classical department, in 1872; received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, 1885; studied at Harvard University. Professor of Biology and Geology in Bowdoin College since 1876.

JOHN CLARENCE LEE, born in Woodstock, Vt., 1856, graduated at St. Lawrence University 1876, received also the degree of A. B. from Harvard University 1878, where he pursued an elective course for one year, graduated from St. Lawrence Theological school in 1880, had pastorates at Perry, N. Y., and St. Albans, Vt., and since 1885, Professor of Homiletics and English Literature at Lombard University, Galesburg, Illinois.

FREDERIC SCHILLER LEE, born in Canton, N. Y., 1859, graduated at St. Lawrence University 1878, pursued a Post-Graduate course of study in Biology at Johns Hopkins University four years, from 1881 to 1885, and received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, spent a year in special study of Biology at Leipsic University in Germany. Associate Professor of Physiology in Bryn Mawr College since 1887; has accepted the position of Demonstrator of Physiology in the Medical Department, Columbia College, and enters upon his duties in October, 1891.

FLORENCE JOEPHINE LEE, born in Canton, N. Y., 1862; graduated at St. Lawrence University 1882; student in vocal music for three years in Leipsic Conservatory of Music, 1885-8, and under private teachers in Leipsic, London and New York; now instructor of vocal music, Knox Conservatory of Music, Galesburg, Ill.

LULU GERTRUDE LOTTIE LEE, born in Canton, N. Y., 1864, graduated at St. Lawrence University, 1885; took a three years special course at the Students Art League, New York, 1888-90, now Teacher of Drawing in the State Normal School at Fredonia, N. Y.

In 1875, Mr. Lee received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Buchtel College, Akron, Ohio.

STEBBINS' BIRTHDAY VISIT.

About 40 of the relatives of John Stebbins, Esq., met at his residence, in the bow of the river, to give him a surprise on his birthday, Jan. 15, 1873. Relics of the past were exhibited; the wedding suit of fifty years since, in good condition, and a fac simile of the old English Stebbins coat of arms, painted by the wife of Prof. J. S. Lee, of Canton, N. Y.

Good cheer reigned, the house rung with old-time tunes, and heartfelt speeches were made. The address was by A. H. Washburn, Esq., from which we hereby extract:

Mr. Stebbins is of the 7th generation, from Rowland Stebbing of Stebbing, Essex Co., England. He has made good use of his opportunities and held many offices of honor and trust in Vernon, and several times represented the town in the legislature. The loss of his worthy companion, at the time when they were looking forward to years of freedom from care, and the enjoyment of the fruits of united industry and fidelity is irreparable. His writings in consequence of much travel and observation, are clear and forcible, also instructive and entertaining, and mostly of a historical character; and he is one of those men who never grow old in thought or manner of life.

Mr. Stebbins is a man of the most absolutely strict integrity, and no one can mistake the sentiment he entertains toward men or measures. He shuns general society, but is a genial and delightful companion with the few whom he admits to close friendship. He believes in doing with all his might whatever he undertakes, and is as faithful to that idea in the ordinary amusements of his family as in making pecuniary operations involving thousands. He has living, seven children, all respectable and respected in the communities where they reside; and grandchild-

ren (who are the ninth generation from Roland,) who give promise of future usefulness, and all are blest with a good supply of this world's goods.

Mr. Washburn was followed by L. Brown, Esq., who made some excellent remarks, followed by Sumner Titus, Esq., R. S. Wood, Esq., and by the oldest man in town, Eli Lee, Esq., brother-in-law of our host, with interesting retrospection.

WINDHAM COUNTY REFORMER.

DIED: In Hartford, Conn. Mar. 18, 1884, George Bell Washburn, aged 26 years.

A TERRIBLE FALL.

George B. Washburn, son of A. H. Washburn, of Vernon, for the past two years employed by the Southern New England Telephone Co., at Hartford, Conn., fell Monday morning, receiving fatal injuries. In opening the scuttle the ladder broke, and he fell from the fourth story of the building to the first floor. The building was in process of repair and the hatchways were open from ground to roof. Mr. Washburn struck on a timber, receiving the blow between his shoulders, injuring the spinal column. The lower portion of his body and limbs were paralyzed, but he was conscious and asked to be taken to the hospital.

All that physicians could do, was done. But he died at one o'clock, a. m., Tuesday. Two friends, representatives of the Telephone company, came from Hartford to Vernon to accompany the remains to his home. The funeral was held at the Union church in Vernon, Thursday, Rev. Mr. Whitney officiating.

Mr. Washburn was unmarried.

HON. NAHUM FRANKLIN BRYANT,

son of Col. Nahum Bryant, was born in New Salem, Franklin Co. Mass., Mar. 24, A. D. 1810. His educational advantages were good. He was fitted for college at the New Salem Academy, but did not enter

college, and soon began the study of law with Aaron Brooks, Esq., of Petersham, Mass.; attended the Dane Law school at Cambridge, Mass., when Judge Story presided and completed his law studies with Elisha H. Allen in Bangor, Me. He began the practice of law in Bangor, but on account of the illness of his parents, he returned to Massachusetts and located at Barre, Worcester Co., where for more than 25 years he had an extensive practice and stood in the front ranks of the lawyers of that time. About the time of his entering professional life, he married, June 2, 1855, Miss Roxana Stratton Washburn, daughter of Dr. Cyrus Washburn of Vernon. She was an accomplished scholar and lady. She outlived him. They had no children. Mr. Bryant's younger brother, Walter A. was associated with him as law partner for a short period at the outset as, subsequently, was also Judge P. Emory Aldrich for about two years, but for the greater part of his professional career, he was alone.

Being a prominent lawyer and of distinguished ability, he was sought as a counsellor by large corporations, especially railroad, in one of which he was retained with a good salary. During the Clay campaign in 1844, he started a newspaper, which exerted a wide influence at that time and subsequently he purchased the "Barre Gazette," merging the two papers into one. By these means his literary ability became known extensively. In 1847-8, he was elected to the Senate of Mass., where he played a prominent part. He was the author of a measure changing the administration of the insolvency laws from the numerous Masters in Chancery to one Judge of Insolvency in each county. He was soon after the candidate of his party, and came within one vote of a nomination for Governor of the State. In 1858-9, he also published a magazine called the "Household Monthly," devoted to general literature for family reading, which reached the

beginning of the fourth volume when his health failing, Mr. B. was obliged to relinquish all business for a time.

His duties as editor and lawyer taxed his endurance too much and for two years he was an invalid. After a rest which restored him somewhat, at the solicitation of Hon. Ginery Twitchell, president of the Boston and Worcester R. R., he consented to act as counsel and he removed to Boston and soon after became superintendent of the Grand Junction division of that road. In this capacity, he served about 10 years, when in 1870, his health again failing, he resigned his position and removed in 1872, to Vernon, to seek improved health in agricultural pursuits. He occupied the farm of his wife's father, Dr. Cyrus Washburn, where he resided till his death, Aug. 17, 1884, caused by being thrown from his wagon in the hay-field, and striking on his head, which injured the spine to such a degree as to cause complete paralysis below the neck.

In society Mr. Bryant was known a polished gentleman, well informed and entertaining in his conversation. He had a poetic taste and composed easily. He could repeat much from his favorite authors. He was a pleasing speaker at the bar, using a correct diction, and never using slang in public debate. His argument was forcible and his conclusions well drawn. He had a keen sense of humor and a ready wit. He was an earnest advocate of all that ennobles and fits the youth for a noble and useful career in life. The cause of education, religion and morality were his favorite themes. During the last few years of his life, his great study was the Bible.

LONGEVITY OF VERNON.

DECEASED PEOPLE.

SEVENTY YEARS OF AGE OR MORE.

1771 Capt. Orlando Bridgman, Æ 70
1784 John Lee, " 70

1788	Thankful Stebbins,	Æ 71	1845	Nathaniel Brooks,	Æ 70
1789	Martha Wait,	" 77	1146	Col. Erastus Hubbard,	" 85
1798	Enoch Streeter,	" 77	1848	Cynthia D. Barrett,	" 72
1801	Eleazer Patterson,	" 85	1846	Thankful Wright,	" 73
1803	Abel Ray,	" 73	"	Jabez Clark,	" 92
"	Samuel Stratton,	" 85	"	Allander Peeler,	" 75
1805	Jemima Tute,	" 82	1851	Abigail Hubbard,	" 80
1806	James Streeter,	" 80	1854	Nehemiah Houghton,	" 87
1814	Esther Streeter,	" 78	"	Ebenezer Howe,	" 82
1815	Jacob Elmer,	" 87	1855	Rachel Perry,	" 77
"	John Jacob Peeler,	" 70	"	Calina Howe,	" 82
"	Amasa Wright,	" 80	"	Samuel Brooks,	" 81
1816	Jesse Lee, Sr.,	" 74	1856	Alexander Perry,	" 71
"	John Williams,	" 80	"	Paul Streeter,	" 78
1817	Fanny Ray,	" 82	1856	Demis Titus, m. Hall	
1819	Benjamin Sweetland,	" 78		Titus, Elmer—had three	
1821	Elijah Stebbins,	" 70		husbands, died,	" 73
1823	Jonathan Hunt,	" 85	"	Catherine Lucia(French),	" 100
"	Polly Williams,	" 70	"	Sabra Newton,	" 83
1824	Abner Stebbins,	" 84	1857	Jerijah Thayer,	" 95
"	Eunice Lee,	" 77	1858	Betsey Crouch,	" 76
1825	Araû Hunt,	" 82	"	Anna Streeter,	" 73
1826	Abner Perry,	" 74	"	Levi Ray,	" 77
"	Gideon Briggs,	" 75	1859	Lovina Bishop,	" 77
"	Annah (Holbrook) Perry,	" 74	"	Lovewell Johnson,	" 76
1826	Ebenezer Scott,	" 83	"	Rebecca "	" 75
1826	Love (Fairman) Scott,	" 80	1860	David Ayers,	" 75
1827	Sylvanus Harris,	" 82	"	Abishia Wright,	" 88
1828	Prudence Cook,	" 70	"	Cyrus Washburn,	" 85
"	John Dresser,	" 76	1861	John Ray,	" 77
"	Merideth Cook,	" 70	1862	Abner Stebbins,	" 77
1829	Samuel Torrey,	" 80	"	Sarah Tyler,	" 82
1832	Isaac Johnson,	" 71	"	Rebecca Lee,	" 70
"	Elisabeth Johnson,	" 73	"	Jeremiah Brown,	" 72
1833	" Hodges,	" 94	1863	Clarissa L. Brooks,	" 83
1834	Lovina Hunt,	" 85	"	Polly Lee,	" 75
"	Oliver Cook,	" 79	"	Fanny A. Ray,	" 75
1835	Ruth Elmer,	" 76	"	Rebecca Clark,	" 76
"	Mary Tyler,	" 71	1864	Silas Logan,	" 83
"	Stephen Johnson,	" 78	"	Joseph Elmer,	" 79
1836	Noah Perry,	" 88	"	Sobriety Perry,	" 74
"	Eliakim Stebbins,	" 83	"	Nancy Harris,	" 79
1838	Israel Johnson,	" 71	1866	Ama Miller,	" 79
1839	Josiah Newell,	" 79	"	Lucy Streeter,	" 88
1841	Reuben Elmer,	" 86	"	Taylor Briggs,	" 72
"	Simeon Barrett,	" 77	"	Joseph Franklin,	" 85
"	Elisabeth Clark,	" 82	1867	Ezra Clark,	" 78
"	Rhoda Elmer,	" 82	"	Betsey Stebbins,	" 81
"	John Gould,	" 71	"	Dolly Frost,	" 81
1842	Lydia Clark,	" 79	"	Martha Wright,	" 91
1843	Elisha Elmer,	" 87	1868	Sarah J. Noyes,	" 79
1844	Archelaus Howe,	" 81	"	John Lee,	" 96
1844	Mra. Kilburn,	" 84	1869	Polly Lee,	" 97
"	John Tyler,	" 84	"	Phœbe Houghton,	" 79
1845	Chloe Brooks,	" 73	"	Sarah N. Stebbins,	" 75
"	Cynthia Thayer,	" 80	1870	Jacob Frost,	" 89

1870	Hannah Ray,	Æ 83	Noyes Streeter, Mar. 10,	1879
"	Abraham Blanchard,	" 71	Mrs. Sumner Titus, Dec. 5,	"
"	Samuel Brooks,	" 79	Mrs. Charles Reed,	"
"	Isaiah W. Johnson,	" 79	Mrs. Charles Slate,	78
1871	Nathan Wood,	" 84	Mrs. Rodolphus Peeler,	"
1875	Nehemiah Howe,	" 78	Elijah Fairman, Oct. 2,	"
"	Mary Peeler,	" 75	Sidney Miller,	"
"	Asa Fairman,	" 71	Lorenzo Brown,	77
"	John Stebbins,	" 81	Mrs. Nahum F. Bryant, July 2,	"
"	Hiram Johnson,	" 75	Squire Blanchard,	77
"	Polly (Peeler) Lee,	" 98	Mrs. Oliver Doolittle, Sept. 9,	76
"	Lucy (Patterson) Peeler,	" 91	Mrs. Sidney S. Miller,	"
"	William Hurd,	" 76	Mrs. Chester Lee, July 4,	"
1876	Samuel Parsons,	" 77	Cyrus Washburn Peeler,	75
1877	Lovina (Slate) Colgrove,	" 75	George W. Lee, July 9,	"
"	Charles Bemis,	" 70	Hosea Blanchard,	"
"	Mary (Gould) Streeter,	" 70	Mrs. Thomas W. Titus,	"
"	Emily (Thayer Newell) Logan,	81	James Mack,	"
1878	David Ball,	" 84	A. H. Washburn,	"
"	Elisabeth S. Wood,	" 88	Alexander Peeler,	74
1879	Rodolphus Peeler,	" 76	Mrs. Allender Peeler,	73
"	Elixis Newton,	" 75	Chester Lee, Feb. 17,	74
"	Isaac Pratt,	" 76	Miss Demis Titus,	72
1880	Mary (Caroline Perry) Brown,	71	Sidney Harris,	70
"	William Litchfield,	" 80	Mrs. Robert Allen, Feb.,	73
1881	Lucreta (Peeler) Brooks,	" 80	Nelson Dunklee,	72
"	Samuel Hall,	" 70	Dea. Lewis F. Gould,	"
"	Maj. Eli Lee, 95ys. 10 mos. 27d.		Mrs. James Mack,	71
"	Mary Elvina (Clark) Brooks,	70	Solomon Thayer, Nov. 16,	"
"	Lucinda (Field) Slate,	" 96	Mrs. Samuel Clark,	"
"	Lydia Clark,	" 80	Franklin Barber,	"
"	Hiram Doolittle,	" 78	Mrs. Franklin Barber,	70
"	Mary Mortell Lillis,	" 77		
1883	Sally (Goss Johnson) Brown,	84		
1884	Isaiah Webster Johnson,	" 70		
"	Nahum Franklin Bryant,	" 74		
"	Dennis Gould,	" 77		

FROM C. H. DAVENPORT.

ADDIE F. DAVIS

PERSONS SEVENTY YEARS OLD
AND UPWARDS,

Living in Vernon A. D. 1885.

Miss Lydia Peeler,	Jan'y 86
Dan Kendall,	81
William Coffe,	"
Wid. Mary Ann Smith,	"
Wid. William Johnson,	"
Wid. Samuel Lee,	"
Wid. Jarvis F. Burrows, May 17,	"
Wid. Ebenezer Howe,	"
Lewis Brooks,	"
Wid. Erastus Tyler, Feb. 12,	"
Dea. Robert Allen, Apr. 16,	80
Nathaniel Brooks, Aug. 8,	"
Sumner Titus, Apr. 21,	"
Charles Slate, Aug. 15,	"

is the daughter of C. E. and Fannie S. (Johnson) Davis, and was born in St. Johnsbury, Dec. 20, 1860. The Johnson family, on her maternal side, is one of the oldest in Vernon, and it included some of the earliest settlers, so that her genius may be fairly regarded as indigenous to the meadows and the groves of our historical soil. On her mother's side also, she traces her ancestry from the Wilburs of Rhode Island, who have a complete record in wills of eight generations back to the landing of the ship Ann from England.

Very soon after Addie's birth, her parents moved back to Vernon, where they have lived ever since;

and she received her education in the common schools of the town, at Powers' Institute, Bernardston, Mass., the St. Johnsbury Academy, and in the best school of all, the 11 terms' experience as a district school teacher. She commenced teaching at the age of 14, and from the beginning, her schools were successful. At the age of 18, she entered the St. Johnsbury Academy with the purpose of fitting herself for college, but her plans were frustrated by the loss of her health, and for two years afterward, she was a constant invalid.

In 1882, the Brattleboro Reformer, attracted by the high capacity shown in her fugitive poems, in the newspapers, invited her to accept a position in its editorial rooms, and she has since been constantly employed on that newspaper and its extensive branches, steadily advancing until she now occupies the most responsible position in the office. The news department of the state edition is entirely under her charge, as are the literary, scientific, religious, home and society, and general miscellany departments of the four newspapers published by C. H. Davenport & Co., and the comprehensiveness of her treatment of these great currents of human thought and progress, justly rank her as among the most efficient of New England journalists. But the ceaseless and wearying treadmill of newspaper life have not worn away any of the brightness of her poetic genius. Like the bird, she sings because she cannot help it, and she realizes that cultured thought and reading must improve her notes. She has a wide and deep vein of sentiment and religious feeling, from which she brings the choicest nuggets of poetry, and in which she will win her greatest fame, but she has also turned off some brilliant parodies on political and local subjects which have been extensively quoted. Notable among these were Hubbell's plea to "Rock Me to Sleep," in 1882, the "Call of the Politicians"

in 1884. Among her best productions of a more permanent value are "The Sermon from Flowers," "A Link with the Past," and several Christmas poems which have appeared richly illustrated in the Reformer for the past three years.

[From the poems of Miss Davis we make the following selections :

A SERMON IN FLOWERS.

Just beyond this field of clover is a pasture rough and rocky,

Where the golden rod and thistle and the trailing woodbine grow ;

There one day, I heard this sermon, most pathetically simple,

Yet so fraught with truth and wisdom that it set my heart a-glow.

"I am just a little flower,—just the plainest, wildest flower

Growing here upon a rock with very little soil or shade ;

I am stunted, pale and crooked, quite unlike my brothers yonder

With their tall, green stalks and yellow plumes that never droop or fade.

"But I care not ;—He who planted knew just how much soil and sunshine,

How much rain and wind were needful to unfold the flower He planned :

So He gave them ; and I grew, to tell my story with its lesson ;

What am I that I should murmur at His wise and just command ?

"Quite enough for me to know that I am just as He designed me ;

So I never loose my joy in sighs for what I might have been ;

God looks down in love and mercy—I look up in perfect trusting.

And I love the earth and air, the pain as well as joy therein."

A. F. D.

BECAUSE HE CAME.

Because He came, one day from out the year
Is filled with feasting and with joyful song,
The church bells chime; the Christmas greens
are hung

And merry laugh the children, all day long.
There is no room, this day, for strife or blame
Because He came.

Because He came the poor are not forgot.
The weary, aching shoulders are relieved
Of burdens, hard ; and tender words of cheer
Are whispered to the sorrowing bereaved,
And lips forget one cruel word to frame
Because He came.

Because He came the prosperous and gay
Pause from their pleasures for a little space ;
Remembering God's bounty unto them,
They share it with the poorer of their race.
Love reaches to the depths of sin and shame
Because He came.

Because He came, we who are sad at heart
 Look on our griefs to-day, and find them sweet;
 Sorrow was His and we who find it, step
 But in the Heavenward paths of His dear feet.
 Sorrow or joy, we know 'tis all the same
 Because He came.

A. F. D.

STEBBINS FAMILY CHRONICLE.

And it came to pass one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four years after the birth of Christ, in the seventh year of the reign of James, surnamed Monroe, who was ruler of the great Republic, and dealt wisely, and in the second year of the rule of Cornelius P., surnamed Van Ness, who was Governor of the Province of Vermont, in the first month and thirtieth day of the month, behold tee children of Jerijah, of Zadok, of Jonathan, of Zephaniah, of Paul and Apollos, of John, Jacob, of Reuben, of Jonah, of Benoni, of Abner the Judge, of Amasa, the swift of foot, of Garshom, of Jude and Ziba, and Noah, and Othniel, were assembling themselves together at the inn of Marshall of the tribe of Whithed, to feast, dance and make merry. Then spake Marshall with a voice of great joy: "Ruth, the wife, God has given me, bare unto me a son. And his name shall be called Addison. Go thy way in peace." And they departed joyful, with a glad heart and said, "he shall be unto us a law-maker, a scribe, a distributor of good tidings, a keeper of the treasury, a director of the money changers." And it was so. Now Ruth, who was the daughter of Job and Thankful, surnamed Wright, who was the mother of Addison, said unto him, go up into the mountain, for there is a fair maiden, the daughter of Eli, the major, surnamed Lee, and Rebekah his wife. And Addison loved Editha above all women, and she obtained grace and favor in his sight more than all the maidens, and he took her to wife, and dwelt in the land of Vernon. And a fair daughter and two sons were born unto them; and one of them is not, for the Lord called him hence. Now when the years of Addison number-

ed two score and ten, which was the thirtieth day of the first month, he said unto his near neighbors to the number of seven, "Come up I pray thee unto my dwelling to-night, for the number of my days are many." Now his friends did privily council together and they said to Julius O. of the tribe of Frost, take a journey, I pray thee, unto one J. H. Eldridge of Springfield, Mass., and say unto him, make, I pray thee, a suitable chair for our friend Whithed, for a message has gone out for the friends of Addison to the number of two hundred, who wish to pay their respects at that time. And as the evening drew near, there came rulers of the house of God, law-givers, doctors, merchant-men, inn-keepers, musicians with instruments, mechanics, and tillers of the ground, and brought with them their fair wives, daughters and sweet-hearts, to pay their respects to this worthy family. Also came their son, Hamilton L., and a fellow student from Tufts College, Somersfield, Mass. And there came friends to the number of two hundred and more, from St. Louis, Mo., Lowell, Boston, Springfield, Holyoke, Fitchburg, Greenfield, Bernardston and Northfield, Mass., Canton, N. Y., Hartford, Conn., Guilford, Brattleboro, Dummerston, Chester and Vernon, Vermont. Then Marshall L., the tax-gatherer, surnamed Reed, came before the assembled multitude and said: Now I would not have you ignorant, brethren, concerning this man. Therefore be it known unto you, as a neighbor, ever kind; as a friend, a better, seldom found; as post-master, kind and obliging; as a host, most entertaining; as town-clerk, clear and correct; as treasurer, honest and faithful; as a representative, an honor to his town and constituents; and I rejoice, therefore, that I have confidence in him in all things. Hear, O people, the words of Lorenzo, the Deacon, surnamed Brown: Respected friends, ladies and gentlemen. The citizens of South Vernon and vicinity,

learning that the friends of our worthy host were about to observe this, his fiftieth birthday, and that they had made ample provision for the wants of the body, thought they could in no way better express their appreciation of his worth and the esteem in which he is held by them, than in presenting to him a copy of "Cassell's Illustrated Bible." And I, in their behalf, present you this book. It holds out its glorious promises and invitations; and if you prove as faithful in the service of the Divine Master as you have in the discharge of the trusts committed to your care, though you may be called to walk through the valley of the shadow of death you may fear no evil. Then was presented a gold headed cane from seven gentlemen of North Vernon; a dressing gown from seven ladies of North Vernon; a silver fruit-dish from three gentlemen of Brattleboro. Response by Dr. Goodwillie: Generous donors and friends of Mr. and Mrs. Whithed, and to all who contributed toward this entertainment, I feel authorized to say in behalf of both Mr. and Mrs. Whithed, they return their heartfelt gratitude, and desire to receive these gifts in the same hearty manner in which they were given, and this day will always be recalled with the greatest pleasure, as one of the happiest periods of their lives.

OBITUARY.

Died in Fitchburg, Mass., Dec. 13, 1862. Miss Lois S., daughter of Elijah and Lois Belding, age 44 years. Carried to Vernon for burial.

Thus passed from our number one who has walked among us in health and usefulness for so many years, that the knowledge of her death seemed impossible, as the sudden removal of some support we had hitherto deemed unailing.

As a woman, she was true and irreproachable; as a teacher, earnest and beloved.

FRANKLIN BRYANT WASHBURN,

son of Edwin Darwin and Elizabeth Bascom Washburn, grandson of Dr. Cyrus Washburn, was born at Vernon, June 22, 1846. After a preparatory education, he studied dentistry, 2 years with O. R. Post, D. D. L. of Brattleboro, finishing with Dr. Daniel Harwood of Boston, Mass., and in 1867, moved to Racine, Wis., where he now, (1885) resides. He married Lizzie C. Moody, a lady of education, and an excellent teacher, a daughter of the late Mr. Edwin Moody, and a sister of D. L. Moody, the Evangelist, of Northfield, Mass. They have four children.

PERCY FITCH WASHBURN,

son of Edwin D. and E. B. Washburn, grandson of Dr. Cyrus Washburn, was born at Vernon, Nov. 22, 1866. He is in mercantile business in Racine, Wis.

ANOTHER MODEL WOMAN.

Miss S. C. Washburn, youngest daughter of Dr. Cyrus Washburn, died of heart disease in Vernon, Oct. 2, 1870, aged 63 yrs. She was sacrificing, quite and gentle in manner, for some years a successful teacher. After the death of her mother, and later of a step-mother, she devoted herself to the care of her aged father. The last years of her life were spent with her oldest brother in caring for his motherless children.

GAZETTE AND COURIER, GREENFIELD,
DEC. 25, 1882.

VERNON, VT.

We announce in another column the marriage of Dwight H. Washburn, son of A. H. Washburn, Esq., of this town. The bride was the only daughter of Capt. E. Allsworth, U. S. A., who is so well known in army circles. Mr. Washburn's journeyings during the past three years may be of interest to many of our readers. Leaving New York in

1880, he spent a few days in England, Scotland and Ireland as a representative of the Edison Telephone Co.; from London to Vienna, Austria, and then to Budapest, Hungary, where he spent some six months, returning to London via Italy, Switzerland, France, Germany and Belgium; from thence to Belgium to put in practical use an underground cable for telephone lines. He clearly showed the successful working of his cable, but was unable to bring it into general use by reason of some English capitalists who owned patents covering the process of manufacturing the cable. After spending a month in Holland he took a pleasure trip in an 18 foot row boat with three others (an Englishman, Hungarian and Servian,) down the Danube, called here "blue" but in Hungary and Servia, "the blonde Danube," owing to the peculiar color after the heavy rains, which wash the yellow dirt into it. Passing through Hungary, Servia, Roumania, into Turkey, they put the boat on board a steamer and returned to London via Vienna. From London he was sent to Warsaw, formerly in Old Poland but now Russia. During his stay there he went as far north as St. Petersburg, visiting Moscow and other large cities. Resigning his position in the Telephone Co., he returned to New York and accepted a position in the Edison Electric Light Co. He was the first to put an electric light in an elevator while working at Hotel Vendome, Boston. While in London he assisted to put in use in the house of Sir William Thompson, the eminent electrician, the Faure accumulator or storage battery. This we believe was the first practical use of it made in England. Mr. Washburn is now located in Philadelphia, Pa.

NATURE AND ART IN THE OLD
WORLD; OR SKETCHES OF TRAVEL.
BY THE REV. PRES. J. S. LEE, D. D.
1871, 12 MO. PP. 441. [EXTRACTS.]

FLORENTINE LANDSCAPES.

The Florentines are intelligent

and refined. They are an art-loving people. Nature has done much for them. You can not look out upon any of the hills that rise up gently all around Florence without beholding a beautiful and picturesque landscape. And the river Arno, flowing so smoothly and gently between smiling fields and green sloping banks, and on through the city, adds greatly to the beauty of the view. These natural features educate the taste of the Italians, which is further gratified by the fine specimens of architecture, the stately bridges across the Arno, the squares, avenues, and gardens adorned with statues of gods, goddesses, and heroes, in different parts of the city; and the fresco paintings and bas-reliefs on the outside walls and doors of the churches and public and private buildings. The churches are filled with statues and paintings of scriptural characters and scenes, and of the public men and nobles who have contributed to make the history of Florence, for the last five hundred years, so illustrious. The bronze doors of the Baptistery, the tombs of Galileo, Michael Angelo, Dante, and Giotto, in the San Croce church, the tombs of the Medici family, and the statues of "Day and Night," "Dawn and Twilight," in San Lorenzo church, are studied and admired by tourists and artists.

But the galleries of sculpture and painting are among the finest in Europe. You pass through the Vecchio Square and the Uffizio Place, lined on each side with statues of nymphs, goddesses, historical characters of Florence, including Amerigo Vespucci, from whom our country was named, and enter a spacious building; ascend two flights of stairs, and a scene of beauty and splendor bursts upon your sight. Some twenty large rooms and corridors are filled with the productions of ancient and modern sculptors and painters, Correggio, Guido, Rubens, Raphael, Michael Angelo, and others. In one room, called the Tribune, are five pieces dug up from

the ruins of Rome and other ancient cities, including the celebrated "Venus de Medici," the Wrestlers, the Dancing Fawn, or Satyr, and the Scythian Knife-grinder; while on the walls of the room are hung master-pieces of painting by Correggio, whose exquisite coloring seems the very perfection of beauty. He and Titian are probably the finest colorists in the world. The gems, the libraries, the manuscripts, and the tapestry are worth seeing.

From the Uffizio gallery you can walk over a covered bridge, lined with objects of art on both sides, across the river to the Pitti Palace, half a mile distant, now the residence of Victor Emmanuel. Here, in a splendid suite of rooms, are multitudes of other works by the master artists. You can walk through these two galleries, and find objects to interest you for weeks and months. Few places in Europe afford so many interesting objects for the study of a connoisseur in the arts.

The Boboli Gardens, situated back of the Palace, with their numerous walks and drives, fountains, groves and statues, furnish a pleasant place for recreation and amusement to thousands of the overworked people of Florence on Sundays and festival days. Nobles and peasants alike mingle together here on a common platform.

But the studios of the sculptors are the chief objects of interest to an American. As an ideal sculptor, Hiram Powers stands at the head of the profession. He is a native of Woodstock, Vt., whence he emigrated, in early life, to Ohio. He went to Italy thirty-one years ago. Having a letter of introduction from a relative of his, I called at his studio, within the walls of the city, a few rods from the Porta Romana. His son, who is an eminent photographer in Florence, at first met me, and showed me through the rooms. The father soon came in, and received me cordially, and invited me into his house, adjoining his studio. He

still retains a love for his native town. Unlike some Americans, residence in a foreign land does not un-Americanize him, but tends only to increase his interest in his native country. . . . He expressed his belief that he should live and die in the land of his adoption. He employs twenty or thirty men to aid in chiseling out his figures from the rough marble. One moulds the hand; another the face; and each one perfects himself in his particular part; while Mr. Powers models the statue in plaster, and puts on the finishing touches, and superintends the whole operation. His Greek Slave, his Eve (before and after eating the apple), his Proserpine, his ideal heads of Christ, Faith, Hope, and Charity; busts and statues of many Americans, living and dead, his Psyche, Il Penserosa, California, and America—all partaking of his peculiar genius—are justly admired. His last work is one of his best. It is "The Last Indian,"—the figure of a woman with one foot raised, as in the act of running; her face—dark despair depicted on her features—turned over her right shoulder, looking to discover some one of her race. It is the very personification of despair. Judging from the rate at which the native Indians disappear in the far west, Powers' prophecy will speedily become history.

He is modest, yet dignified; and the many Americans who call at his studio find in him a cordial and sympathizing friend. He has erected an elegant villa outside the city walls, whither he is soon to remove. Here we hope he may be permitted to enjoy in peace the last days of a life made illustrious by his creations of art and his zealous and patriotic efforts to honor his native land and perpetuate her glory abroad.

Florence is one of the most interesting cities I have visited. It is full of sunshine, music and art. Her past is glorious; her future full of promise.

BRIEFS.

The Howes (Caleb and family) lived at Sartwell's Fort, but at the time they were captured they were at Bridgman's Fort visiting, or for some other purpose. Bridgman's Fort was picketed, hence there was a gate to pass through before they came to the door of the fort. Sartwell's Fort stood where the Howes now reside (1884). Bridgman's Fort stood about ten rods easterly of where Judge Bridgman's house stood at the time it was burnt with the town records in 1797.

Mrs. Fanny F. Stevens and Geo. Hubbard now reside on the site of the Bridgman house. The distance from Sartwell's Fort to Bridgman's Fort was about one-fourth of a mile.

COMMUNICATION FROM JOHN HOWE
OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.

John Howe, born Dec. 21, 1825, in the old fort, built by Josiah Sartwell, finished his academic education at Mt. Caesar Seminary, Swansey, N. H., in 1846. He left home for Boston in November, 1847, to study music and joined the Boston Museum Dramatic Co., Aug. 13, 1849, with which he continued for a year, during which time Junius Brutus Booth, the father of Edwin Booth, played two very successful

engagements at the Museum. In 1850-51, Mr. Howe played at the Lowell Museum. He finished in Worcester, Mass., and left the stage in Jan. 24, 1852, and commenced the study and practice of civil engineering in Lowell, with Beard & Butterfield, February, 1852, and immediately commenced the building of the Medway branch railroad; and Nov. 27th, 1852, was engaged on the Hampshire and Hampden railroad, running from Connecticut State line to Northampton, Mass. He remained on the road during its construction, and Oct. 24, 1853, was married to Louise J. Russell, youngest daughter of Benjamin and Hannah Russell, a Quaker family of New Bedford, Mass. He went from Westfield, Mass. (railroad headquarters), March 15, 1854, to Providence R. I., and opened an office for surveying and civil engineering, where he has carried on a successful business to the present time, April, 1885. He was commissioned brigade engineer on Brig. Gen. Rhodes' staff of the R. I. Militia, by Gov. Chas. C. Van Yandt, July 9, 1879, with the rank of captain, and reappointed for five years from March 5, 1885. He was appointed instructor and acting inspector of rifle practice of the R. I. Militia, Oct. 2, 1884, by Gov. Augustus O. Brown.



ENSIGN SAMUEL STRATTON.

STRATTON--WRIGHT--WHITHED.

1592—1891.

BY THE WHITHED FAMILY.

STRATTON.

In preparing this biographical sketch it is not our purpose to over-estimate the merits of our worthy ancestors, but to present a brief record of those who have been identified with the early settlement, growth and prosperity of the town.

An account of our early ancestry is gleaned from the History of Northfield, Massachusetts, commencing in 1592, and extending to the time when the Strattons became the earliest permanent settlers of that place in 1715.

With the record intervening between these dates, our genealogy to the present time, 1891, covers a period of 299 years.

SAMUEL STRATTON.

Samuel Stratton was born in England in 1592. He came to America about 1648. He settled at Watertown, Mass., in 1652, where he died, Dec. 20, 1672.

We have no record of his first wife.

His second marriage dates Aug. 28, 1657, to Mrs. Margaret Parker, at Boston, Mass., who died Dec. 7, 1676, aged 81.

SAMUEL STRATTON, [II].

Samuel 2d, son of Samuel 1st, of Watertown, Mass., was born in England. He married Mary Frye, May 25, 1651, and later settled in Concord, Mass.

Shattuck, the historian, thinks that his second marriage was in 1675, to Hannah, daughter of Moses Wheat.

SAMUEL STRATTON, [III.]

Samuel Stratton 3d, son of Samuel 2d, was born March 5, 1661, in Concord, Mass., and died in 1717.

He married Elizabeth ———, who died in Concord, Mass., April 17, 1762, aged 100 years.

HEZEKIAH STRATTON.

Hezekiah, son of Samuel 3d, was born in 1689; removed to Deerfield, Mass., in 1713, and to Northfield, Mass., in 1715, where he remained one of the earliest permanent settlers.

He married Elizabeth Hawks, daughter of Eleazer Hawks of Deerfield, Mass., July 12, 1717. He was wounded in the attack of the Indians upon Northfield, Oct. 11, 1723.

He died Dec. 28, 1756, aged 67.

His wife died April 19, 1788, aged 90 years.

ENSIGN SAMUEL STRATTON.

Samuel, familiarly known as Ensign Samuel Stratton, second son of Hezekiah Stratton of Northfield, Mass., was born Feb. 8, 1720. He served in the French and Indian war, and settled in that section now known as Vernon, Vermont, where he purchased large tracts of land which were occupied by himself and descendants for six generations.

At an early period, he and one or two others having built log-houses, were the first white men to take up their residence there, and it is not improbable that our ancestor was the first white man to lead the settlement of the town, as the earliest deed of land to him in that section was given in 1746, in his Majesty's reign, King George II.

This deed antedates others that are claimed as being the oldest.

The next deed, which was given June 29, 1749, records the transfer to Samuel Stratton, by Nathaniel Mattoon and Gains Field for £250, old tenor.

As an intrepid and courageous man Ensign Stratton was well calculated to cope with the hardships and dangers incident to a pioneer's life.

As to his merits, the elegy written by Rev. Bunker Gay eulogizes him as a man worthy of imitation.

This biographical elegy, a quaint tribute to his memory, was published for the first time in the *Vermont Phoenix* at Brattleboro.

The oil portrait, taken in his advanced years, is an heirloom treasured by the family, and though bearing the impress of time is well preserved.

His will, bearing date of 1797, together with a collection of thirty-five "Deeds for Land" to him, are in the possession of the family.

Of these deeds, five were given in the reign of King George II; fifteen in the reign of King George III, and the remainder after the Declaration of Independence.

Asahel Burt, the subscriber to the first deed was killed by the Indians at Pauchaug hill, April 15, 1747.

According to the town regulations of Northfield, Mass., the meadows were pastured only in the fall; but as the Indians were known to be in ambush in the adjacent woods during the fall of 1746, the owners did not venture to graze in Pauchaug meadows until spring. On the 15th of April, Asahel Burt with another settler, started upon horseback to drive the stock from the meadow. When ascending Pauchaug hill they were fired upon by the Indians. Burt's horse was killed; his companion shot and scalped.

Burt, in attempting to escape by returning to the meadow, was overtaken by the Indians and also scalped.

The river meadows were all named,

and the names are landmarks in history, found in early grants and deeds, and in many instances perpetuated to the present day.

The number of acres specified in the deeds to Ensign Samuel Stratton amount to 1,442, exclusive of the above deed and five others, in which the number of acres is not stated.

The Vernon town records were burned in 1797, and probably some dates lost, relating to the genealogy of the Stratton family.

Ensign Samuel Stratton, married Ruth, daughter of Benoni Wright.

She died Dec. 16, 1800, aged 61.

Ensign Stratton lived to the age of 83, dying September, 1803.

In the Whithed burial ground, which marks the resting place of six generations, lie the remains of this worthy Pioneer and his beloved wife.

The following epitaphs, copied from the Stratton tombstones, were written by Reverend Bunker Gay, ordained in 1764. Their quaintness has often attracted much attention.

EPITAPH

of

ENSIGN SAMUEL STRATTON.

*Reader, deny it if you can,
Here lies interred an honest man,
By Pope denominated rightly
The noblest work of the Almighty.*

*To men of all denominations,
Acquaintances, neighbors and relations,
The rich and those who stood in need,
He proved himself a friend indeed.*

*He kept the faith, he kept his heart,
And well performed the Christian's part;
Had much to do, and did his best,
Fulfilled his charge and's gone to rest.*

*The path he trod with care pursue,
And you'll be crowned with glory too.*

EPITAPH

of

RUTH STRATTON,

Wife of Ensign Samuel Stratton.

*To rise again the sun goes down,
And in the furrows grain is sown,
Beauties that sleep through winter's reign
When spring returns, revive again.*

*Shall then the friend we mourn,
Never again to life return?
Great Source of life, light, love and joy,
Let no such thoughts our hope destroy.*

*Our lively hope that sometime since,
Through the Redeemer's influence,
In whom she placed her hope and trust,
She'll burst this tomb, shake off her dust,
Ascend to where God holds his throne,
And Immortality put on.*

JOHN STRATTON.

John, the only child of Ensign and Ruth Stratton, was born Jan. 28, 1756, and was drowned, June 1, 1785, in the Connecticut river at Bellow's Falls, where he had gone with a party to spear salmon.

He married Roxana P., daughter of Paul Field of Northfield, Mass.

She died, Aug. 14, 1786, aged 30.

Children: Thankful, Electa, Roxana.

Electa married Cyrus Washburn. Roxana died in 1803, aged 21.

STRATTON—WRIGHT.

Thankful, daughter of John and Roxana Stratton, and grand-daughter of Ensign Samuel Stratton, was born, May 9, 1776. She married Lieut. Job Wright, son of Rev. Job Wright of Bernardston, Mass., Aug. 20, 1795, and remained with her grandparents, under whose protection she had been since the death of her parents.

Her aged grandparents died a few years after her marriage, and this bereavement was soon followed by the death of her husband, April 26, 1806, aged 34.

By these afflictions, the care and responsibility of a young family rested alone upon her. She was known as a woman of worth and ability. She inherited the homestead of her Grandfather Stratton, and remained beneath the roof-tree, until impelled by the infirmities of age to remove to the home of her son-in-law, Marshall Whithed, where she passed away, May 24, 1849, aged 73.

Children: Samuel S., John S., Ruth Maria.

Samuel S., born Aug. 13, 1796, was supposed to have been drowned in crossing the Connecticut river to Northfield, Mass., in 1828.

John S., born Sept. 1, 1798, died April 24, 1846. He married Tryphena Moore of Warwick, Mass., the youngest daughter of a large family. She was gifted with a superior mind. She was born Sept. 25, 1796, and died December, 1871, aged 75.

Children: Leonora T., Roxana S., Oscar A.

Leonora T. was born Aug. 18, 1823. After the death of her mother in 1871, she removed to Augusta, Ga., where she now resides.

Roxana S., born March 30, 1826, married Henry C. Lund of Nashua, N. H., Nov. 14, 1848, and removed to Georgia a few years after her marriage, where her husband died in 1877.

Children: Louis Henry, Hattie Tryphena, Nellie Lucretia.

Louis Henry, born at Nashua, N. H., Dec. 24, 1854, married Lena Wilcox, of Buffalo, N. Y. Wife and child deceased; resides at Augusta, Ga.

Hattie Tryphena, born at Nashua, N. H., Dec. 6, 1857, married William W. Hack of Richmond, Ga., Sept. 19, 1883.

Their children: Mand Winter and Josephine Augusta, the sixth lineal descendants of Ensign Samuel Stratton, representing the seventh generation.

Maud Winter, born July 28, 1884.

Josephine Augusta, born Jan. 11, 1886, died Nov. 17, 1886.

Nellie, the second daughter of Henry C. and Roxana S. Lund, was born at Augusta, Ga., July 18, 1867; married William Johnson of Manchester, N. H., July 11, 1888, where they now reside.

Oscar, the only son of John S. and Tryphena Wright, was born Aug. 31, 1833; married Eliza J. Ferry, daughter of Addison Ferry of Chicopee, Mass., Sept. 26, 1861. He died in the prime of life, Aug. 14, 1876, lamented by loving friends.

Ruth Maria the only daughter of

Job and Thankful Wright, was born July 31, 1801.

In her were embodied the highest and noblest traits of character.

She married Marshall Whithed, May 20, 1823, and lived near the home of her childhood until her death, Oct. 14, 1840.

WHITHED.

Marshall Whithed, son of Gad and Thankful Whithed, and grandson of John and Abigail Whithed, was born at Lincoln, Mass., July 31, 1797.

His father removed to Phillipston, Mass., where his boyhood was spent, and later his father removed to Northfield, Mass.

His grandfather, John Whithed, was one of the famous Boston Tea Party of 1773, who evinced the spirit of resistance to British taxation by throwing the historic tea overboard. Our tradition of this fact is well authenticated.

He was in the battle of Lexington, and served four years in the Revolutionary war. He died soon after leaving the army.

The name Whithed was formerly spelled Whitehead, but the e and a were dropped by our ancestors.

Marshall Whithed was the oldest of nine children.

He located in Vernon in 1820, where he engaged in the mercantile business.

He married Ruth, only daughter of Job and Thankful Wright, and great-grand-daughter of Ensign Samuel Stratton, May 20, 1823.

The store and hotel of Mr. Whithed were the only ones in town for several years.

The commodious hall in his house was occupied from time to time by the different societies for public worship. It was also used for lectures and other entertainments, and all the town business was transacted there.

The many civil offices that were held by Marshall Whithed, attest the trust reposed in him by his townsmen.

Mr. Whithed was postmaster nearly 32 years, town clerk 12 years, and town treasurer a number of years, and filled other town offices. He was public spirited and enterprising, and his sterling qualities and good judgment caused his counsel to be sought in matters of importance. He was chairman of the committee when the new church was erected. The large mill built at the centre of the town in 1856 by himself and Mr. Ball of Winchester, N. H., was under his supervision. He engaged in the lumber business, which with his extensive farms gave employment to many persons. In his earliest business life when merchandise was conveyed up the Connecticut river in flat boats, he and one or two others had control of most of the transportation from Hartford, Ct., to Bellows Falls, Vt. He was a liberal contributor to the church of which he was a regular attendant, and the hospitality of his house was generously extended to the clergy.

Rev. H. B. Butler rightly said of him: "He was a man whose word was as good as his bond." He died February 3, 1860.

Children of Marshall and Ruth Maria [Wright] Whithed: Addison, Isabella, Josephine, Lafayette, Lucia Ann, Adaline, Sylvia, Clinton Stratton.

ADDISON WHITHED.

Addison Whithed, born Jan. 30, 1824, inherited the homestead and succeeded his father in the mercantile business, also as postmaster, town clerk, and town treasurer. He has held the office of town treasurer 36 years; town clerk, 32 years; postmaster, nearly 30 years. These offices he holds at the present time.

The post office has been held by Addison Whithed and his father over 61 years, and the combined services of father and son as town clerks exceed 44 years; as town treasurers over 40 years. He represented his town in the State Legislature in 1872, '73 and '74. He married Editha Lee, daughter of Major Eli Lee of



Marshall Whitfield ~

Vernon, Jan. 5, 1847. In 1868, he was elected a trustee of the Vermont Savings Bank at Brattleboro, and in 1879 he was placed on its investment committee; holding these positions at the present time, 1891.

Children: Isadora Elmina, Hamilton Lee, Earnest Addison.

Isadora Elmina, born June 22, 1849, married Charles F. Kenney of Danvers, Mass., May 14, 1878; resides at Danvers.

Hamilton Lee, born Mar. 6, 1854; married Nellie, daughter of Charles C. Houghton of Worcester, Mass., Sept. 3, 1885; resides at Grand Forks, Dakota.

Children: Houghton Hamilton, born, Mar. 5, 1888; Ruth Whithed, born, Mar. 11, 1891, only granddaughter of Addison and Editha Whithed; the youngest lineal descendant of Ensign Samuel Stratton of Vernon, representing the seventh generation, and the eleventh lineal descendant of Samuel Stratton of England.

Ernest Addison, youngest child of Addison and Editha Whithed, was born, Oct. 18, 1856; died, Oct. 16, 1871.

WHITHED—MILLER.

Lucia Ann, daughter of Marshall and Ruth Whithed, born August 4, 1825; married Dr. Ebenezer Miller of Vernon, June 20, 1843, and settled in Guilford.

Dr. Miller was born, Oct. 4, 1822, and graduated from Castleton Medical College, June 6, 1843.

He was a man of high intellectual attainments.

His skill soon won for him an extensive practice; but the West presenting many attractions, he removed to St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 3, 1856, where his family now reside.

During the Civil war, he went South and established himself in the drug business at Natchez, Miss. in 1863. Two years later, while attending to some interests at Homer, Louisiana, he died after a brief illness, July 21, 1865.

Children: Nelson Dana, Charles Marshall, Lucia Maria, Clinton Clarence.

Nelson Dana, born June 25, 1845, married Annie L., daughter of Robert Patterson of St. Paul, Apr. 30, 1875.

Their children, representing the seventh generation of Ensign Samuel Stratton, were born, Nelson Eben, Aug. 19, 1876; died May 2, 1889.

Susie Maud, born Nov. 19, 1880.

Charles Marshall, son of Dr. Ebenezer and Lucia A. Miller, was born July 17, 1847.

Lucia Maria, born Aug. 2, 1850, has held the position of principal, several years in the City schools.

Dr. Clinton Clarence, born Feb. 2, 1854, located in St. Paul.

ISABELLA WHITHED.

Isabella, daughter of Marshall and Ruth Whithed, was born Jan. 30, 1828: Lived at Vernon until after the death of her father. Resides at Cambridge, Mass.

WHITHED—CONE.

Adaline, daughter of Marshall and Ruth Whithed, born Feb. 25, 1830, married Charles F. Cone of Boston, Mass., Dec. 20, 1853.

Children: Frank Whithed, Adah Lelia. Residence, Cambridge, Mass. Frank W. was born Sep. 16, 1854.

Adah Lelia, born Jan. 28, 1860, married Frank E. Brock, of Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 12, 1883.

Their daughter, Edna Pearl, born Mar. 25, 1885, is the 6th lineal descendant of Ensign Samuel Stratton, and represents the 7th generation.

WHITHED—HALL.

Josephine, daughter of Marshall and Ruth Whithed, born Mar. 15, 1833, married Theophilus Hall, of Winchester, Kentucky, Dec. 1871; died Apr. 21, 1874.

A true-hearted woman. Her life speaks to us as nothing else can.

SYLVINA WHITHED.

Sylvina, daughter of Marshall and Ruth Whithed, born Jan. 14, 1835,

has engaged in teaching since 1853.
Residence, Cambridge, Mass.

LAFAYETTE WHITHED.

Lafayette, son of Marshall and Ruth Whithed, born Feb. 20, 1837, married Frances Cornelia, daughter of John F. Hale of Bernardston, Mass., Sept. 3, 1861. They reside in Bernardston. Their children, Marshall Fayette and Aimee Matilda, represent the sixth generation of Ensign Samuel Stratton.

Marshall Fayette, born May 16, 1862.

Aimee Matilda, born Sept. 25, 1866; teacher in Bernardston.

CLINTON STRATTON,

son of Marshall and Ruth Whithed, born Aug. 15, 1839, married Julia S., daughter of Jesse Frost of Vernon, Jan. 20, 1863. Their only child, Minnie Bell, representing the sixth generation of Ensign Samuel Stratton, born Oct. 19, 1866. Died Nov. 5, 1883.

LONGEVITY OF THE STRATTON

FAMILY.

Elizabeth Stratton, aged 100 years.	
Elizabeth Hawks Stratton, 90	"
Ensign Samuel Stratton, 83	"
Margaret Stratton, 81	"
Samuel Stratton 1st, 80	"
Hezekiah Stratton, 67	"
Ruth Stratton, 61	"
Samuel Stratton 3d, 56	"
Roxana P. Stratton, 30	"
John Stratton, 29	"
Roxana Stratton, 21	"

LONGEVITY OF THE WHITHED

FAMILY.

Marshall Whithed, aged 62 years.	
Dr. Ebenezer Miller, 42	"
Josephine W. Hall, 41	"
Ruth M. Whithed, 39	"
Minnie Bell Whithed, 17	"
Earnest Addison Whithed, 15	"
Nelson Eben Miller, 12	"

LONGEVITY OF THE WRIGHT

FAMILY.

Tryphena Wright, aged 75 years.	
Thankful Wright, 73	"
Henry C. Lund, 52	"
John S. Wright, 48	"
Oscar Wright, 44	"
Lieut. Job Wright, 34	"
Samuel S. Wright, 32	"
Josephine A. Hack, 10 months.	"

EPITAPH

of

JOHN,

Son of Samuel & Ruth Stratton.

*Here lies interred where silence reigns,
Mr. John Stratton's sad remains.
In January, ere the sun
Had eight and twenty courses run,
Samuel and Ruth once happy were
In him, their only son and heir.
In Seventeen Hundred Fifty-six,
With mortals here on earth to mix
He first began; but lost his life
In Seventeen Hundred Eighty-five.
The first of June while on his tour
Where Walpole Rapids foam and roar,
He to a rock went down too nigh
To pierce the salmon passing by.
The rock's smooth, glossy, sloping side
His feet betrayed, and let him slide,
Plunged down into a watery tomb,
No more to see his native home,
His tender parents, lovely spouse,
Or those bright beauties of his house,
Three little hapless female heirs,
Left to bedew his grave with tears.*

EPITAPH

of

ROXANA PHILENA,

WIFE OF JOHN STRATTON.

*When from her side her partner failed,
Huge grief and cares her mind assailed.
Her children's youth, her parents age,
Her fond attention did engage.
None who beheld but understood,
Her trials great for one so good,
So meek, so lovely, and resigned,
So pious, merciful and kind,
God saw her sorrowful though chaste,
And sent an angel down in haste:
To earth he flew on wings of love,
And bore her to the realms above.*

[The historic epitaph of MARSHALL WHITHED amid the Stratton and Whithed tombs may be]

The iron fence inclosing the Whithed burial ground was erected by him a few weeks previous to his death; soon after completing this work, he was borne to his final resting place within this hallowed inclosure.

In this yard, on the tombstone of Roxana, daughter of John and Roxana P. Stratton, is the following tribute from Rev. Bunker Gay :

What though on earth her days were few,
She now begins her life anew,
Disjoined and sheltered here,
In the deep grave her mortal part
Secure from guilt, and grief, and smart,

Will rest from year to year,
Until that all important day,
When death shall yield up all its prey,
And from this putrid tomb,
Divinely polished she will rise
A spotless nymph to grace the skies,
Clothed in immortal bloom.

On the stone of Lieut. Job Wright,
author unknown :

Honor and honesty, good sense,
True kindness and benevolence,
His frail and feeble life adorned;
Alas ! how soon to dust returned;
Great is the loss his friends sustain,
Great and eternal too his gain.

On the stone of Thankful [Stratton], wife of Lieut. Job Wright :

True virtue did her time engage,
In doing good from youth to age;
Her soul has gone to realms above,
In ceaseless joy and boundless love.

Whithed Family Marriages.



MARSHALL WHITHED



RUTH M. WRIGHT.

1823.



Lucia A. Whithed



Dr. Ebenezer Miller.

1843.



Addison Whithed



Editha Lee.

1847.



Adaline Whithed



Charles F. Cone.

1853.



Lafayette Whithed



Frances C. Hale.

1861.



Clinton S. Whithed



Julia S. Frost.

1863.



Josephine Whithed



Theophilus Hall.

1871.



Nelson D. Miller,

(Son of Lucia A. Miller.)



Annie L. Patterson.

1875.



Isadora E. Whithed,

(Daughter of Addison Whithed.)



Charles F. Kenney.

1878.



Adah L. Cone,

(Daughter of Adaline Cone.)



Frank E. Brock.

1883.



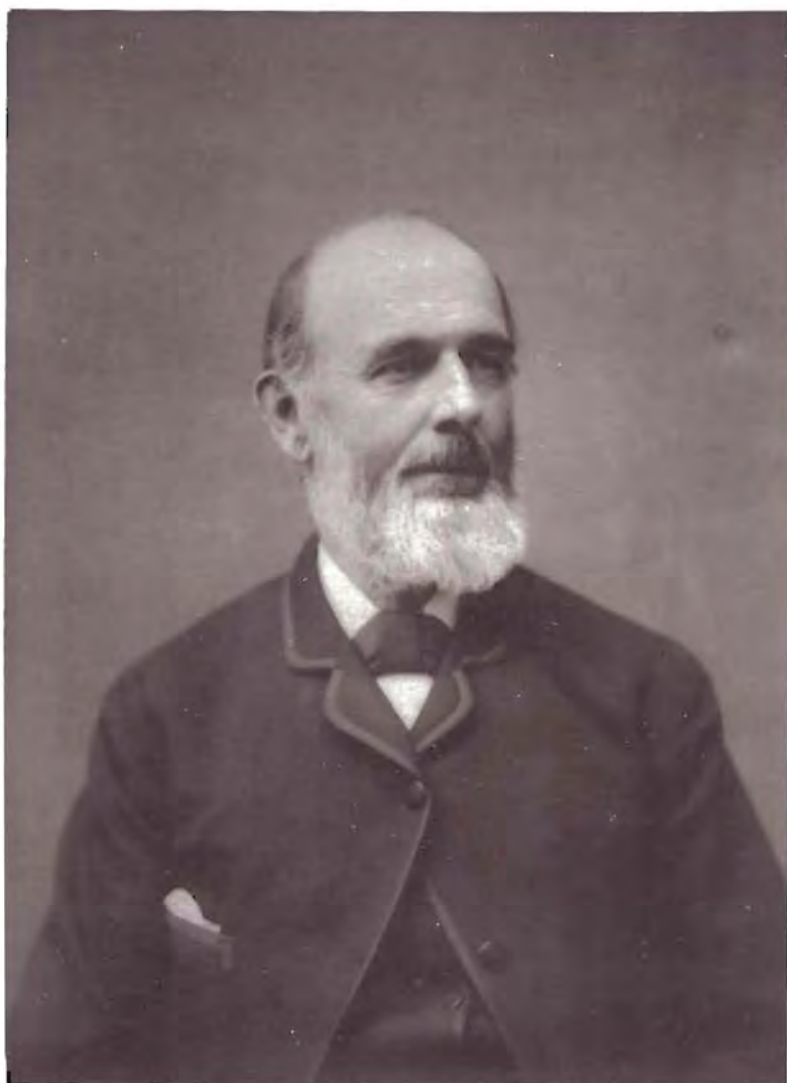
Hamilton L. Whithed,

(Son of Addison Whithed.)



Nellie Houghton.

1885.



, Addison Whittead.

DOVER.

By *K. HASKINS, ESQ.,

of Brattleboro.

DOVER.

The town of Dover is situated in the western part of Windham county, is 20 miles northwesterly from Brattleboro and 12 miles westerly from Newfane, the present county seat. It was originally chartered as a part of the township of Wardsborough [Wardsboro], and was granted to William Ward and 51 others by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont on the 7th day of November, 1780. The charter was signed by Thomas Chittenden, Governor, and Jonas Fay, Secretary. By the terms of the grant, as imposed by the General Assembly, the proprietors were to pay the sum of eight pounds and ten shillings each, and to settle the township within three years after the war, or when safety to the inhabitants would admit.

The town [Wardsborough] was organized March 14, 1786, and Aaron Hudson was the first town clerk. Extending across the town from east to west, and in about the central part thereof, is a high range of hills, which rendered it exceedingly inconvenient, and at some seasons of the year almost impossible for the inhabitants on either side communicating and doing business with each other. On the 18th day of October, 1788, at a session of the General Assembly held at Manchester, the town was divided into two

separate and distinct districts by a line commencing at a point on the eastern boundary of said town and equi-distant from the northeast and southeast corners thereof, thence running westerly to a point on the western boundary of said town, and equi-distant from the northwest and southwest corners thereof; that portion lying north of said line to be called the North District of Wardsborough, and all lying south to be called the South District of Wardsborough. By this act of division each district was entitled to have, and thereafter did have, a separate and distinct set of town officers and records; but the two together were entitled to but one representative in the General Assembly.

Abner Perry, a resident of the South District, was elected town representative in 1803, and this was the only occasion that a representative was given to that part of the town while the district system remained. The inhabitants of the South District frequently petitioned the Legislature to constitute them into a separate town, but without success, until Oct. 30, 1810, when they procured the passage of an act, entitled "An act incorporating the North and South Districts of Wardsborough, in the County of Windham, into two separate and distinct towns," which said act provided that the North District should thereafter be called and known by the name of

*A native of Dover.

of Wardsboro, and the South District by the name of Dover.

On the 16th day of Nov., 1869, by an act of the Legislature, that portion of the town of Wilmington lying directly west of the town of Dover, being a strip of land two miles in width and which previous to November 2, 1858, was a part of the town of Somerset, was annexed to Dover. The town as now constituted is about four miles wide from north to south, and eight miles on the north line, comprising in round numbers about 22,000 acres of land.

The town has no natural ponds, nor any considerable streams of water; but several branches of the West river and a branch of the Deerfield river have their rise here, which afford several small mill privileges. The surface of the town is exceedingly uneven, and a view from some of its highest hills present to the eye scenes both picturesque and grand. Looking to the west may be seen the Haystack, and from it extending north and south the range of the Green Mountains for a long distance can easily be traced. To the northeast the Ascutney looms up in the distance, and still beyond may be seen some of the White Mountains of New Hampshire; looking eastwardly, one has a fine view of Mt. Monadnock, with the valleys of the West river and the Connecticut lying between; turning to the southeast and the south, the eye takes in a vast amphitheatre of hills and valleys, with Wauchusett, Mt. Holyoke and Mt. Tom forming a magnificent background. The soil is hard of cultivation, yet some good crops are produced thereon, and the hillsides afford excellent grazing.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first settler was Abner Perry, who came in alone from Holliston, Mass., in 1779, and made a clearing on the farm ever after occupied by him, and now owned and occupied by Asaph Adams. He returned to Holliston in the fall, but came back again in the spring of 1780, bringing with

him Joshua Kendall of the same town, who settled on the farm recently owned and occupied by Preston Adams.

The same season William Hall of Upton, Mass., came in and settled on the farm where he lived and died, since occupied by his son Lewis, and now occupied by Adelbert Jeffs. In 1781, Ebenezer Sparks and Robert Love of Killingly, Conn., settled in town, the former on the farm now occupied by Charles Wentworth and the latter on the farm now occupied by Isaac L. Gould. In 1782, these early pioneers brought their wives into this new settlement, that was to be their future home. They were followed during this and the few succeeding years by Jonathan K. Wells, who settled on the farm now occupied by George Bolster; Timothy Wood and Aaron Wood of Warwick, Mass., the former settling on the farm recently occupied Warren Brown, and the latter on the farm now occupied by Charles Bemis; Joseph Briggs of Old Marlboro, Mass., who settled in the west part of the town, where he resided a few years, then bought out Jonathan K. Wells, moved on to the place and occupied it until his death Feb. 16, 1850, at the age of 92 years; James Slade, Silas Wright, Reuben Chittenden and a Mr. Richardson were among the early settlers, but it is now impossible to ascertain from whence they came or where they settled, with the exception of Mr. Slade, who settled on what is now known as the "Estabrooks Hill;" so were also Gamaliel Ellis, John and Oliver Kemp, who settled on the hill southwesterly of the present village of West Dover, on lands now owned by Hosea Mann. Among others of the early settlers who came to town previous to 1790, may be mentioned Gardner Howe of Shrewsbury, Mass., Ebenezer and William Sears, Roger Birchard (maternal grandfather of President Hayes), of Mansfield, Conn., Elijah Baldwin, of the same town, who settled on the farm now occupied by Hosea Mann 2d; Wil-

liam Haskins of Hardwick, Mass., who settled on what has since been known as the "Whipple Place," and where he built the first frame house ever erected in town; Lemuel Osgood, who settled on the farm now owned and occupied by Lorenzo L. Howe, sold it in 1794 to Abraham Jones of Milford, Mass., since which time it has been owned and occupied by Whitney Jones, Laban Jones, Laban Jones, jr. and Carlos K. Jones, respectively. Mr. Osgood then moved to the farm now owned and occupied by George B. Boyd, where he lived and died. David Johnson, who settled on the farm now occupied by John Sylvester; Silas Johnson, who settled on the "Estabrooks Hill," on lands now owned by Joshua F. Parker, where he erected and kept the first tavern in town. Also Isaac Lasdell [Lazell], Josiah H. Wheeler, Aaron Thompson, Luther Johnson, Daniel Warner, Uzziel Putnam, Abner Slade, Eliphaz Stearns and Jesse Marsh.

MARRIAGES.

The first marriage celebrated in town was between Ebenezer Sparks and Margaret Love, in the year of 1782. The ceremony was performed in a log house, by the Rev. Hezekiah Taylor of Newfane, to which the settlers were generally invited. It is related of Parson Taylor, that, he had a habit when at prayer, of rising upon his tip-toes and then settling down upon his heels, obviously, to give emphasis to his words. On this occasion, while the Parson was engaged in prayer, and growing unusually fervent, he came down upon his heels with such sudden force that the floor gave way and the whole party were precipitated into the cellar.

BIRTHS.

The first child born in town was Anna, daughter to Abner and Anna Perry, July 18, 1782; she afterwards married Ebenezer Jones, and was the mother of Hon. Wm. H. Jones. The second was Sarah, daughter to

Ebenezer and Margaret Sparks, born Sept. 29, 1782. In 1800, she married Aaron Wood, who died in about four months thereafter. She then married William Bugbee, December 15, 1801, with whom she lived until his death Sept. 11, 1862; she died May 23, 1867, aged 84 years. The third was Samuel, son to William and Lois Hall, born Dec. 19, 1782. The fourth was Alpha, son to Silas and Mary Wright, born July 27, 1783.

The early settlers of this township experienced many severe hardships and privations in their newly selected home. They lived in log houses and erected temporary shelters for their stock, which were but poor apologies for barns during the long cold winters which followed. But they were men and women of strong constitutions, possessed of a determined and iron will, for whom toil and privation only served to call forth greater efforts on their part, to make their homes comfortable and leave to their posterity an example of prudent thrift, sterling integrity and manly intelligence. Abner Perry, the earliest settler in town, died very suddenly Sept. 2, 1834, on Dover Common, while attending freeman's meeting. His widow deceased Aug. 19, 1862, aged 99 years, 8 months and 10 days, being the oldest person that ever died in the town, although many of the early settlers lived to be upwards of 85 and 90 years of age.

TOWN MEETINGS AND OFFICERS.

The first meeting for the election of officers in the Wardsborough South District, was held at the dwelling house of James Slade, March 10, 1789, when the following were chosen: David Johnson, moderator and town clerk; David Johnson, Aaron Thompson and Luther Johnson, selectmen; Daniel Warner, treasurer; Ebenezer Sears, constable; Wm. Standcliff, collector; Elijah Baldwin, Isaac Lasdell and William Haskins, listers; Barnard Converse, sealer of leather; Roger

Birchard and William Hall, grand jurors; Nathan Ganson, pound keeper; Nathan Baxter, hayward; Silas Wright and Uzziel Putnam, tithingmen; Abner Slade, fence-viewer; Jacob Staples, Daniel Warner, Nathan Ganson, William Haskins, Silas Wright, William Sears, Barnard Converse and William Hall, highway surveyors; William Hall, Abner Slade, Luther Johnson, Roger Birchard, Abner Perry and Elijah Stearns, petit jurors; William Hall, sealer of weights and measures.

On the 18th of June, 1789, William Hall, Roger Birchard, Abner Perry, William Haskins and Abner Slade were chosen a committee to find the center of the town. This committee made their report at a meeting held October 8, 1792, when it was "voted to establish the centre where it was picked." There is no record of the report of this committee, nor can their report (if made in writing) be now found, but the writer is informed, and it has been understood that the centre was established to be on the hill near the present dwelling house of George B. Boyd, and a short distance easterly of what was found to be the geographical centre of the town.

March 7, 1791, the town "voted to give Daniel Warner forty shillings to clear and fence one-half acre of land given by Mr. John Lee, for a burial place." John Lee settled on the farm formerly owned and occupied by David Dexter, and the "burial place" so given and established, is the one still in use just north of the village that for many years has been known as "Dover" or "Dover common."

In that old familiar and hallowed spot,
"Where heaves the turf in many a
mould'ring heap,
Each in his narrow cell forever laid,
The rude forefathers of the hamlet
sleep."

"Off did the harvest to their sickle yield,
Their furrow oft the stubborn glebe has
broke:

How jocund did they drive their team
afield!

How bow'd the woods beneath their
sturdy stroke!"

"The breezy call of incense-breathing
morn,
The swallows twitt'ring from the straw
built shed,

The cock's shrill clarion, or the echoing
horn,

No more shall rouse them from their
lowly bed."

August 1, 1791, the town "voted, that all warnings for meetings shall be put up at Mr. Southard's mill, Capt. Johnson's and John Kemp's houses, for the future."

Sept. 23, 1793, the town "voted, to build a house in which to do town business at the centre of the town, or the highest convenient place." This vote was subsequently rescinded, and no building was ever erected for that purpose at the then recognized centre of the town.

At a town meeting holden Sept. 15, 1794, to take into consideration the matter of paying the soldiers who had served in the revolutionary war, and were then residents of the town, "voted, to make up the soldiers three pounds per month while in service."

From 1789 up to 1810, inclusive, when the South District was incorporated into a separate and distinct town under its present name, the town meetings were held at the houses of James Slade, Silas Johnson, David Johnson, Lemuel Osgood, John Lee and others.

The first town meeting held for the election of officers under their new act of incorporation was March 4, 1811, at the meeting house which had previously been erected on "Dover Common," and which has ever since been known or distinguished from the other villages in the town, as "Dover" or "Dover Common." At this meeting Reuben Dean was chosen town clerk; Elijah Stearns, Samuel Miller and Ebenezer Sears, selectmen; Ebenezer Copeland, William Haskins and Phineas Wood, listers; and Asa Phillips, constable and collector.

From this time forward the town meetings were holden in the same

place, as also were the freemen's meetings from 1828 up to and including the March meeting of 1861, when by vote of the town it was decided that they thereafter be held alternately at the east and west villages. In 1811, and for a few years thereafter, the freemen's meetings were held at the dwelling house of Lemuel Osgood; subsequently, up to and including the year 1828, they were holden in the Baptist meeting house, erected on lands given for that purpose by the said Osgood, situated on the hill northwest of the "Common," and on the farm now owned and occupied by George B. Boyd. Within the last few years, however, the meetings have been holden on "Dover Common."

As a general thing the elections in this town have passed off very quietly, the Democrats being in the majority a greater portion of the time until 1844, when the Liberty party obtained the ascendancy. Since which time the Free Soil party of 1848, and the Republican party of 1856, have constantly been in the majority. From 1811 to 1815, however, considerable party feeling existed, and many a heated discussion was indulged in by the Democrats and the Federalists of that time, the participants not unfrequently coming to blows. An incident of this kind was related to the writer by an eye-witness that on the occasion of a town meeting being held to encourage the young men to volunteer and fill the quota of the town, in response to the call of the governor, and to protect the State from threatened invasion by the British troops, the excitement reached a fever heat and insulting and threatening language was freely indulged in. Whereupon one Secretary Rawson, an ardent Democrat and strong supporter of the administration or "war party," encountered Roswell Warner, a Federalist, and one of the local leaders of the "anti-war party," and gave him a most unmerciful thrashing. A

draft, however, was made, but none drafted ever entered the service, their places being filled by volunteers who received as a bounty one silver dollar each.

In 1849 a scheme was projected to annex to Dover that portion of the town of Somerset which was subsequently annexed to Wilmington in 1858, and from that town to Dover in 1869. This matter was presented to the Legislature at nearly every session, the party favoring the annexation only succeeding to the extent of procuring the passage of an act to take effect whenever a majority of the town should vote to receive them. This project having for its object, as the anti-annexation party believed, the removal of the place of holding the town and freemens' meetings from the "Common" to the west village for the whole or a portion of the time, provoked a great amount of angry discussion and created feelings of bitter enmity and hatred between those who had theretofore been warm friends. The anti-annexationists were in the majority, but the struggle was continued year after year until that territory was annexed to Wilmington in 1858. In 1868 the contest was renewed by an attempt to annex that portion of Wilmington to Dover, but was defeated. In 1869, the opposition becoming tired of the fight, or becoming convinced that the acquisition would prove beneficial instead of detrimental to the best interests of the town, abandoned the struggle, and the act of annexation was passed with little or no opposition, and thus ended what had been a long, tedious and most perplexing controversy.

TOWN CLERKS.

David Johnson, from 1789 to 1796; Reuben Dean, from 1796 to 1813; David Burr, from 1813 to 1822; Aaron P. Perry, from 1822 to 1824; David Burr, from 1824 to 1828; Laban Jones, from 1828 to 1832; Wm. H. Hodges, from 1832 to Dec. 8 of same year; Samuel Jones, from

Dec. 8, 1832, to Nov. 14, 1833; Fayette Perry, from Nov. 14, 1833, to June 21, 1849; Presson F. Perry, from June 21, 1849 to 1857; Martin Perry, from 1857 to 1861; Wm. H. Jones, from 1861 to 1869; Sidney H. Sherman, from 1869 to 1873; J. Arnold Newell, from 1873 to 1878, also 1881, '82, '83, '84 inclusive; Stillman H. Lazelle, 1879 and 1880; William F. Jones, from 1885 to the present time.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Amos Rice 1811, '12, '13, '15, '21, '22; Samuel Clark 1814; Gardner Howe 1816, '23; Elijah Stearns 1817, '18, '19, '20; Ebenezer Jones 1824, '26, '28; David Burr 1825, '27; Wm. H. Hodges 1829; James Miner 1830, '31, '37, '38, '48, '49, '50; Lyman Howe 1832, '33, '34; David Dexter, Jr. 1835, '36; Lewis Hall 1839, '40; Wm. H. Jones 1841, '42, '64, '65; Fayette Perry 1843, '44, '45; (1846, no choice); Joel Lyman 1847, '69; Asaph Haskins 1851; Laban Jones 1852, '53; Liberty Howe 1854, '55, '56, '57, '58; Martin Perry 1859, '60; Edwin F. Sherman 1861, '66; Jedediah C. Estabrooks 1862, '63; Resolved S. Staples 1867, '68; Laban Jones, Jr. 1870, '71; Sidney H. Sherman 1872, '73; J. Arnold Newell 1874, '75; Stillman H. Lazell 1876, '77; Augustus Fitch, Jr. 1878, '79; Henry J. Turner 1880, '81; Elwin H. Jones 1882, '83; Oscar A. Lazell 1884, '85; John C. Snow 1886, '87; William J. Jones 1888, '89; Fred E. Ryther 1890, '91.

DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Reuben Dean 1814, Amos Rice 1822, Ebenezer Jones 1828, Lewis Hall 1836, Fayette Perry 1843, Asaph Haskins 1850, Sidney H. Sherman 1870.

STATE SENATORS.

Laban Jones, 1838, '39; Wm. H. Jones, 1856, '57.

ASSISTANT JUDGE OF COUNTY COURT.

Wm. H. Jones from 1864 to 1770.

SELECTMEN.

1789. David Johnson, Aaron Thompson, Luther Johnson.
1790. William Hall, Lemuel Johnson, Joshua Kendall.
1791. Abner Perry, Eliphaz Stearns, Ebenezer Sears.
1792. Isaac Lasdell, John Lee, Gardner Howe.
1793. John Whitney, Joseph Chamberlin, William Sears.
1794. Eliphaz Stearns, Ebenezer Sears, Luther Johnson.
1795. Ebenezer Cheney, Reuben Dean, Nathaniel Stearns.
1796. Nathaniel Stearns, Abraham Jones, Abner Perry.
1797. Abraham Jones, Asa Moore, Gamaliel Ellis.
1798. William Hall, Luther Johnson, Lemuel Fitch.
1799. Luther Johnson, David Johnson, Abner Perry.
1800. Abner Perry, David Burr, Patten Fitch.
1801. David Burr, Patten Fitch, William Haskins.
1802. William Haskins, Jesse Marsh, Samuel Miller.
1803. Samuel Miller, Luther Johnson, Elijah Stearns.
1804. Elijah Stearns, Elijah Hawks, Josiah H. Wheeler.
1805. Josiah H. Wheeler, David Burr, William Haskins.
1806. David Burr, William Haskins, Silas Johnson.
1807. David Burr, William, Haskins, Silas Johnson.
1808. David Burr, Abner Perry, Rodolphus Carlton.
1809. Elijah Stearns, Timothy Gillett, William Haskins.
1810. Timothy Gillett, David Burr, Gardner Howe.
1811. Elijah Stearns, Samuel Miller, Ebenezer Sears.
1812. David Burr, Abraham Jones, 2d, Nathan Dean.
1813. Abraham Jones, 2d, Nathan Dean, Reuben Dean, jr.
1814. Nathan Dean, Amos Rice, Abner Adams.
1815. Nathan Dean, Gardner Howe, Aaron P. Perry.
1816. Gardner Howe, Aaron P. Perry, Jesse Marsh.
1817. David Burr, Nathan Sherman, Nehemiah Fay.
1818. David Burr, Nathan Sherman, Whitney Jones.
1819. David Burr, Aaron P. Perry, Secretary Rawson.
1820. David Burr, Aaron P. Perry, Secretary Rawson.
1821. David Burr, Ebenezer Jones, Phineas Wood.

1822. Ebenezer Jones, Aaron P. Perry, Aboliah Gould.
1823. Aaron P. Perry, Nathan Sherman, Silas Gould.
1824. David Burr, Silas Gould, James Mann, jr.
1825. David Burr, Silas Gould, Jedediah Estabrook.
1826. Daid Burr, Ebenezer Jones, Nathan Dean.
1827. David Burr, Silas Gould, Ebenezer Sears, jr.
1828. Laban Jones, Asaph Haskins, James Mann, jr.
1829. Laban Jones, Daniel Leonard, William H. Hodges.
1830. Laban Jones, John Rice, jr., Lyman Howe.
1831. James Miner, jr., Ebenezer Sears, jr., Daniel Leonard.
1832. William H. Hodges, James Miner, jr., Daniel Leonard.
1833. Samuel Jones, James Miner, Luther Corse.
1834. Fayette Perry, Lyman Howe, Jedediah Estabrook.
1835. Fayette Perry, David Dexter, jr., Jephtha Lyman, jr.
1836. Fayette Perry, David Dexter, jr., Liberty Howe.
1837. Fayette Perry, Ebenezer Sears, jr., Jephtha Lyman, jr.
1838. William Walker, Enos R. Knapp, Liberty Howe.
1839. Fayette Perry, Luther Corse, Lewis Hall.
1840. Fayette Perry, Lewis Hall, William H. Jones.
1841. Fayette Perry, Asaph Haskins, Liberty Howe.
1842. Laban Jones, Enos R. Knapp, William H. Jones.
1843. Laban Jones, William H. Jones, Asaph Haskins.
1844. Ebenezer Sears, jr., William Walker, William H. Jones.
1845. Asaph Haskins, Fayette Perry, Harvey Copeland.
1846. Lyman Howe, James Miner, John Kinsman, jr.
1847. Fayette Perry, Lyman Howe, Joel Lyman.
1848. Ebenezer Sears, jr., Joel Lyman, William Walker.
1849. Asaph Haskins, Solomon Jones, Paris Rawson.
1850. Hosea Mann, Moses P. Cooper, Joel Lyman.
1851. Ebenezer Sears, Asaph Haskins, Presson F. Perry.
1852. Presson F. Perry, Lyman Howe, Liberty Howe.
1853. James Miner, Joel Lyman, Gilbert W. Yeaw.
1854. Joel Lyman, Isaac W. Lazell, Enos R. Knapp.
1855. William R. Mann, Martin Perry, Isaac W. Lazell.
1856. Solomon Jones, William H. Jones, Delphi W. Yeaw.
1857. William H. Jones, Delphi W. Yeaw, Martin Leonard.
1858. William H. Jones, Delphi W. Yeaw, Martin Leonard.
1859. Edwin F. Sherman, Jedediah C. Estabrook, Laban Jones.
1860. Moses P. Cooper, Jedediah C. Estabrook, Delphi W. Yeaw.
1861. Edwin F. Sherman, Daniel Leonard, Augustus Fitch.
1862. Edwin F. Sherman, James M. Harris, Augustus Fitch.
1863. James M. Harris, Edward Howe, Samuel J. Green.
1864. Sidney H. Sherman, Edward Howe, D. Pitt Leonard.
1865. Joel Lyman, Gilbert W. Yeaw, James W. Bissell.
1866. Joel Lyman, Gilbert W. Yeaw, James W. Bissell.
1867. D. Green Leonard, Henry I. Turner, Enos R. Knapp.
1868. Joel Lyman, Henry I. Turner, William Yeaw.
1869. Joel Lyman, Isaac W. Lazell, William H. Jones.
1870. William H. Jones, Isaac W. Lazell, James W. Bissell.
1871. James W. Bissell, D. Pitt Leonard, Gilbert W. Yeaw.
1872. D. Pitt Leonard, Gilbert W. Yeaw, Laban Jones, jr.
1873. D. Pitt Leonard, Gilbert W. Yeaw, Ansel B. Collins.
1874. Ansel B. Collins, Laban Jones, Jr., Wells C. Halliday.
1875. Laban Jones, Jr., Wells C. Halliday, William H. Mann.
1876. George E. Rice, Isaac W. Lazell, Freeman F. Fitch.
1877. George E. Rice, Isaac W. Lazell, Freeman F. Fitch.
1878. George B. Boyd, George E. Rice, Freeman F. Fitch.
1879. George B. Boyd, George E. Rice, Freeman F. Fitch.
1880. Delphi W. Yeaw, Geo. B. Boyd, D. P. Leonard.
1881. Delphi W. Yeaw, Geo. B. Boyd, D. P. Leonard.
1882. Geo. B. Boyd, D. P. Leonard, Delphi W. Yeaw.
1883. Geo. B. Boyd, D. P. Leonard, Delphi W. Yeaw.
1884. George B. Boyd, D. P. Leonard, Delphi W. Yeaw.
1885. George B. Boyd, Delphi W. Yeaw, Orville L. Corse.
1886. George B. Boyd, Ozro E. Hill, Stillman H. Lazell.
1887. George B. Boyd, Ozro E. Hill, Edwin H. Jones.
1888. George B. Boyd, Ozro E. Hill, Wells C. Halliday.
1889. Wells C. Halliday, W. N. Harris, Oscar A. Lazell.

1890. Wells C. Halliday, W. N. Harris,
George B. Boyd.
1891. George B. Boyd, W. N. Harris,
Elwin H. Jones.

FIRST CONSTABLES.

Ebenezer Sears 1789, William
Sears 1790, Daniel Warner 1791,
Lemuel Johnson 1792, David John-
son 1793, Abner Perry 1794, '95, '99,
John Lee 1796, Luther Johnson
1797, Asa Moore 1798, Cyrus Knapp
1800, Enos Gould 1801, Samuel
Clark 1802, Nathan Baxter 1803, '05,
Oliver Russell 1804, Asa Phillips
1806, '11, '12, '13, Amos Rice 1807,
'08, '09, '10, Whitney Jones 1814,
Aaron P. Perry 1815, '16, '17, Eb-
enezer Jones 1818, '19, '20, Imri
Perry 1821, William Sherman 1822,
Asaph Haskins 1823, '24, '25, '31,
'32, '33, Samuel Jones 1826, '27,
Lyman Howe 1828, Enos R. Knapp
1829, Cyrus P. Dryden 1830, Alvin
Gould 1834, '35, '36, '37, Fayette G.
Knapp 1838, '39, '40, '41, Eleazer
Gorham, jr. 1842, Martin Perry
1843, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48, Gilbert
W. Yeaw 1849, '56, Delphi W.
Yeaw 1850, '51, '52, '53, '54, '57,
'58, '60, '63, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75,
Ansel B. Collins 1855, '59, '61, '62,
'76, '77, '78, William Yeaw 1864, '65,
'66, Henry C. Shepardson 1867,
Ezra Stetson 1868, E. P. Knowlton
1869, '70, John C. Snow 1879, Oscar
A. Lazell 1880, '81, '82, '83, '84, '85,
'86, '87, James H. Metcalf 1888, '89,
'90, '91.

Justices of the Peace who held
office exceeding twenty years: Na-
thaniel Stearns, Abner Perry, Ren-
ben Dean, Aaron P. Perry, David
Burr, James Miner, William H.
Jones, Asaph Haskins, Laban Jones,
Lyman Howe, Joel Lyman. The
first justice was Nathaniel Stearns,
he being commissioned in 1799.

POST-OFFICES AND POST-MASTERS.

The first post-office was established
Dover, (Centre,) May 23, 1826,
and the following named persons
have held the office of postmaster,
viz:

Appointed.

Justus Gale.....May 23, 1826.
Jotham Howe.....August 24, 1827.
John Rice, jr.....June 1, 1831.
Martin Perry.....July 2, 1838.
Presson F. Perry.....May 9, 1848.
Martin Perry.....February 13, 1856.
Sheldon R. Howe.....February 7, 1859.
Martin Perry.....December 30, 1861.
Frank C. Burr.....May 18, 1864.
Martin Perry.....May 22, 1874.
E. P. Knowlton.....September 14, 1882.
Henry J. Knapp.....May 8, 1885.
Mrs. C. L. Russell.....December 17, 1886.

An office was established in the
village of West Dover, February 17,
1848, and the following persons
have served as post-masters, viz:

Appointed.

Norris L. Stetson.....February 17, 1848.
Jedediah C. Estabrook.....April 26, 1850.
William H. Snow.....July 5, 1854.
David P. Leonard.....October 24, 1860.
William F. Jones.....September 14, 1861.
Taylor S. Estabrook.....June 19, 1871.
William H. Converse.....December 26, 1871.
Taylor S. Estabrook.....March 13, 1876.
Daniel N. May.....May 8, 1882.
Moses J. Bogle.....April 9, 1888.

An office was established in the
village of East Dover, Dec. 30, 1861,
and the following persons have
served as post-masters, viz:

Sidney H. Sherman, appointed
Dec. 30, 1861.

Mrs. Mary E. Sherman, appointed
Sept. 16, 1872.

Wells C. Halladay, appointed
Feb. 21, 1876.

Charles F. Brown, appointed Nov.
18, 1886.

Wells C. Halladay, appointed
June 29, 1889.

CENSUS AT DIFFERENT DECADES.

In 1791, 270; 1800, 616; 1810,
894; 1820, 829; 1830, 831; 1840,
729; 1850, 710; 1860, 651; 1870,
635; 1880, 621; 1890, 524.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in town was one
of five weeks, taught in an old va-
cant log house in the east part of
the town, about the year 1790. At
this time no organized school sys-
tem prevailed, and the fathers and
mothers feeling the necessity of
having their children educated, it
was decided to have a school to be

taught one week each by such of the mothers who felt themselves competent to teach. This system of private schools with the mothers for teachers, was continued until the town in its organized capacity took hold of the matter, and at a town meeting holden May 22, 1793, chose David Johnson, William Haskins, Luther Johnson, Gamaliel Ellis and John Lee a committee to divide the town into school districts. This committee reported their action to the town on the same day, dividing the town into four school districts, which report was adopted. After the town was constituted and duly organized under the name of Dover, it was again divided into seven districts. It now has nine school districts. The people of this town, as a general thing, have always taken a great interest in the matter of their common schools, and none of the smaller towns of the State have had a more excellent system, or taken greater pains to employ good and competent teachers to educate their youth, in which, in a great measure they have been successful, and have sent out from among them several of their sons and daughters who have become eminent in their profession as teachers.

In 1814 there were 345 scholars returned as attending school for that year. Of this number district No. 5 (Dover Centre) returned 73, and No. 6 (West Dover) returned 65. At the present time the town has 203 children returned as of school age, with but 182 attending school. This remarkable falling off is of course owing to two causes, the one, the decrease in the population, the other and most prominent one, is the great and disproportionate decrease in the number of children composing the several households at the present time, as compared with those of an earlier period.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

Nearly all of the early settlers had emigrated from places where they had enjoyed the privileges of the

Gospel, and therefore were anxious that provision should be made for religious worship among them. The first step taken in this direction, of which there is any record, was at a town meeting holden April 23, 1795, when they "voted to hire the Rev. Mr. (James) Tufts one-third of the time the ensuing year; that the meetings be held one-half of the time at Abraham Jones' and the other half at Elijah Baldwin's, and that a tax of two and one-half pence on the pound of the grand list be raised to pay for the same."

On the 10th of June, 1795, the town further "voted to join with the north district of Wardsborough in settling the Rev. Mr. Tufts for the term of five years upon the following term: To have the Rev. Mr. Tufts one-half of the time for the aforesaid term of five years to preach with us; to give him thirty-six pounds the first year, and then to add twenty shillings per year until the term of five years is up, for our part of his annual support, we keeping our public land to ourselves."

Mr. Tufts commenced preaching under the above vote and continued with them during the next five years, at the end of which time he was again employed for an unlimited period. The Rev. Mr. Tufts was a Congregationalist of the strictest order, and many in town who had been brought up in a different faith and religious belief were opposed to being taxed for his support. They therefore procured certificates under the law of 1797, that they were of a different religious belief and opinion, had them recorded in the office of the town clerk, and were thereafter omitted in the assessment made for the support of preaching. This practice became so general that the friends of Mr. Tufts were unable to raise the money necessary to pay him, without its becoming exceedingly burdensome to a few, so preaching was for a time suspended.

In February, 1802, a petition signed by Eliphaz Stearns, Lemuel Fitch, Samuel Clark, Abraham

Jones, Patten Fitch, Nehemiah Fay, Silas Johnson and John Lee, was presented to the town clerk requesting him to call a town meeting, "To see if the town will form into a religious society, under such denomination as they shall choose when met." Pursuant to said call, a town meeting was holden March 22, 1802, when they "voted to join in a religious society, to be called the *United Religious Society*." A committee consisting of Ebenezer Sears, Nathaniel Stearns, Abraham Jones, John Lee, Luther Johnson, Lemuel Johnson and Ebenezer Cheney, were chosen to draft the "Society Covenant."

A covenant was subsequently reported and adopted, and the following persons became members thereof: Silas Johnson, Elijah Stearns, Abner Perry, David Johnson, Oliver Russell, Samuel Clark, John Hayward, William Hall, Isaac Lasdell, Patten Fitch, Ebenezer Sears, Eliphaz Stearns, jr., Nathaniel Jones, J. Thompson, Nathan Sherman, Simpson Eames, Nathaniel Ward, Joshua Kendall, William Sears, Elijah Hawks, Abraham Jones, 2d, Samuel Miller, Josiah H. Wheeler, W. Alexander, Jeremiah Wheeler, Abel Simonds, Gardner Howe, Abner Adams, E. Phillips, Lemuel Fitch, John Lee, Ebenezer Cheney, Elijah Baldwin, Solomon Jones, William Haskins, Abraham Jones, Reuben Dean, David Rice, William Bugbee, W. A. Phillips, John Taft, Nathan Baxter, Joseph Chamberlin, Nathaniel Stearns, D. Alexander and Whitney Jones.

The "Covenant" adopted was broad and liberal, and upon it united men of different religious beliefs and opinions. The society organized the same day by choosing Patten Fitch, clerk; Ebenezer Sears, treasurer; William Sears, collector; John Lee, Abraham Jones, 2d, and Whitney Jones, assessors; Ebenezer Sears, Abner Perry, and Ebenezer Cheney, committee. It is not known, nor is there any evidence in existence that this society ever sustained any

preaching. It is certain that they never had any settled minister, but from the unanimity of feeling then prevailing, it is reasonably probable that they were occasionally supplied with preachers of an itinerant character. One thing however this society did accomplish worthy of lasting remembrance, the erection on Dover common of the first meeting house in town. For out of this society was subsequently organized a "Meeting House Society," to whom Elijah Stearns deeded a tract of land for a public common, upon which was erected in 1805, a large, two story meeting house, which was thoroughly built and handsomely finished. This house was located upon the highest point of the public common where it stood for 64 years, plainly visible for many miles distant, like a tower upon Zion. In this building religious services were held almost continuously from the date of its completion up to 1855, since which time it was occupied but occasionally for religious worship. In 1861, it was entirely abandoned for any purpose, and it becoming sadly dilapidated and in need of extensive repairs it was in 1869, dismantled and razed to the ground, and thus passed away one of the old landmarks of the town. As an abstract proposition, this building should have been zealously guarded and carefully preserved,—built as it was in the most substantial manner and elegantly finished for the times—as a monument of the religious zeal and piety of the early fathers, of their self sacrificing devotion, and earnest efforts, thus early put forth by them in providing a place of religious worship for their posterity. In a strictly business point of view however, its destruction was undoubtedly justifiable, for its future preservation would have entailed an unequal tax upon the few, without any apparent necessity then existing for its present or future use.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Soon after the first meeting house

was erected, a Congregational society was organized in town, but owing to the loss of the records the exact date cannot be ascertained, nor who were the persons of whom the society was composed. The Rev. Urban Hitchcock was the first settled minister, but when he was settled or how long he remained, there is no data now in existence to tell. The next settled minister over this society was the Rev. Isaac Cummings, as he was also the last. Mr. Cummings continued with them, respected and beloved by all, until his death, which occurred September 3, 1831. The pulpit was then temporarily supplied by Rev. Linus Owen and others, to 1843, when the society ceased to exist as a branch of that denomination.

Early in the year 1843, the Rev. Darwin H. Ranney, a native of Townshend, Vt., came to town, calling himself a Unionist and preached in this meeting house. He was a man of much ability, a fine scholarly speaker, liberal in his views and of courtly address. He at once set about organizing a church, and on the 22d of April, 1843, articles of faith were subscribed to by Laban Jones and seventy-eight others. On the 18th day of May following, a society was organized under the name of "The First Church of Christ in Dover," and Mr. Ranney was constituted its pastor. Presson F. Perry was chosen clerk, Laban Jones and Ebenezer Sears, jr., deacons. Mr. Ranney continued with them as their pastor and preacher, until the spring of 1851, when he removed to Wilmington, Vt. The pulpit was then supplied for a few years at irregular intervals by the Rev. Simeon Spencer and others when preaching was abandoned altogether and the society became extinct.

On the 3d day of January, 1872, another society was organized, called the "Congregational Church of Dover Centre." It commenced with 18 members, male and female; they were supplied with preaching for a

short time by Rev. A. Chandler and Rev. O. C. Dickenson, but being few in numbers they were unable to sustain preaching all the time, and for a few years past they have had none at all.

April 7, 1857, a "Meeting house Society" was organized in West Dover, and a meeting house was erected the next season. A Congregational Society was duly organized in 1867, which still maintains its organization; and although having a preacher but a portion of the time, they occupy this meeting house when occasion requires, as also do those holding to a different faith. The following have been employed as preachers since the completion of this house in 1858: Rev. Simeon Spencer, Meth.; Rev. A. H. Sweet, Cong.; Rev. O. S. Morris, Meth.; Rev. L. W. Brigham, Unt.; Rev. J. H. Ricketts, Cong.; Rev. S. H. Amsden, Cong.; Rev. H. H. Olds, Cong.; Rev. Frank E. Pierce, Bapt.; A. C. Field, Cong.; H. R. Titus, Cong.; R. D. Metcalf, Cong.; Addison Martin, Cong.; F. B. Hyde, Cong., the present incumbent.

BAPTIST.

A very respectable number of the "United Religious Society" who had given material aid towards the erection of the first meeting house, after the organization of the Congregational Society, the settlement of the Rev. Mr. Hitchcock and his installation as their pastor, feeling aggrieved at the action of the majority withdrew entirely, and in 1812, erected a meeting house on the hill about one-half mile northwest of the Common, on lands given them by Lemuel Osgood, and near where the centre of the town was originally "picked" to be. The pulpit was supplied during the greater portion of the time for the ensuing two years by the Rev. Mansfield Bruce, Baptist. On the 5th of October, 1814, a Baptist church was duly constituted, and at its first church meeting held October 19, 1814, Abida Dean was chosen scribe

and Ebenezer Sears, deacon. The Rev. Geo. Robinson became pastor of this church at its organization and continued as such for the four succeeding years, and again in 1820, one-half of the time, and in 1825, all the time. They occupied this house as a place of worship until 1828, when they united with the Methodists and Universalists in building a second meeting house on Dover Common, which is still standing. This new house they continued to occupy for the most part, one-third of the time until 1852, when they built a house of their own in the village of East Dover, where they still have regular preaching. Since the organization and first election of officers in this church the following have served as clerks, deacons and ministers: *Clerks*, Lemuel Osgood from 1816 to 1823; John Carpenter from 1823 to 1829; Jonathan Woods from 1829 to 1838; Alvin Gould from 1838 to 1843; Edwin F. Sherman from 1843 to 1872; Sidney H. Sherman from 1872 to 1875; Wells C. Halliday from 1875 to present time. *Deacons*, Isaac Lazell, chosen in 1825; Ebenezer Sears, Jr. in 1832; Levi Pollard in 1844; Freeman Haskins in 1846; Edwin F. Sherman in 1843; John P. Gould in 1860; Henry I. Turner in 1872; Wells C. Halliday in 1875. *Ministers*, Revs. Calvin Orcutt, Calvin Pratt, Sem Pierce, James Mann, Daniel H. Grant, Mansfield Bruce, Phineas Howe, P. B. Fisk, Samuel Kingsbury, A. W. Goodnow, Origen Smith, J. H. Parmelee, E. H. Watrous, H. V. Baker, L. Kenney and Walter Chase who is the present pastor. The Rev. Origen Smith was pastor from 1852 to 1873, and during his pastorate 92 were added to the church. It is said that for seven consecutive years he was absent but one Sabbath, although residing nine miles from their place of worship. This church is at present the most flourishing one in town.

About 1791, there was formed in the west part of the town and that

portion of Somerset that is now a part of Dover, a Baptist Church, known as the "Dover and Somerset Church;" they had no meeting-house in which to worship, nor is it known that they had any stated or regular preacher until about 1812, when the Rev. James Mann became their pastor and continued as such until 1832. In 1829, this church organization became a branch of the Dover Church, and in 1830 and 1831, Mr. Mann was pastor of both bodies. In 1832; the conduct of Elder Mann, for some reason was by the action of the church disapproved, and he together with the organization in West Dover and Somerset were dropped from the rolls as being a branch of the Baptist Church. In 1832, the Rev. Daniel Leonard, a Free-will Baptist, commenced his labors with the West Dover and Somerset people, and a meeting-house was erected by them the same or the following year. Mr. Leonard continued with them for the most part until 1843. During the winter of 1842 and 1843, he was instrumental in awakening a good deal of religious enthusiasm among the people of that section, and a great revival was the result of his labors, bringing into the fold men and women of all classes, and of all religious predilections. About this time there came among them the Rev. Linus Owen, who was known as a "Unionist;" the result was that, Mr. Leonard was displaced from the position he had so long successfully filled, and Mr. Owen was installed as pastor of this people, continuing as such for about fourteen years, when the old meeting-house was abandoned and the remnants of this society remaining, became merged in that subsequently organized at West Dover village in 1857.

METHODISTS.

A Methodist Society was organized here in 1827, and united with the Baptists and Universalists in building the meeting-house on Dover Common in 1828. This house they

continued to occupy one-third of the time until about 1854, since which time they have had preaching but occasionally. During this period they have had as preachers the Revs. Elias Crawford, John B. Husted, F. W. Seizer, J. C. Montague, Richard Newhall, John Lawton, Zera Colburn, Amos Kidder, Gray Beckley, A. Adams, Zeb. Twitchell, A. K. Howard, H. Johnson, H. Campbell, David Jones, jr., Wm. S. Locke, C. W. Levings, Caleb Dustin, J. H. Stevens, Moses Adams, John L. Smith, O. S. Morris, Simeon Spencer. Secretary Rawson was the first class-leader chosen; Ebenezer Sparks jr., was chosen class-leader in 1830, in which capacity he faithfully served until his death in 1865. Also may be mentioned the names of William Bugbee, Caleb Howard, Asahel Moore, Suel Briggs, Elijah S. Howe and Alonzo Bugbee as among the devoted and consistent members of this church. Perhaps the most remarkable man ever connected with the Methodist Church in town was the Rev. Wm. H. Hodges. He was son to Abiather Tabitha Hodges who resided on the farm now owned by Augustus Fitch, and was born May 6, 1794. He studied for the ministry and commenced preaching when he was but twenty years old. He preached to those of the Methodist persuasion in his own town, was instrumental in the organization of the church, and gave liberally of his own means to the fund contributed by the Methodists, towards the erection of the new meeting-house on the common in 1828. He continued with this Society until his removal to Newfane in the fall of 1832, where he resided until his death, which occurred February 14, 1849. He taught twenty-six terms of school, and during his ministry of thirty-five years he preached over seven thousand sermons, married over three hundred couples and attended over four hundred funerals. He died deeply lamented by a large circle of most ardent and admiring friends. Dur-

ing the past few years the Methodists have had preaching occasionally in the meeting-house on Dover Common, also in a hall in the East village, where they erected a small chapel; but they are few in numbers and much scattered, and are unable to support a preacher all the time. They have had as preachers at different times E. S. Morse, A. S. Maxham and G. F. Arms.

UNIVERSALISTS.

It is not known that the Universalists ever had any regularly organized society or church in town. In 1828, those of that persuasion, and among whom may be mentioned Abner Perry, Elijah Stearns, William Haskins, Ebenezer Jones, John Dexter, Aaron P. Perry, Asaph Haskins, John Simonds, Samuel Yeaw and James Miner, united with the Methodists and Baptists in building a meeting house which they continued to occupy for the most part one-third of the time up to about 1853, since which time they have had preaching but occasionally, although there are many still left in town holding to that faith. Among the more prominent of the Universalist clergymen who have ministered to this people may be mentioned the Revs. Warren Skinner, Wm. S. Balch, Hosea F. Ballou, Otis Warren, Wm. S. Ballou, Orrin Perkins and Wm. N. Barber.

MANUFACTURES.

The first saw-mill was built by David Southard in 1791, in what is now known as the village of East Dover. In 1794 he sold to Ebenezer Cheney, who soon thereafter erected in connection with said saw-mill a grist-mill. Mr. Cheney sold to Silas Merrifield in 1812, and Merrifield to John Dryden in 1814, who also erected a carding machine. These mills then passed through the hands of several grantees to Sidney H. Sherman, who in 1864, made extensive repairs, and among other things he took out the old "up and

down" saw, and in its stead substituted a circular board saw, it being the first of the kind introduced into town. The same season he erected a building for the manufacture of tubs and chair stock, in which he did an extensive business. These mills were afterwards owned and operated by Messrs. Prouty & Connell, and at the present time by George D. Hale.

In 1872, Resolved S. Staples erected in the same village a steam saw-mill and tub manufactory which was operated most of the time until it was destroyed by fire in the summer of 1877. It has since been rebuilt and is now owned and operated by Dana S. Prouty. In 1866, Wells C. Halliday erected in this village a small building for the manufacture of butter tubs. He continued in this business for several years when he sold out to Holland P. Freeman. Several years ago it was destroyed by fire and has never been rebuilt.

In 1796, William Gragg erected a saw-mill in what is now the present village of West Dover. Mr. Gragg sold to Samuel Miller in 1800, who, soon after erected a grist-mill, fulling-mill, clothiers works and a potash manufactory. In 1813, Miller sold to James Mann who carried on the business for several years thereafter. The property then passed into the hands of Joshua Robbins, who sold to Wm. M. Woods, April 24, 1824. Mr. Woods operated these mills a little over ten years and Oct. 29, 1834, he sold to Jephtha & Jephtha Lyman Jr. The Messrs. Lyman continued the business for several years, but all except the saw-mill was eventually abandoned, which mill is now owned and operated by J. B. Davis & Son, having in the meantime undergone extensive repairs, and in all respects modernized. In addition to the last mentioned mill, there is in this part of the town one othersaw-mill, owned by H. L. Hescok & Son, a woodenware and carriage manufactory owned and operated by Silas H.

Moore, and an extensive cider-jelly manufactory by D. G. Leonard and Sons.

In 1846 Martin and Elliot Leonard erected in West Dover village a building for the manufacture of potatoes into starch. They prosecuted this business about ten years when the enterprise was finally abandoned.

About the year 1820, Phineas Wood erected in that part of the town known as "Goose city," a carding machine, and soon after Daniel Hodgkins erected a clothiers shop and fulling mill. These works were kept in operation for some 20 years, when they were abandoned and the buildings afterwards taken down.

In 1814, Samuel Clark then in trade on Dover Common, erected there a potash manufactory. He was succeeded in the business by Justus Gale, Aaron P. Perry and Jotham Howe. The business of manufacturing potash here was abandoned sometime previous to 1840, but the building remained standing for several years thereafter, it having been located over the brook and just north of the dwelling house of John Knight.

On the eastern slope of the mountains in that portion of the town that was formerly a part of Somerset, iron ore may be found in considerable quantities. In 1820, a Mr. Trainor of New York came here and erected a forge and other apparatus for the smelting of iron ore and working it into bars of iron. He sunk a shaft on the mountain side and took out quantities of ore and manufactured it into iron. The business was continued for several years under the superintendence of Luther Park, but it failing to pay, further operations were discontinued.

About the year 1832, Messrs. Wilder & Richards of New York having obtained an interest in this property, sent to town one Nicholas Turkington to take charge of the mines and see if iron could not be found in paying quantities. He

employed workmen and commenced operations by tunneling into the mountain and took out considerable ore, but not in quantities to pay for working it into iron; so after a few years of unprofitable experimenting the works were entirely abandoned, and nothing now remains to be seen but the shaft, the two long dark tunnels cut out of solid rock, and heaps of ore lying around nearly hidden from view by the bushes and small trees that have grown up since work there was discontinued.

On the site of the "old forge," a large tannery was erected in 1844, by S. F. Harris; it was operated by him, Scott & Harris, Phillips & Conkey, Samuel D. & Edward L. Reed, Gideon N. Parsons, Parsons & Cudworth, and Parsons & Parsons, at different periods down to 1861, when the latter failed in business. A large and extensive business was carried on here during all the while the tannery was in operation, and at the failure of Parsons & Parsons a large amount of stock was on hand, which was worked out under the direction of William H. Jones, Thomas F. Bogle, and others.

In 1867 William F. Estabrooks purchased the property, tore down the building and erected on the site a saw-mill which is in operation at this time.

There are at present several blacksmiths in town, and has been the greater part of the time for the past eighty years. Those best and longest known are Gersham Eames, William Sherman, Suel Briggs, Enos R. Knapp, Elliot Ward and John Knights. The first blacksmith was Gersham Eames; he came to town from Holliston, Mass., about the year 1798, and erected a temporary shop on the farm of General Abner Perry, which he occupied about two years. He then returned to Holliston and married a wife, who came back with him the same or following year. He soon after settled on what is known as the "Rice hill" in the northerly part of the town, where he remained a few years, and then re-

moved to Dover common, where he erected a blacksmith shop situated at the northeasterly side thereof. Subsequently however he erected a shop east of the common, as also he did a dwelling house, in which he lived until his death, which occurred January, 1864, at the age of 94 years. Mr. Eames was always a hard working man, and yet he seemed to retain the sprightliness of youth almost to the day of his death. When he was 75 or 80 years of age he would leap a rail fence, or over a pair of bars in a manner only equalled by a few of his juniors.

HOTELS.

The first "Tavern" was erected about the year 1895, by Silas Johnson on what is now known as the "Estabrooks hill," and on lands now owned by Joshua F. Parker. He removed to Pelham, Mass., in 1809, and it is not known that the house was occupied as a hotel after that.

Cyrus Knapp came to town from Douglas, Mass., in 1793, and settled on the farm now owned and occupied by his grandson, Augustus W. Knapp. In 1813 he erected near the forks of the road leading from Dover to Marlboro and Wilmington, respectively, a large two story house which he at once opened as a tavern. He was a popular and obliging landlord, as was also his wife a popular landlady, and his house became quite famous as being the favorite place of public resort with the people for many miles around. He kept this as a public house for about 20 years, when it was closed as a hotel, but he continued to reside there until his death, which occurred March 23, 1852, aged 82 years. His wife, the excellent landlady of years ago, deceased April 1, 1852, aged 82 years. The building which had sheltered beneath its hospitable roof so many weary travellers, and whose walls had echoed to the gayety and mirth of the young men and women of those times, who always found a welcome there, having become badly

dilapidated, was taken down in the spring of 1877, by its then owners.

About the year 1818, Aaron P. Perry erected a large two story house on Dover common, which he kept as a hotel for several years thereafter. Since his house was closed to the public there has been no hotel or house of public entertainment in this part of the town. This house is still standing in a good state of preservation, has been owned and occupied by Martin Perry, afterwards by Mrs. Burr, and now by one Fred Smith.

About the year 1846, William H. Snow erected a hotel in the village of West Dover, which he kept for a few years. Since which time it has had for proprietors, Parley Whipple, Moses J. & Thomas F. Bogle, A. B. Collins, and D. P. Leonard. This house was always a favorite hostelry with the travelling public, but never more so than when "Uncle Parley" stood behind the office bar and gave his guests a warm and kindly welcome. Daniel H. May has his store there at the present time.

MERCHANTS.

Samuel Clark of Lebanon, Conn., opened the first store in 1798, on the "Estabrooks hill," and near Silas Johnson's tavern, where he remained until 1804, when he removed to Guilford, Vt. The business was continued by Rufus Graves until 1813, when Mr. Clark returned, the store in the meantime having been removed to the common. Mr. Clark remained until 1815, when he made a permanent removal to Brattleboro, Vt., since which time the following gentlemen have been engaged in the mercantile business on Dover common either by themselves or as co partners: Justus Gale, Aaron P. Perry, Gooding Lincoln, Jotham Howe, John and Henry Rice, Reuben D. Jones, Nathan Lazell, Presson F. Perry, Willard Gorham, Fayette Dexter, Martin Perry, D. Gilbert Dexter, William F. Howe, Frank C. Burr, Frank Hescocck, Levi Moore,

Duane C. Starkey, E. P. Knowlton and J. L. Clark, 2d.

Sometime previous to 1818 a Mr. Garfield opened a store in "Jockey Hollow," so called, and near the present dwelling house of Marshall A. Moore. This store was continued in operation but a few years. The building is still standing and in use as a wagon house by its present owner.

About the year 1810 Amos Rice commenced trade in what is now the village of East Dover. The store was located on the southerly side of the highway and near where now stand the lumber sheds connected with the steam mill of Mr. Prouty. Mr. Rice continued in business here about 14 years, when he removed to Worcester, Vt. The building formerly used as a store was subsequently moved a little to the west and on the north side of the highway, and converted into a dwelling house. A few years ago it was taken down, and on its site a new one erected, now owned by Dana S. Prouty.

Late in the fall of 1853 Asa H. Marsh opened a store in the dwelling house formerly owned by Lambert Howe, subsequently by S. H. Sherman, and by Albert D. Fessenden, and at present by George D. Hale. Mr. Marsh continued in trade about two years, when he was succeeded by a company of gentlemen who continued the business about two years longer, on the "Union" or co-operative plan, with William Rawson and Edmund P. Howe as agents, at different times respectively.

In 1860 Sidney H. Sherman erected in this village a large building in which he opened a store. The business was continued by him with Lucius H. Gould and Wells C. Halliday as his several partners. For a number of years past Mr. Halliday has prosecuted the business alone.

In the village of West Dover a store was opened by Messrs. Loomis & Gillett, about the year 1826. In 1829 William H. Jones bought out the interest of Mr. Loomis and from that time until 1871 he continued

in the business for the greater portion of the time, with Waters Gillett, John Simonds, Jephtha Lyman, jr., Joseph E. Franklin, Norris L. Stetson, Jedediah C. Estabrooks, and William F. Jones, as his several partners at different periods. He and his son, William F. Jones, sold out to William H. Converse. Converse sold out to Taylor S. Estabrooks, and he to Daniel N. May, who now occupies another building for a store, while Francis Davis has a store at the old stand.

J. Arnold Newell has also in this village a boot and shoe store which he opened a few years since, and continues in connection with his other business, that of a boot and shoe manufacturer. Also Leonard & Bogle have been and now are quite extensive dealers in furs.

PHYSICIANS.

The following named persons have resided and practiced their profession as physicians and surgeons in this town: Lemuel Fitch, Paul Wheeler, Marcus Robbins, Samuel Allen, Jedediah Estabrooks, Edward A. Kittredge, Daniel Leonard, William H. Clark, J. Otis Howe, and Chesselden Fisher. Dr. Fitch came to town at a very early day and was its first settled physician. Dr. Wheeler remained here but a few years, removing from the south to the north district of Wardsboro in 1794. Dr. Robbins died August 14, 1816. Dr. Allen removed from town in the fall of 1831, and soon after the death of the Rev. Isaac Cummings, whom he attended in his last sickness. Dr. Kittredge, a most excellent physician and surgeon, after a few years residence in town, removed to Wilmington in 1835, and from thence to Lynn, Mass., in 1838. He afterwards went to Boston, Mass., where for several years he was the proprietor and physician of a water cure establishment which was quite extensively patronized. During this period he contributed many spicy and interesting articles to the Water

Cure Journal, writing over the signature of "Noggs."

Dr. Clark resided in town only about four years. He was a very promising and talented young man, a close student, quick and accurate in his judgment. He died in 1847, at the age of 28 years.

Dr. Howe, a native of the town and a man of much promise, settled in the west village, where he died in 1852, at the age of 29 years.

Dr. Fisher came into town soon after the decease of Dr. Clark, but remained only about one year, when he removed to Pennsylvania, and from there to Illinois. During the war of the rebellion he served nearly four years as surgeon of an Illinois regiment, and came out with his health seriously impaired. He removed to Iowa, and from thence to Texas, where he lived about 12 years. He is now a resident of Oklahoma territory.

Dr. Estabrooks moved into town from Dummerston, Vt., in 1807, and located on the hill about one-half mile southwesterly of Dover common, where he resided until 1850, when he removed to West Dover. He was the longest resident physician, and died in 1853, aged 69 years. Dr. Estabrooks was a good physician having a large practice, and was withal a very remarkable man. He was overflowing with wit and humor, fond of cracking his jokes, and would shake with jolly laughter from the crown of his head to the end of his toes. He was a most excellent story teller, and always had a story to illustrate almost every incident happening in life. His funny stories in the sickroom, and his manner in relating them, would be sure to force a smile to the countenance of the sufferer. He used to say that, a good story well told, was in a majority of cases better than all the medicine he could administer. He believed if he could keep his patients feeling well, nature, aided by his favorite "bread pills," would force a cure.

An incident illustrating the heal-

ing efficacy of the old doctor's stories, in a case of sickness, was related to the writer by a person who claimed to have been a witness of the scene, and vouches for its truthfulness. There lived in town a middle aged spinster by the name of Ann H——, who was something of a termagant, and when she was well everything and everybody about her had to move lively. She was also subject to occasional attacks of hypochondria, when she would take to her bed, indulge in the most gloomy forebodings, and with fear and trembling wait for death which she *knew* would soon overtake her unless she should receive immediate relief. The doctor had treated her on several former occasions, but this time he had been sent for with great haste, the bearer bringing the intelligence that Ann thought she was surely dying. He hastened to the house and found the patient in bed groaning bitterly, believing herself to be upon the very verge of the grave. The doctor soon discovered that there was nothing the matter with her, except that she was suffering from one of her old attacks of the "low-po," as he used to call it. He felt of her pulse, looked at her tongue, and then said to her: "Ann, you are not sick, get up, dance and sing and scold a little and you'll be all right."

She replied with a terrible groan, protested that she was dangerously ill and would surely die without he could afford her immediate relief. The Doctor rose from his chair and with a twinkle in his eye looked her squarely in the face and said, "Ann, you are no doubt a pretty sick woman, and you are beyond the power of medicine to help you; I don't see as I can do you any good, but before I leave I want to relate to you my dream last night. I dreamed that I died and passed immediately to the spirit land; I was anxious to get into heaven and so while wandering around I discovered a large iron door to which was attached an enormous brass knocker

which I lifted and when it fell it sounded like the roll of thunder; soon the heavy massive iron door grated harshly upon its hinges and was partially opened, when I beheld the Old Devil, who, placing his finger to his lips said, "s—h, come in if you want to, but be very careful and make no noise as the Young Devils are all asleep, endeavoring to get a little rest, for they expect Ann H—— here to-morrow, and when she comes there won't be any sleep or rest after that." Ann leaped out of bed, seized the broom and followed the Doctor who hastily retreated from the house, jumped into his sulky and drove away roaring with laughter. It is said that the cure was so effectual that it was several years before she had another attack of the hypochondria.

Dr. Leonard was a man of great native ability but did not give his exclusive attention to the practice of medicine, being engaged at different periods in several avocations. He died in 1868, since which time there has been no resident physician in the town.

ATTORNEYS.

The people of this town have always been averse to litigation and have indulged but little in suits of law. They have never had a resident lawyer, and have furnished but three from among their sons to swell the ranks of that profession, viz: Josiah Hall, who emigrated to Warren, Penn., about 1820, where he lived and died; Kittredge Haskins who was admitted to the bar in April 1, 1858, and is now engaged in the practice of his profession at Brattleboro, Vt.; Gilbert H. Mann, who was admitted to the bar in September, 1864, practiced for a while in Brattleboro, but soon left to engage in other pursuits near the eastern entrance of Hoosick Tunnel, in the town of Zoar, Mass., where he now resides.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

The following named persons

served as soldiers in the revolutionary war, came to Dover among the early settlers and there resided until their death, nearly all living to be upwards of four score years of age: Abner Perry, Ebenezer Sparks, David Dexter, Gardner Howe, John Fitch, Joseph Briggs, Luther Ward, Ebenezer Sears, Elijah Baldwin, Timothy Wood, Joshua Kendall, Gamaliel Ellis, William Hall, David Leonard, and Samuel Hill.

SOLDIERS OF 1812.

The following persons enlisted and served in the war of 1812, all of whom were residents of the town at the time of their enlistment but the last named: Calvin P. Perry, Asaph Haskins, Otis Sears, Warren Kendall, Isaac Eames, John Sparks, Samuel Sparks, Daniel Snow, and Alpha Ryther. Mr. Perry was wounded in the arm while in service, and Samuel Sparks was reported killed and his funeral sermon was preached. The report however proved unfounded for at the close of the war he returned home well and hearty.

SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1861.

The following is a list of men furnished during the war of the rebellion under the several calls of the president of the United States, and the respective organizations to which they severally belonged:

Second Regiment, Co. C.—Edwin W. Bugbee, Danford A. Bugbee.

Fourth Regiment, Co. I.—George H. Estabrooks.

Seventh Regiment, Co. E.—Asa Burnap, jr., Lewis H. Corse, Daniel F. Cutting, Deliverance Pike, Oscar L. Pike, Otis M. Reed, George M. Smead, Alanson C. Smith, John S. Stanley, John Q. Strickland.

Eighth Regiment, Co. A.—Asa E. Snelling. Co. D.—Thomas J. Hall. Co. E.—Ely Santee. Co. F.—Geo. W. Matthews. Co. H.—Lucius W. Bissell, Albert H. Merrifield. Co. I.—Solomon S. Arling, Alphonzo D. Baldwin, Oscar D. Hescocck, Henry G. Baldwin, Clark L. Brown, Emery U. Hall, Charles H. Leonard. Co. K.—George Page.

Ninth Regiment, Co. E.—William H. Gardner, Myron E. Phippens, George Rand. Co. K.—William M. Carroll, Edgar F. Copeland, Myron W. Jones, Charles W. Stoddard.

Sixteenth Regiment, Co. F.—Alfred H. Baldwin, Edward W. Bogle, David Bolster, Willard W. Bugbee, Frank C. Burr, John T. Cooper, Erwin Fessenden, Frederick Fessenden, Enos Gould, Ira C. Lazell, Stillman H. Lazell, Dwight P. Moore, Hiland B. Moore, Chalmer D. Tucker.

Seventeenth Regiment, Co. F.—Willard W. Bugbee, James E. Holbrook.

First Regiment Cavalry, Co. H.—Dudley W. Bugbee, Darwin E. Eames.

Second Regiment, Sharpshooters, Co. E.—Thos. J. Tarbell.

Fifty-fourth (Mass.) Regiment, (Colored).—Frederick Tyrus.

U. S. Navy.—William Davis, Michael F. Dougherty, Owen Mellen, Thomas Scanlan.

Procured Substitutes.—D. Pitt Leonard, Sidney H. Sherman, John P. Fitch, Clark M. Staples, Tyler L. Whipple.

Paid Commutation under Draft.—George Bolster, Manly L. Burr, Augustus Fitch, jr.

Casualties.—Danford A. Bugbee, wounded, and discharged Jan. 31, 1863; Edwin W. Bugbee, discharged for physical disability, Nov. 21, 1861; George H. Estabrook, died in service March 25, 1865; Solomon S. Arling, died in service, July 23, 1863; Oscar D. Hescocck, Charles H. Leonard, discharged for physical disability; George W. Matthews, died in service, May 31, 1864; Asa E. Snelling, deserted, July 14 1864; William H. Gardner, deserted, March 5, 1865; Myron E. Phippens, died in service, Sept. 17, 1864; Myron W. Jones, died in service, Sept. 27, 1862; Frederick Fessenden, died in service, Aug. 2, 1863; Dwight P. Moore, died in service, July 31, 1863; Hiland B. Moore, died in service, Dec. 8, 1862; William W. Bugbee, died July 27, 1864, of wounds received in action June 17, 1864; Darwin E. Eames, wounded and transferred to Invalid Corps; Lieut. Thomas J.

Tarbell, died in service, Oct. 9, 1864. Of the 60 soldiers furnished during the war, 34 enlisted for three years, 12 for one year, and 14 for nine months. Six of the number re-enlisted.

From the foregoing table it will be readily seen, that this town, with its rural population, engaged almost exclusively in the cultivation of the stubborn soil, furnished one soldier out of a fraction less than every eleven of its inhabitants. That the rebellion must be conquered and the nation preserved, was the united expression of the people, and to that end the town gave liberally of its means, and fathers, mothers and wives gave their sons and husbands to do, and if need be to die, for the preservation of that goodly heritage bequeathed to them and theirs by their forefathers. Besides all this, a great number of her native sons, who, previous to the war had removed to other towns and states, cast aside their implements of honest toil and enrolled themselves as volunteers from the several towns and states in which they then resided, and helped swell the ranks of that grand army of citizen soldiery, who, for four years fiercely struggled and bravely fought for the maintenance and vindication of the supreme majesty of the law, and the perpetuation of the Union of States, as designed to be by the fathers of the Republic, "one and inseparable."

Her sons shrank from no duty; evaded no responsibility. True to their manhood, true to the heroic demands of justice and right, to them was the struggle and to them the glory. The triumph of freedom and the growing greatness and glory of their country, is a full and complete recompense for every sacrifice offered.

THE DEXTER FAMILY.

David Dexter, senior, was one of the early settlers of Dover (then Wardsboro). He came from Rochester, Mass., the place of his birth,

and settled in the wilderness, at the extreme north part of the town, having then purchased a large tract of wild land for a song. He made a clearing with his own hands, built a log hut, and commenced life in the wilderness with only his hands and the aid of a true and heroic wife. He had seven children, six sons and one daughter. The father died in 1854, at the advanced age of 94. The mother died about twenty years prior.

The names of the children were: Charles, Polly, Nathan, John, David, Daniel and Silas, all of whom are gone, but one, David, who still survives at the age of 80. David married Chloë Hazeltine, daughter of Daniel Hazeltine of Wardsboro, and both are living in Wilmington, Vt., owning and cultivating a farm of sixty acres, are in full possession of their physical and mental power, and receive only small assistance in managing their affairs. Mrs. Dexter, now 79 years of age, is sister of Judge Abner Hazeltine, of Jamestown, N. Y., an eminent lawyer and jurist, who once represented his district of Western New York, in Congress. Of this marriage, two sons and two daughters were born. One daughter died when 13; the other, Laura Ann, is the wife of F. W. Jones, esq., of Wilmington, Vt.; the oldest son, Laban, resides in Springfield, Mass.; the youngest son, D. Gilbert, so well-known throughout Vermont as a writer of prose and poetry and contributor to many of our most prominent journals, was born in Dover, March 29, 1833, and is now 37. He resides in Cambridge, Mass., is a member of the board of aldermen of that city, holds prominent positions in several of the most eminent literary organizations in Cambridge and Boston, is president of the Young People's Christian Association, Cambridge, and is esteemed as a wide awake working man in its full sense. He is the successful financial manager of the house of Milendy, Dexter & Co., Boston, wholesale dealers in boots and shoes.

ATHENS.

BY HON. FREDERICK C. ROBBINS, OF LUDLOW.

Athens is a town of about 7,628 acres, 43° 7', bounded on the N. by Grafton, E. by Westminster and Rockingham, S. by Brookline and Townshend, and W. by Townshend. It was granted March 11th, and chartered May 3d, 1780, to Solomon Harvey, John Morse, Jonathan Perham and associates. The first start towards a settlement was made in the fall of 1779 by Jonathan Perham, Seth Oak, Joseph Rosier, James Shafter, and Jonathan Foster, who chopped a few acres, erected a log hut, but all left. February 25th, 1780, Jonathan Perham and Ephraim Holden came on with their families from Rindge, N. H., soon followed by Seth Oak and family from Winchendon. The snow being four feet deep when they arrived, they beat their path for eight miles through the woods. A small yoke of oxen was all the animals they took with them. The women all moved into the hut which the first settlers had built. The next May Mrs. Oak was delivered of a daughter, the first child born in Athens. The same month, Samuel Bagley, from Sterling, Mass., and Micah Read, from Westmoreland, N. H., arrived, and during the rest of the summer built, in company, a saw mill, and the next year a grist mill, for which they received from the proprietors 168 acres of land near the centre of the town. Simon Evans,

Ezra Chaffee and Jeremiah Pinkham began improvements the same year. September 18th, 1780, Isaac, son of Ephraim Perham, died—the first death. November 25th, following, two men at work in a remote part of the town, alarmed by whoops and savage yells, spread the alarm. The people hurried away as fast as possible, expecting from each tree they passed to be met with an Indian tomahawk or scalping knife. Jonathan Perham's family decamped with such haste they left their oven heating and their oxen chained to a tree. The report spread with the greatest rapidity through the neighboring towns that Athens was destroyed by the Indians. The country was immediately roused. Some spent the whole night in preparing their guns and ammunition, and fearful apprehension chased sleep from every eye. The hallooing of a hunter, aided by imagination and the fears of the Indians, amounted in a few hours to the destruction of a fine settlement and the massacre of the inhabitants.

Athens was organized March 4th, 1781. William Beal was first town clerk, and Abel Mattoon representative. The religious denominations (1842) were Baptists, Christians, Congregationalists, Methodists, and Universalists. The M. E. church was formed in 1801. Several distinguished itinerant preachers have

labored here, among whom were Jonathan Nichols, John Broadhead, William Fish, and H. Gurnsey.

The surface of the township is uneven, but not generally abrupt. The soil produces well, though it is better adapted to grazing than tillage. There is but one stream of consequence, and that heads in a pond about 30 acres of area, in the westerly part, and falls into Saxtons river in Rockingham. Lily pond, another small body of water in the southwestern part, derives its name from its quantities of white lilies.

The town is divided into three school districts, a schoolhouse in each. There is one saw mill on the site where the first mills were erected.—*Thompson's Gazetteer*.

On account of the statements in Zadock Thompson's History of Athens, as well as similar statements in the History of New England by A. J. Coolidge and J. B. Mansfield, that the first beginnings towards a settlement in this town were made in the fall of 1779 by Jonathan Perham, Seth Oak, Joseph Rosier, James Shafter, and Jonathan Foster, I here insert a copy of the "first covenant and subsequent records of the first adventures and proprietors to the Township of Athens, in the County of Cumberland, and State of Vermont," that students of history may be careful how they accept statements as truth before they inquire into the sources from which all true history comes:

"*Anno Domini* 1779, November 24th. We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, being undertakers, professors, and occupants in a certain tract of land lying in the County of Cumberland and State of Vermont,

adjoining the towns of Putney, Westminster, Thomblingson, etc., do covenant, promise and engage severally, as follows, to wit: That we, and each of us, will meet at such times and places as a majority of us, the subscribers hereunto, shall agree to, being on said land, for the purpose of choosing a moderator and clerk, and appointing such departments of trust as may be found necessary, and appoint persons to fill such departments; and we further promise and engage to comply with and fill such orders and regulations as we shall or as may hereafter be proposed by the major part of the subscribers hereunto, for the purpose of surveying and lotting out said land, and in acquiring a legal title to the same; and also to pay our several parts or proportions of the charges which shall necessarily arise from the prosecution of the measures herein mentioned; and also pay our several proportions towards making such roads as are necessary, and to observe such rules and orders as shall be prescribed relative to acquiring possession and property in and unto said lands. Dated Nov. 14, 1779."

The list subjoined is different from the original, for the reason that numbers of the first adventurers disposed of their right in the township before the charter came out to those whose names are now in it. The previous and original proprietors were:

Solomon Harvey, John Moore, Jonathan Perham, Seth Oak, Joseph Rosier, Micah Read, Abial Whitman, Samuel Norcross, Nathaniel Oak, Calvin Oak, Joshua Warner, James Shafter, Nehemiah Pierce, Timothy Bullock David Darby, Noah Wood-

ward, Benjamin Pierce, Jr., Jonathan Moore, Peter Wilson, John Perham, Timothy Walker, Samuel Bailey, Silas Thompson, Philip Goss, John Alexander, Nehemiah Hoskins, Riverius Hooker, Joel Perham, Jonathan F. Holmes, Reuben Alexander, Edward Houghton, Hezekiah Haven, Ellis Thayer, Ephraim Holden, Jeremiah Tinkham, Daniel Ashley, William Beals, Daniel Hooker, Leonard Perham, Asa Alexander, Elias Taylor, Andrew Barber, Israel Chapman, Azei Hooker, Jabez Walcut, Jesse Walcut.

The rest in the charter did not come into connection with those in covenant till the first of March, 1780, whose names will be found in a list subjoined to the record of their public acts on said 1st of March.

Dec. 1779. The undertakers, possessors, occupants, etc., of that tract of land mentioned in the foregoing covenant, agreeable to the directions therein contained, met at the house of Capt. Seth Oak, on the land mentioned in the foregoing covenant, and for the first time proceeded to act according to the interest of their covenant.

"Chose to the following offices the following persons: Solomon Harvey, moderator; David Darby, clerk; Seth Oak, James Shafter and Joseph Rosier, a committee to survey and lot out the land referred to in the covenant. David Darby, surveyor to the above committee.

"Voted, That the aforesaid committee and surveyor should designate such of the pitch lots as ought, in justice, to have an allowance in land to make them equal one with another.

"Voted, That Solomon Harvey, Micah Read and Noah Woodward

be a committee, with the aforesaid committee, to manage the prudentials of the society in the absence of the undertakers; to act with discretionary power.

"The procuration of title to the land aforementioned was committed to the care of the committee last mentioned; and the calling a meeting of the undertakers was left discretionary with the town committees above-named.

"Then the meeting was adjourned by vote. 'Test,

SOLOMON HARVEY, Moderator."

Dec. 6th, 1779. Solomon Harvey, Micah Read, Noah Woodward, and James Shafter, a majority of the undertakers' committee, relative to that tract of land since called Athens, in the County of Cumberland, State of Vermont, met at the house of Micah Read. Chose Solomon Harvey chairman and clerk of said committee.

"Voted, That a request be sent in the name of the committee to the inhabitants of the lands on Grassy Brook (the present town of Brookline), to invite them to join with us, (the undertakers of Athens), in our endeavors to procure title to the land mentioned in the aforesaid covenant, and desire them to join two of their inhabitants as committee men with us, to assist us in the management of our affairs, and that any three of said committee be a quorum.

"Voted, That Micah Read be the treasurer to the committee to receive and pay all such moneys as are raised to defray necessary charges, and that Solomon Harvey be clerk of the treasury; after which the meeting adjourned.

'Test, SOLOMON HARVEY,
Chairman and Clerk of the Prudential Committee"

On the 13th day of Dec., 1779, Micah Read, Joseph Rosier, James Shafter and Solomon Harvey, a majority of the Prudential Committee as above, met at the house of Micah Read.

"Voted, That \$100 in Continental paper currency be paid into the treasury by the middle of January next; after which, as there was not more than fifteen persons who had undertaken as covenantors, the committee admitted in as undertakers, Silas Thompson, Jeremiah Tinkham, John Alexander, and all those persons formerly of the town of Winchester whose names are in the charter, except James Shafter, who was one of the first undertakers." In like manner were all the subscribers to the covenant admitted in, except the first fifteen, by the Prudential Committee, at several subsequent meetings of the Prudential Committee. The meeting was adjourned as usual by vote.

"Test, SOLOMON HARVEY,

Chairman and Clerk of the Prudential Committee."

"On Dec. ye 31st, 1779, we, whose names are affixed to this return, report as follows: That on the day of the date hereof in conformity to a vote of the Prudential Committee, at their meeting at the house of Micah Read, on Dec. 6th, last past, we held a conference with sundry of the inhabitants at Grassy Brook, relative to coming into connection with the subscribers to the foregoing covenant, and the said inhabitants proposed to take the matter under consideration for a time.

P'r us, MICAH READ,
SOLOMON HARVEY."

"On Jan. 31, 1780, Seth Oak, Micah Read, James Shafter and Solomon

Harvey, of the Prudential Committee aforesaid, met at the house of Micah Read.

"Voted, To substitute Jonathan Perham as Prudential Committee in the room of Noah Woodward, whose absence made it necessary; also admitted in as settlers, a number of which never came into connection, notwithstanding, therefore shall mention their names, except Nehemiah Hoskins, from Winchester, who was admitted at this meeting, and not on the 13th of December, 1779, as was mentioned.

"At a meeting of the inhabitants of a place called Grassy Brook, in ye State of Vermont, and County of Cumberland, and not yet incorporated with any town, on March ye 1st, 1780, at the house of Wm. Skinner, on said land.

"1st. Wm. Skinner was chosen Moderator to govern said meeting. 2d. Chose Solomon Harvey, Clerk, to record the proceedings. 3d. Voted that the undertakers relative to the North part of the tract of land above mentioned, have liberty to come in and join our society for the future, *saving the privilege to each party* of raising and appropriating their own money.

"4th. Chose Solomon Harvey for a committee man to act in their behalf in preparing and supporting a petition to the General Assembly for a title to the lands on which we live,—see statute 1808, page 454.

"5th. Chose Mr. Elisha Ayer as a Prudential Committee to assist the Committee of the other part of the society in the management of the affairs relative to the whole of the undertakers on the tract of land above said.

"6th. Voted that Solomon Harvey above named be empowered to set our names to the petition above referred to.

"7th. Voted to refer the prerogative of calling meeting of this part of the society to the town prudential committee men above named.

"8th. Voted to receive Mr. Benjamin Fletcher as a settler on the land above mentioned.

"9th. Adjourned the meeting by vote.

"Samuel Skinner, 3 years' residence; Elisha Ayer, 3 years' residence; Eliphalet Skinner, 3 years' residence; Wm. Hartwell, 3 years' residence; Jonathan Boyden, 1 year's residence; Abraham Derry, part of a year; Fairbanks Moore, Jr., 1 year; Fairbanks Moore, 6 months; William Moore, 1 year; Tim Wellman, 1 year; Tim Wellman, Jr., 1 year; Darius Wellman, 1 year; Abel Mattoon, 6 months; John Crawford, 10 months; Ezra Ormsbee, part of a year; Benjamin Fletcher came Feb. 1st.; Cyrus Whitcomb, 3 years; Cyrus Whitcomb, Jr., 3 years."

It is seen that constant meetings were held by the settlers in the town of Athens ever after the 24th of Nov., 1779, and that not only were there in the town Solomon Harvey and Jonathan Perham, but Micah Read, Seth Oak, and James Shafter were there, Seth Oak and Micah Read both having houses where the meetings of the settlers were held as often as once a week nearly all the winter of 1779-80. The first town meeting was held in the house of Seth Oak. The second and third meetings being held in the dwelling house of Micah Read on the 6th and 13th days of Dec., 1779, and the fourth and fifth meet-

ings were also held at Micah Read's dwelling house, Dec. 31st, 1779, and Jan. 31st, 1780, which clearly appears from the above record. Whether all of the names affixed to the covenant were actually on the tract of land at the time the covenant was adopted cannot now be determined, but it would seem that they were either there during the year 1780, or were fully represented, as they fully bind themselves to pay the quota of taxes assessed to them by the settlers on the tract of land afterwards called Athens.

In collecting the facts relative to the individual history of the early settlers in the town of Athens, the writer wrote to all the families whose residence could be found, and has waited till quite a late date, hoping that the Porter family, Shafter family, Tinkham family, Davis family, Balch family, Wells family, Alexander family, Oak family, Holden family, and Perham family would furnish sketches of their early history in Vermont.

[We here insert a narrative by Mrs. Betsey Robbins, mother of the Hon. F. C. Robbins of Ludlow, Vt., who was daughter of Ezekiel Perham, and moved into Athens, as the narrative discloses, in 1795. Ezekiel Perham was a cousin of the Jonathan Perham who was one of the first proprietors of the town.]

In March, 1795, my father, who then resided in Townshend, Mass., started with his wife and four children for the then new State of Vermont. We came with an ox team, consisting of one yoke of oxen and two yoke of steers, one cow and one sled, onto which was loaded what household furniture was necessary for immediate use, consisting of one chest of drawers, one desk, beds

and bedding, together with such cooking utensils as were deemed absolutely necessary. My father drove the ox team, and my oldest brother, Asa Perham, rode the horse, and my mother, myself, and my two younger sisters rode on the ox sled. We only traveled as far as Rindge, N. H., the first day, and there stayed with a friend over night, my father having lived there at the time I was born, in 1789. The next day it was snowing, and we only drove to the middle of the town in Jaffrey, where we stayed with Judge Parker, who married a sister of my mother, and who was the father of Judge Joel Parker, formerly of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire.

On the next day, the air being mild and pleasant for a March day, we drove on through Keene to Westmoreland, where we again put up for the night, near a ferry across the Connecticut river known as Robbins' Ferry.

The morning following we crossed the Connecticut river in a ferry boat, and were then in the town of Putney, Vermont.

From Putney we came through Westminster West Parish. The road leading from Westminster to the south part of Athens at that time, passed through the premises of a Mr. Colton, who lived at the first house south of the farm where David Hitchcock lived in 1830, thence running westerly to the top of the mountain east of Athens Hollow, coming out to where Sylvanus Mattoon then lived, and where George Skinner afterwards lived. Along this rough road we came slowly with our ox team and household goods, and arrived in the town of Athens March 20th, 1795.

The highway coming into Athens from Westminster then passed on over the hill where Daniel Fuller, Esq., then lived, thence to where William Beals then lived, the same place afterwards owned by Major Timothy Whitney, thence crossing the brook south to where Amos Ball now lives, across the farm now owned by Merrill Powers, up onto the hill where Nelson Oak formerly lived, thence westerly up the brook (running from the Shafter Pond) to where Nathaniel Oak once lived, where stood, at that time, a large, unfinished one-story building, then used to hold town meetings in.

David Eveleth then owned the farm now owned by Merrill Powers. Arriving in Athens, my father purchased the farm of Mr. Eveleth where Merrill Powers lived in 1875.

The names of some of the earliest settlers were Jonathan Perham, who lived on the Nathaniel Powers farm, near the east line of the farm lately owned by Oscar L. Perham, but owned the whole of the Ivory Mack farm; Ephraim Holden then owned the farm now occupied by Edward Ball; James Shafter owned the farm known as the Shafter place, but more lately owned by Amos Davis; Samuel Balch lived where Austin Hitchcock now lives; Silas Powers lived on the farm more lately known as the Abner Powers place, but was first owned and occupied by Silas Chapman, the grandfather of the Hon. Clark H. Chapman of Cavendish; David Robbins was then the occupant of the grist mill that used to stand near where Dustin Ball now lives; Stephen Farrington then lived on the farm since owned by Nelson Oak; Ethalston Bagley's father occupied the

farm now occupied by his son Ethalston; Leonard Perham, son of Jonathan Perham, owned the farm now occupied by Lyman Alexander, who, with others, made up the town of Athens in 1795.

Jonathan Perham, James Shafter and Seth Oak seem to have been the most prominent men, and their location in the town seems to have resulted in the permanent settlement and organization of the township.

THE SHAFTER FAMILY.

[Judge Wm. R. Shafter, about ten years before his death, gave a paper on James Shafter, his father, and himself and family for Athens.]

Paper on HON. WM. R. SHAFTER.

Townshend, April 14th, 1857.

Impressed with the importance of leaving some record of the origin and genealogy of our family, for the benefit of those who may succeed us, and who may have curiosity or interest enough in the subject to examine it, and learn from whence they came, I have collected and leave on record the few historical facts that I have been able to collect.

It seems that our paternal ancestors came from the west of England. On the mother's side is inherited pure Welsh blood. Our great grandfather, with his wife, emigrated to this country, landing at Boston. They either brought two children with them, or they were born in due time after their arrival—as they lived but a few years, and left no other issue. As they had expended all their substance in getting here, of necessity their orphan children were left dependant upon charity, and were sent to the almshouse, where it seems they remained a few years

before they were of sufficient age to be otherwise disposed of.

A farmer from the town of Framingham, Mass., visited the almshouse for the purpose of procuring a boy to assist him in his business. The Shafter boy was recommended to him, and he decided to take him on trial. When they attempted to separate him from his sister, who was his only associate and relative, the evidences of attachment were so strong as to become overpowering, and the benevolent feelings of the good man, silencing all consideration of pecuniary loss, he charitably concluded to take them both. So James and his little sister Molly went to Framingham, though we have no knowledge of dates. The man with whom they went to live (we never learned his name) was satisfied with them. They lived with him until they were both married. James at the age of 19 or 20 married a young woman, Esther McMellen. He continued to reside with his guardian until he became of age, and afterwards remained in the same vicinity, where most of his children were born, Simon, Lois, Molly, Esther, and Lydia. At this period he gathered up his little property and removed to Richmond, N. H., purchased a lot of land and commenced improvements. Here he had three more children born to him, James, Prudence, and Charity. He was a man of medium height, closely knit together, of high temper and indomitable perseverance. He continued the improvement of his farm as his means would allow for seven or eight years, keeping his large family together. At this time he was killed by the falling of a tree, leaving his family dependent on their own

exertions. The eldest girls were then put out to places where they could support themselves, and Simon remained at home and took care of his mother and some of the younger children. He remained steady until he was about 19, when he became excessively fond of dancing, wrestling, and other kindred sports. About the age of 24 he joined the Continental army, holding the rank of captain. He died at Valley Forge of small-pox.

Molly, the orphan sister, married a man by the name of Chubb, and is supposed to have removed to Vermont.

Lois, the eldest daughter, married John White, and settled in Weathersfield, Vt. She had three sons and several daughters, one of whom married a Mr. Haskell, and lived near what was called Weathersfield Bow.

Mollie, the next girl, married Ellis Thayer, and settled in Brookline, Vt. Subsequently they removed to Newfane, Vt.

Esther married Benjamin Thrasher and settled in Athens.

Lydia married Enoch Phylips and settled in Essex, N. Y.

Prudence married Jeremiah Bowers and settled in Richmond, this State.

Charity married Jabez Whipple and settled in Athens.

The writer of this was well acquainted with his aunts, and knows them to have been possessed of much more than an ordinary share of intellect, of unrivalled energy, and a perseverance that knows no discouragement.

The elder James Shafter and wife were buried in Winchester, Mass. Thus it appears that up to the third

generation there was only one male child to perpetuate the name, bearing the name of his predecessor, James. As such, he alone would transmit to posterity, hence it becomes more important that a more particular and extended account of him and his family should be left on record for future generations, whereby they may be able to trace their family name to the same common origin, for it is not improbable that, years hence, this brief and simple narrative, trifling as it may seem in the day of its nativity, may be found copied into the genealogical records of many a family, who otherwise would have been unable to do so.

At the dispersion of the family at the death of their father James (the fifth child) was put to live with Mr. Dodge, who it seems proved to be a hard, unfeeling man. He was a tanner by trade, so he clothed James in sheepskin clothes, which was perhaps the best he could do for him, and not particularly injurious to the boy, as in the coldest weather he was not allowed to come near the fire, but was compelled to sit on the lowest round of the ladder. Short allowance of food, and that of the most simple kind, together with constant employment in the most servile drudgery, considering his age (only seven years) and his unprotected state, aroused the sympathies of the surrounding inhabitants. The result was, they took him away, and placed him in the family of Deacon Jewett, who proved a kind protector, guarding his helplessness and giving him such counsel as his age and circumstances required. Subsequently he went to live with Mr. John Alexander. He kept a public house in Winches-

ter. James remained with him till he was of age. Mr. Alexander was an easy, inefficient sort of a man, and preferred sitting in his chair and playing with his thumbs to engaging in any more active employment. His wife, however, possessed unusual conversational powers, which she not unfrequently exercised for the special benefit of her husband, who would sit for hours apparently unmoved under the storm of words that would make a common man's hair stand on end. James' diligence and activity gave entire satisfaction to madam, so that he became an especial favorite with her, and in time became the efficient substitute for the old man in all the business transactions of the concern. At the age of 17 he was drafted into the New Hampshire Militia, and ordered to the defence of his country at Bunker Hill, but with his companions, arrived too late to participate in the memorable transaction of that important event. How long he remained enrolled I have no knowledge. He afterwards took an active part in the Battle of Bennington, and discharged his musket sixteen times before the enemy gave way, stormed and scaled the breastworks, behind which the Hessians were ranged, and drove them from the ground, and afterwards, in company with a few volunteers, fought and kept at bay 500 of them until the darkness of the night compelled them to quit the field. He was at the battle of the Cedars of Lake Champlain, but owing to the cowardice of the commanding officer the little troop were surrendered prisoners of war to the British and Indians, who stripped and robbed them of everything that was of any value. James

had two crowns in his pocket which he was unwilling to part with for the benefit of the victorious yellow-skin. Watching his opportunity, and taking advantage of the general confusion, he crept carefully down into the cellar and covered them over with dirt in an obscure corner. At this point, turning his eye to the stairway, he beheld a stalwart Indian with his tomahawk raised, peering into the darkness. James, satisfied by his manner that he did not see him, suppressing his breath and keeping as much as possible in the shadow of the wall, approached as near his sable majesty as he could, then with a catamount spring, bounded by him, giving him at the same time a thrust in the stomach, whilst the click of the tomahawk against the wall possibly reminded him that his gait upstairs was in fact a "stitch in time." He was kept a prisoner for fourteen days, and, with others, was exchanged and furnished with guns. After his return to Winchester he continued in his former employment until he was 21 years of age, which was September 15, 1780.

There were several travelers put up there over night whom we may subsequently have occasion to mention. The minor, having now become a man, like other young men wishing to provide a home for himself, had intended to start the next morning for Otter Creek or the West side of the Green Mountains. It being cloudy in the morning, with strong indications of rain, he concluded to postpone his departure until fair weather. About nine o'clock, however, the vapors dispersed, and he shouldered his axe and his small wallet, and bade adieu to all the

home he had, with a determined purpose to find and prepare a place for himself in the then wilderness of Vermont.

Being young and active, he overtook the elderly gentlemen who started in the morning, and very naturally fell into conversation with them, as to their destination and objects. He learned that they were from Winchendon, and were going to examine a gore of uninhabited land lying between Grafton (then called Tomlinson) and Westminster and Townshend. They persuaded him to join them, which he at last consented to do. Learning the name of the last settler on the route (where they intended to stop) he went ahead. On his arrival at the place agreed upon (the house of Mr. Ellis), about two miles N. E. of the present "Cambridge Port," he found him engaged in building a stone chimney for a small log house. He cheerfully went to work to help back stone (as they had no team), and worked for his board till the rest of his party came up, when they all started for the promised land. After rambling over the territory, which was an unbroken wilderness, they concluded to stick their stakes and make their pitches; preference being given to seniority. Jonathan Perham (called after, Governor), being the eldest, had the first right. He chose a lot on the West line of Westminster, covering a handsome lot of meadow, also a number of acres of dry, sandy knolls, which proved valuable for its adaptedness to the growth of Indian corn. Samuel Bagley took the next lot West, which made one of the best farms in town. Seth Oak took the third lot in the same range, which

was also a most excellent piece of land. He was the first justice of peace in town. Jonathan Foster took the next lot West, which made four in the same range. He died about 1795, and the lot was divided and fell into other hands. Eighty acres of it are still owned by the heirs of J. Shafter. James Shafter, as he was the youngest of the pioneers, came in last for his turn. He chose the next range due North of the "Foster lot." It was a good situation, covered with hard timber, and the depth and richness of the soil gave assurance of a bountiful harvest.

They procured the assistance of a man from Westminster by the name of Hooker, who was the fortunate possessor of a compass, with which, and the accompaniment of an elm bark chain, they were enabled to separate and designate claims. James commenced chopping, and felled about three-fourths of an acre, when a dry limb fell upon his shoulder and so disabled him that he returned to Winchester and remained all winter. The next year he returned, enlarged his operations, built a small house, sowed a nursery of apple trees, etc. In 1783 he was married to Miss Abigail Johnson, by Seth Oak, Esq. She came to Athens with Capt. Ezra Chaffee from Old Woodstock, having lost her parents when she was a child.

From the Letter of Mrs. Mary Shafter, Edminster, with the paper by her father:

Oscar died in Florence nearly five years since. My brothers, James McM. Shafter and William N. Shafter, are residents of this State. I wrote my sister, who lives in Galesburg, Mich., (Mrs. L. S. Ransom). She is the eldest of the family, and I thought she might furnish some items.

Rev. Edmund Shafter, of Boston, a few years since got up a genealogical account, and visited us in Townshend. He, as well as my father, thought the original name was Slaughter, abbreviated for convenience, and that in after years it appeared as Slafter and Shafter; they came to the conclusion that they were second cousins.

My father represented the town many times, and was one of the judges of the courts. I cannot give you dates, but you can ascertain them from the records of Newfane.

FAMILY RECORD.

James Shafter, born September 15, 1759; married Abigail Johnson.

James Shafter, died January 9, 1816, aged 57 years. Abigail Shafter, his wife, died March 14, 1830, aged 78 years. On the 10th of January, 1784, their eldest child was born, and was christened Atalanta, after the noted vessel of that name. She married Caleb Hall, and died in Springfield, Vt., June 28, 1862, aged 78 years.

Wm. R. Shafter, born January 30, 1786; died March 1, 1864, aged 78 years.

John L. Shafter, born September 2, 1787; died February, 1868, aged 81 years.

Mary Shafter, born 1792, died at Grand Rapids, Mich., September 29, 1855, aged 63 years.

There were two other children born between John and Mary; both died in infancy.

As James had obtained some military skill, growing out of his experience in the war of the Revolution, he was promoted to the rank of major in the militia of Vermont. He was also a strong and devoted politician of the school of 1800, and

denounced the war of 1812 as unnecessary. He was a prominent business man in all town affairs, and represented it for about twenty years in the Legislature of the State. He was the father and grandfather of the present Shafter generation, giving the name to all such as claim it, although it is spelled differently.

(End of Judge Shafter's paper).

JAMES SHAFTER

was one of five men, an advance party, who first came into the wilderness here to prepare the spot, a little before moving in their families. He helped to clear the first acre. He ever after made his permanent home in Athens. He lived many years, and died there. He was a man of large energy, courage and capacity. In the war of the Revolution he fought at Bunker Hill, Bennington and Saratoga, and for eighteen years represented his town in the Legislature of the State.

HON. WM. R. SHAFTER

was successively farmer, merchant, and County judge several years. He came of a patriotic stock, and "was a man of much force of character and large influence with his neighbors" in a wide neighborhood. "In religious faith and connections he was a Methodist." His wife is said to have been a woman of rare intelligence. The biographer of Hon. O. L. Shafter, their son, before the California Bar, speaks of her as "a woman of superior endowments, majestic in form, with a countenance of infinite expression, and possessing rare conversational and social qualities." She was also a member of the Methodist church. She died many years before her husband, while her son Oscar was but a boy. Judge Shafter removed from

Athens to Townshend. He died in Townshend.

Judge Shafter was representative in the State Legislature for 1844 and in 1849, member of the Constitutional Convention in 1836, Judge of Windham County Court, candidate of the Liberty party for Governor in 1840, more than quadrupling the vote of his party, and also held various town offices.

OSCAR LOVELL SHAFTER.

Memorial of Oscar L. Shafter, being words spoken at his Burial by Rev. Dr. Stebbins. A sermon preached on the following Sunday by Rev. L. Hamilton. A sketch of the life and character, given before the Supreme Court of California by Hon. John W. Dwinelle. Lines to his memory from the New York Evening Post.—SAN FRANCISCO, 1874.—*Pamphlet* 25 pp.

IN MEMORIAM.

An Extract.

OSCAR LOVELL SHAFTER, L. L. D., late Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of California; born in Athens, Vt., October 19, 1812; died in Florence, Italy, January 23, 1873; funeral at the First Congregational church, Oakland, Cal., March 24, 1873.

"Energy, endurance of labor and a kind of mountainous good sense that sees men and things as they are and goes free of all cant, were eminent in him. In his statement of principles, he could have had few superiors. He had that appreciation of the unity and generalization of truth that gives dignity to the intellect, and the perspective of moral grandeur to all principles. When theories of deep human interests were touched, his mind kindled along

its summits with fine enthusiasm of poetic feeling and right. It sometimes lay calm, silent, sullen as the sea and rolled with sleepy strength, and in all the manifestations of his intellectual activity, there was something of that repose which is the measure of reserved power and background of all greatness. He was a pleasant companion and good talker. A man with wide discourse of reason, unimpassioned, yet of fine sensibility, his whole nature, by the eternal weight of moral gravity, surging toward the truth. Thus I understood him.—*Rev. Dr. Stebbins.*

"Eminent among the higher order of minds stood the late Judge Shafter, a type of the time, he ran through the progress of the age in his own experience. His father was a man of much force of character and large influence with his neighbors. His mother was a woman of rare intelligence. At an early age death deprived him of her counsels, but he cherished her memory with a deep and tender reverence. At about fourteen he was placed at a Methodist Academy in Wilbraham, Mass. He completed the course in his school, and finally graduated at the Methodist University at Middletown, Conn., studied law at Cambridge, and commenced practice in Vermont, where his powers soon placed him in the foremost rank of his profession. His coming to this State (California) in the Fall of 1854, the immediate recognition of his abilities, his law partnerships with the first legal talent of this State, his firm stand as an anti-slavery man, his self-consistent adherence to this stand through all the exciting scenes that had followed, his election to the Supreme Bench of

the State in 1863, his unimpeachable and even unsuspected integrity as well as ability in that position for four years, then the sudden failing of his health, compelling his resignation, his efforts for recovery, the hope growing fainter till the final word flashed under the sea is well known. As a judge, his impartiality commended a confidence that was well nigh perfect. The suspicions of a bribe never rested on him. There was something in the man corruption dared not approach. He was also merciful. He gave without ostentation, but liberally and continuously. One who had the best opportunity to know, writes of him: 'I know personally of tens of thousands of dollars disbursed by him without any hope of return.' He was severely logical in his mental processes, but along with this went an endowment of the keenest sensibility. When thoroughly roused in his own utterances, the golden ingots of his logic would melt and flow in streams of burning emotion. There was a large measure of that 'sort of religious sensibility' which is said to have marked the speeches of Webster's prime. But it was in his own family that these tender qualities showed themselves in their fullest power. I think we may truthfully add, also, that he crowned his other virtues by walking humbly with his God."

Rev. L. Hamilton.

The body was taken to the Oakland Cemetery and deposited in the family vault. Among those present, beside the family friends, were a very large number of the San Francisco and Sacramento Bar.

FROM MEMORIAL SUPREME COURT.

"He completed his law studies

under Judge Story at the law school of Harvard University; commenced practice at Wilmington, Vt., in 1836 or 1837; became a member of the Legislature; was the candidate of his party for Representative in Congress, Governor and United States Senator; married to Miss Sarah Riddle in 1840; six children survive.

Judge Shafter arrived at San Francisco November 13, 1854, without his family, and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession, in connection with the leading firm of Halleck, Peachy, Billings & Park. During the next ensuing year, until the arrival of his family, he kept a journal, in which he entered his impressions of the climate and the scenery of California, his views of the society and of the practice in the court, many current events, some biographical sketches and notices and analysis of the books which he read; but more especially was this brief diary remarkable for its manifestations of his deep affection for his family and other relations, for his diffidence of his own ability, and for the gradual growth of a self-confidence that he was equal to contend with the foremost of the bar. It was during this period that he received intelligence of the death of two children within the period of one month. [An only son of seven years, and an infant daughter that he had never seen.]

It was sometimes said of him while at the bar, that he was slow in the preparation of his cases. As a consequence he was very successful at the bar, and his decisions were rarely questioned. While at the bar nobody was more scrupulous than he in the respect with which he treated the

judiciary, both in language and bearing, and when he came to the bench he magnified his high office in the same spirit.

He was very successful in gathering the material rewards of his professional labors, and by their judicious investment accumulated an opulent fortune.

He was an ardent student of nature, and loved to be a boy again, amid mountains, forests, fields and waters. And on such occasions he showed an apt familiarity with the best poets of the English language, which caused it be said of him: 'He was a learned lawyer of an older school.'

Hon. John W. Dwinelle.

LAMENT.

[Written upon receiving the letter communicating the death of his two children. *Poets and Poetry of Vermont, 1858.*]

BY OSCAR L. SHAFTER.

I left them in their mountain home,
One sad, sad day—
I clasped them to my yearning heart,
Then tore myself away.
What cheered me in that hour of gloom?
What hope illumed the sea,
As o'er the boundless deep I sped—
The boundless of the free?
And when the far-off bourne was reached,
What gave to purpose power
To whelm me in the strife of men,
And gild each lonely hour?
The hope that when the strife was done,
The labor and the pain,
To clasp them, in my mountain home,
Unto this yearning heart again.
That hope's no more! My baby died,
Like flower upon its stem;
And now my boy—for him has pealed
The solemn requiem.
Oh! when across the wide, wide sea,
The winged death-knell come,
Then on my lips' high altar stone,
Grew dim the vestal flame.

The filial hope the heart possessed,
To cheer his parents' age,
To stay their footsteps toward the tomb,
Their dying pangs assuage.
My son! my son! my only son!
My joy, my hope, my pride!
Oh! life was severed from its ends,
And darkened when he died!

He's gathered to our early dead
In his exultant morn,
Before the mid-day strife came on,
Or rose disclosed its thorn;
The lust of gold—the heart of pride,
Ambition's fitful dream,
The monumental woes that rise
Above the ills between.

The broken hope, the exile's pain,
Temptation's trial hour,
And all the waste and wreck of life
And sin's destructive power,
By early death he's rescued from—
By early death set free;
And can I know the gain to him
And mourn the loss to me?
Father, console Thy smitten ones,
Forgive the tears that rise;
Our children—angels round Thy throne—
But win us to the skies.

POWERS FAMILY.

BY N. W. POWERS.

First, the substance of what a gentleman related by consanguinity, wrote in a manuscript to me in 1864, about my father's family and our genealogy.

The first Powers we trace back to came into England with William the Conqueror in 1066, Sir Roger Le-Powers, who helped subdue old England. He then did considerable fighting in Ireland, being a fine commander, where I learn he stayed for life. He had a numerous posterity. The name is quite plenty in Ireland. Most likely we have the English, French, and Irish blood in us. All the Powers family in England, Ireland and America are said to be

descended from this Sir Roger LePowers. Three of his descendants, brothers, are understood to have come to America in 1660. One of these, I am told, put B on the beginning of his name instead of P, to see which name would increase the fastest, making his name Bowers. There has been a good chance to see. The name Powers is a hundred to one of the name of Bowers. The christian name of the one that changed into a Bowers I have not learned; the names of the other two brothers were Walter and Thomas. Our branch of the name, I am told, descended from Thomas.

CAPTAIN JOSIAH POWERS, Great grandfather of the Athens Powers's, lived in Greenwich, Mass., in 1754, and was a rich farmer. He had a large family. One son, Benjamin, was a surgeon aboard of a man-of-war in the Revolution, and died at sea. He was reputed a very learned man, and was writing an arithmetic, of which I have some of the manuscript.

SILAS, the oldest child in this family, had come to Athens a while before the family came.

JOSIAH, second son of Captain Josiah, was a Revolutionary soldier, and came to Athens almost 100 years ago, with his sons, Nathaniel and Stephen, and five daughters, from Chesterfield, N. H., where these children were all born. He became lame by freezing his legs in the war. He got lost in the woods in a snow-storm, when sent to carry despatches to some other part of the army. He once saw a Briton taking aim at Gen. Washington, and drew up his own musket and shot him down, as related by one of his nephews. He helped

to throw up the intrenchment on Bunker Hill, and, I believe, fought in the battle. He was in the battle at Bennington, and a grand-daughter of his says that she has often heard her grandmother say that he was at the taking of Ticonderoga.

He lies with Mercy, his wife, in the South burying yard in Athens. He died in March, 1808, aged 62 years. He was in many battles and skirmishes, but, as he says, "through the blessings of God not a bullet touched him."

My friend, Francis Volney Powers, of Waterford, Vt., informs me he obtained much of his information of Nathaniel Powers and family, of Athens, and from his grandfather, Isaac Powers, who was first cousin to Nathaniel.

NATHANIEL POWERS

was considered as a brother to his numerous cousins, who always spoke of him as Uncle Nathaniel. He was born at Chesterfield, N. H., Nov. 29, 1774, and married Esther Johnson, of Phillipston, Mass. He died in Palmyra, Wis., August 13, 1846, aged 72 years, 8 months and 14 days. His wife was born June 8, 1778, and died June 27, 1848. He commenced in the world without any outside lift, and when a child was without any shoes and stockings in winter. His Grandfather Robbins carried him home in winter, once or more, upon his back, when he had to stick his feet into his grandfather's coat pockets to keep them warm. He in turn took care of his grandmother in her old age, his grandfather having died when he was a youth. He was so poor, when a boy, that he had to wear tow trousers to school in winter, his father having become a cripple in

the war, and having lost all his property through the Continental money. His grandmother had to spin and weave to keep the family alive, and he to learn to cypher without slate or arithmetic. The teacher set the scholars their sums on paper in those days, but he became quite expert in figures. His first business appears to have been getting out flax with his brother Stephen on one-tenth shares. When sixteen years old he had to go sixteen miles on foot to muster, and find his own equipments, besides having no spending money. He and his brother Stephen took care of an invalid father, a mother, and the younger children to a great extent from boyhood. As a Vermont farmer he became well off. He owned a good farm of 200 acres, cattle, horses, sheep, a good two-story house and out-buildings, with four miles of wall upon his farm, and had \$1000 at interest, when the Episcopalians claimed that his farm was glebe land in Westminster. He fought them at law for 13 years, and proved his title clear by a re-survey of Westminster by a committee appointed by the Legislature, and proved his farm to be in Athens. Meantime he had been twice a year 50 miles to court with several witnesses, making \$2000 cost. He lost his beautiful farm at last, through an Episcopal judge, who said it belonged to the Episcopalists, and that it was foreordained so from all eternity. The person who is now writing this was present at the last trial.

At the first trial, the third year, when the Judge gave the case to the jury, they gave the case to Nathaniel Powers without a dissenting voice. It had to be called up for trial again,

and the next time the judge was not so careless, but decided it himself. Nathaniel also owned a saw and grist mill besides the property here referred to, but the lawsuit about ruined him. His family, which was quite large, was as follows:

EDITH, the oldest child, was born October 30, 1801, and married Warner Coss September 30, 1824.

ROXANA was born July 7, 1802, and married Warren Richmond December 2, 1824.

BETSEY was born May 10, 1804, and married William Patridge, a farmer, June 25, 1827.

NATHANIEL WHITCOMB was born February 23, 1806. He married his first wife, Selina F. Murdock, October 6, 1839, and his second wife, Jane Lowe, December 29, 1872. He is a self-taught clock and watch maker, and can make a town or mantle clock, one that will tell the time of day in every capital at the same time. He also got up his own patterns.

SAMUEL RANDALL was born on November 1, 1807, and married Hannah Kimball, of Sanbornton, N. H., in December, 1838. He worked on a farm until he was 21 years of age, and then learned the machinist's trade. He earned \$3,000 at his trade while working in Lowell, Mass., from which place he went to Wisconsin and built a flour mill in company with his brother David, giving the name of Palmyra to the town he settled in. He was the best read in history of any man ever raised in Athens. He died of cholera July 9, 1847. He was quite wealthy, and the widow, only son, and grandchildren occupy his homestead now, 1876.

JOSEPH was born May 9, 1809, and married Jane Petty for his first wife

and Lucretia Huntington for his second wife. He was a machinist of reputation, and made several important inventions. In 1832 he made the first revolver known in history, and sold it for \$10. He was a member of the Wisconsin Legislature in 1864. Mr. Powers was a poet of no mean gifts. Two hundred men have earned money enough while in his employ to buy themselves homes, and in 1876 he kept one hundred men constantly employed.

LEVI was born February 11, 1811, and on November 11, 1838, married Caroline Kipp. He worked three years of his early life in a cotton factory, and then a short time as a machinist. Later he went to New York, where he was a merchant, then to Whitewater, Wis., and afterwards to Madison, Wis., where he accumulated wealth and retired from active business.

ESTHER POWERS, born August 24, 1812, married first Philetus Ranney, second Thomas Churnel, April 25, 1857; died of small-pox, in Wisconsin.

DAVID JOHNSON, born June 3, 1814. Was in 1865 an inventor of and dealer in agricultural implements and in merchandise; a dealer in landed property. He has been the means of two pretty villages springing into existence, has been secretary of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society, president of a Madison, Wisconsin, fire insurance company, and a representative in the Wisconsin Legislature, and since 1864 has become a noted lawyer. In patent right suits he is regarded the best help in Chicago, as he understands the patent laws completely and nearly all the mechanical devices of the day. He has taken out more than a dozen patent rights himself since 1864 (now

1876) and has a son at La Crosse, Wis., 36 years of age, machinist, who has taken out ten patent rights—D. J. Powers. He has been commercial agent for the State prison in Illinois, to dispose of their manufactured goods. He married Flora Harris, of New Hampshire, December 11, 1837.

AMERICUS WINDSOR, born January 14, 1816, married Hannah Fuller first, Mary Rockwood, second. Was a merchant first, and afterwards studied and practiced medicine with great success in Wisconsin; he also practiced dentistry. He now lives in California.

MELISSA ORETT, born June 15, 1818; died Dec. 13, 1839.

ENOS LOVELL, born February 23, 1820. He was a jeweller and engraver of the nicest kind, also silver plater and spoon maker. He died December 24, 1843, in Newark, Ohio, where he had established himself in his trades. He was never married.

SILAS POWERS, brother to Nathaniel and Seymour, and uncle to these latter, went to Minnesota first. He married Widow Sarah Chapman, daughter of Deacon Dunham, of Westmoreland, N. H. She was married the first time at the age of 14.

After so long a family paper, let me tell you an anecdote out of the family.

Nathaniel Oak wanted a certain lass for a wife; Amariah Rockham wanted the bewitching beauty too. They had many quarrels over the matter, till, at last, the neighbors decided that they should fight for the prize, and that the one that whipped should have the fair maiden. Amariah, being a very spry man, gave the other, who was slow and

clumsy, a sound thrashing, but was so good-hearted, withal, and satisfied with his triumph over Oak, that he said, "Go and take her," and Oak went and lived with her long enough to twice claim a silver wedding.

MRS. POLLIE CARPENTER

lived in Athens when a child. She was a daughter of Jonathan Perham, one of the first settlers, and afterwards lived some time in Belvidere, and some times in Athens. She was mother of quite a family of children. She found herself in 1816, the cold year that no corn was raised, short of hay. She was then about 45 years old. She had a cow but could get no hay to winter her, hay being \$20 per ton. What does this unconquerable woman do but go to work and gather grass enough by hand and carry it home in a bag. She gleaned it by the sides of the highway and round the woods, in this way getting enough to winter her cow. She was a widow at this time—the widow of a soldier of the Revolutionary war, and drew a pension in the last days of her life. She lived to be quite old.

I was ten years old in 1816, and remember every event of that year, and although no one starved to death many shuddered for fear.

MARIA GRISWOLD

was born in this town, but went to work in the Lowell cotton mills. About 1837 she married John Jackson, a machinist, and soon after the company which owned the factory selected them to superintend the taking of machinery to Mexico for a cotton factory, which they did, selecting fifteen married couple as operatives to take with them. The Mexican war, in 1846, destroyed their

plan of building up a manufacturing city. The Mexicans, being suspicious of them, they had to flee. Maria had two children, one born before her emigration, and the other in Mexico—a babe at the time of her flight—which she brought off in her arms, riding a mule over the mountains 300 miles. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson afterwards went to Houston, Texas, where she died suddenly, leaving five small children.

In closing, I am reminded of an anecdote of Stratton, the most mountainous, bleak town in the county. A great, bloated fellow, who was passing through Stratton, inquired of an old lady at her linen wheel, "What are the products of this town?" "Babies and shingles," she answered.

I married for my first wife Selina L. Murdoch, of Townshend, cousin to Alphonso Taft, the present United States Attorney General, and for my second wife, Miss Jane Lane, of Townshend. I wrote 600 pages for a man in Chicago, who left Windham County at the age of sixteen. At the end of forty years he called on me to post him up, and tell him what had become of all the heads of families that he had known forty years before.

Nathaniel Whitcomb Powers.

March, 1877.

TIMOTHY H. WHITNEY was one of the leading men of the town. He was a major in the war of 1812. He was the representative of the town fifteen times from 1810 to 1834, and was selectman and justice of the peace for many years.

Of the Perham's, who were among the first settlers, we are unable to get much that would be of interest. The descendants of this family now living

in and near the town show that they were a hardy and energetic people, and of much benefit in the first settling of the town.

ALVAN PARKHURST was born in Westminster, but in early life moved to Athens, where, with the exception of a few years, he resided until his death, September 10th, 1887. He was a farmer, and was held in high esteem by his townsmen, who elected him to represent the town in 1874. He was chairman of the board of selectmen from 1868 to 1877, and was superintendent of schools at different times.

NIAL BEMIS was born in Westminster, and came to Athens about 1848, where he died February 7th, 1890, in his 71st year. He served the town in nearly all its offices, and although his education was very limited, he was an able financier, reckoning interest and all mathematical problems rapidly and correctly without the aid of pen or pencil. At the time of his death he owned twenty-seven farms, besides several hundred acres of pasturage. He was an active member of the Grange from the time of its organization until his death.

REV. JOSEPH BULLIN was the first settled minister of the gospel, and school teacher, and occupied the position for three years and a half. Under an agreement entered into between Mr. Bullin and the proprietors of the town, he was deeded, on March 7th, 1800, so much of the lot of land set apart for the first settled minister and school teacher as the inhabitants thought him entitled to. He was to have had a deed of 168 acres if he held his position for ten years.

From the earliest genealogical records of the Ball family we get the following: John Ball came from Wiltshire, Eng., to Concord, Mass., in the year 1640. From him has sprung, through his descendants, a numerous family. Abraham Ball, 2d, was born in Townshend, Mass., October 17th, 1786, and came to Athens with his father and mother when he was about eight years old. In December, 1807, he married Miss Hannah Edwards, of Athens, by whom he had fourteen children, five of whom are now (1891) living, two of them, Amos T. and Julia A. Ball, residing in town. Amos T. Ball is a shoemaker by trade, but for the past forty years has been a farmer. He has, during this time, been prominently identified with the interests of the town, being one of its selectmen during the stirring events of the civil war, and at numerous times since. He was for many years overseer of the poor, and has been a justice of the peace for more than thirty years.

JAMES BAYLEY was a prominent man in the early history of the town, being its representative in 1815 and 1825. He was town clerk from 1806 to 1831, and was one of the listers and selectmen for many years. Mr. Bayley was a merchant for a number of years, and it is said that he commenced his mercantile career when a boy by going on horseback to Putney, where he purchased a few small articles such as he could put in the old-fashioned saddle bags, and took them home to sell to his neighbors.

REPRESENTATIVES.

From Deming's Catalogue of the Principle Officers of Vermont.

Abel Mattoon, 1780, '81; Samuel Bayley, 1784; James Shafter, 1786,

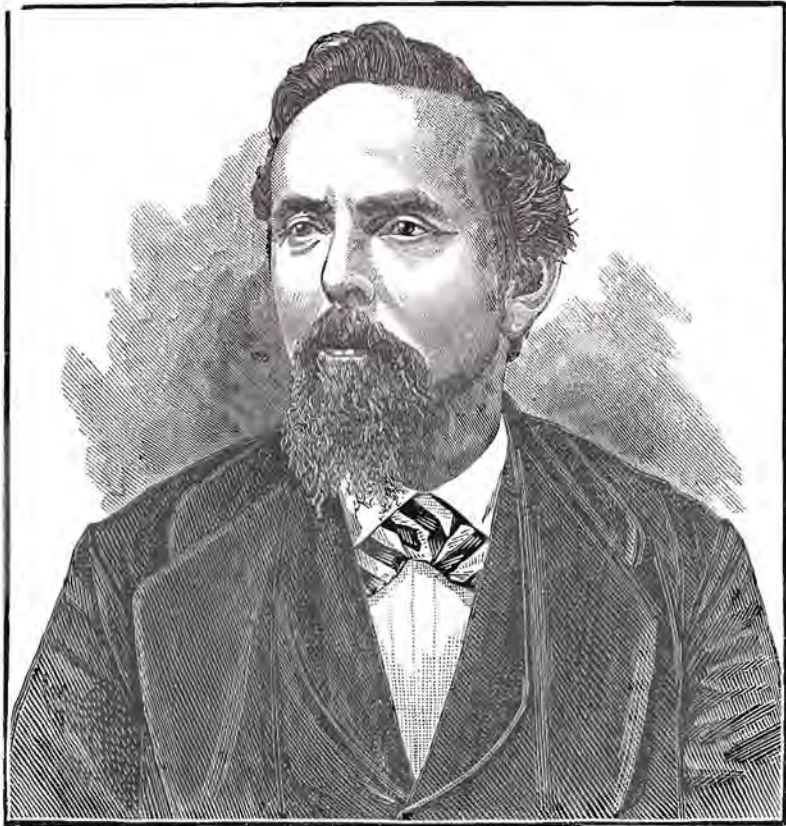
'87, '90, '92 to 1810, 1813; Joseph Bullin, 1788, '91; Elijah Elmer, 1789; Willard Evans, 1800; Thaddeus Alexander, 1804, '06, '07, '12; Timothy H. Whitney, 1810, '11, '16, '17, '19 to '25, '27, to '31, '34; Thaddeus Chamberlain, 1814; James Bayley, 1815, '25; Abraham Ball, 1826; Lemuel Whitney, 1831; Joseph Tinkham, 1832, '33; Lyman B. Alexander, 1835, '36; Amos Davis, 1837; Comfort Thrasher, 1838, '39; Tisdale Porter, 1840; Mark Ball, 1841; John Austin, 1842; John R. Blake, 1847; Lyman Alexander, '1849.

Mark Ball represented Athens in the Constitutional Convention of January, 1850. From then until the present time the dates and names of the representatives are as follows: Mark Ball, 1852; Lyman Alexander, 1853; Amos Davis, 1855; Marvin W. Davis, 1856; Samuel B. Wells, 1858, '59; Charles Whitney, 1860; Solon N. Alexander, 1862, '63; Andrew A. Wyman, 1864, '65; Samuel B. Wells, 1866; Andrew A. Wyman, 1867; George N. Ober, 1868, '69; Jerome O. Kingsley, 1870, to the Constitutional Convention in June and to the Legislature in October; Andrew A. Wyman, 1872; Alvan Parkhurst, 1874, Democrat; Stephen C. Ranney, 1876; Othniel R. Edwards, 1878; George N. Ober, 1880, '86; Jerrie M. Powers, 1882, '90; Jerome O. Kingsley, 1884; Granville F. Bridges, 1888, Democrat.

SOLDIERS IN THE WAR OF 1861.

Ceylon J. Ball, John H. Wells, Geo. W. Skinner, Leroy A. Ball, Homer E. Ball, Phineas Bemas, Fred'k Shaty, Noah S. Crowley, Henry DePutrin, Phineas Bemas, re-enlisted, Benj. F. Derry, Noah Crowley, Ebenezer Oak, Jr., *John H. Austin, Franklin Oak, *Albert E. Cotton, Chas. C. Penniman, Bryant D. Skinner, Curtis M. Ball, John Wyman. Wm. Bridges, Jay Read, Lyman Cook, Edwin B. Dodge, Benj. H. Jenks, Oliver Dodge, Henry S. Leland, Chamberlain Dunham, J. V. McCartney, Curtis W. Davis, Solon N. Alexander, Gideon D. Stiles, Willard J. Burr, and one soldier with no name given.

Athens is strictly a farming town. The only manufacturing industry that is worth mentioning is the manufacture of scythe snaths, the business being conducted by Jerrie M. Powers, and the output being from ten to twelve thousand snaths per year. None of these are finished here, but are simply bent and planed and are then sold to another party who finishes them up for the trade. This gives employment to eight or ten men from six to nine months a year. We have one grocery store, W. C. Robbins, proprietor. We have neither lawyer, doctor, dentist, blacksmith or carpenter, and have but one minister, the Rev. Othniel R. Edwards, who is a Methodist. We have a very pretty church, in which service is held every Sunday.



L. W. Blandin

A representative of the Blandin Family;— Lamach Blandin, being the first, or one of the first settlers in Brookline.

BROOKLINE.

BY CHARLES P. STICKNEY.

DEDICATED

TO THE LEADING FAMILIES OF BROOKLINE,

Who Gave an Order for each Inhabited House in Town.

BROOKLINE,

OR "THE GRASSY BROOK REGION."

The town of Brookline comprises a valley six miles long, by two to three wide; and originally formed parts of Putney, Athens and Newfane, and contains nearly 17 square miles. Nearly three miles in length belonged to Athens on the northern part; the southern part, to Putney, and the southwestern part, on West river, to Newfane.

GRASSY BROOK,

which has one source at Lily Pond and one on Hedge-hog Hill in Athens, flows through the length of the town and falls into West river. It derived its name from the open meadows in the northern part, producing a large growth of grass where the pioneers of the region went to cut their hay.

The town is, geographically, a little to the east and to the north of the centre of Windham county and seven miles west of Connecticut river, about equal distance from Bellows Falls, north, and Brattleboro, south, and the township seems to have been separated from others by natural divisional lines; a range of hills, east and west; the highest point in the eastern range 1,100 feet from the valley, below. It is a

picturesque valley with its fertile meadows, verdant hillsides, and primeval forests, so alluring to the early settlers; and settlements were made, it is supposed, prior to 1777.

THE FIRSTBORN.

The record of the first births are as follows: Martha Whitcomb, April 29, 1777; Jonas Negus, Dec. 12, 1777; Cyrus Whitcomb the 3d, March 17, 1779. It is a matter of conjecture who was the first settler.

CYRUS WHITCOMB,

a few years before 1777, settled upon the lands now owned by John B. Stebbins, on the southern boundary, originally of the town of Athens.

Other early settlers were: Ebenezer Wellman on land of J. B. Stebbins; Apollos Austin upon land of Charles P. Stickney; Ebenezer Harwood upon the farm of Elbridge Mason; Jotham Stebbins on the Rufus Stebbins' farm, and John Blandin upon the farm now owned by Allen O. Wellman.

LAMACH BLANDIN

who came here from Attleboro, Mass., is thought by some to have been the first settler. It is said he had his choice of all the lands for 20 cents an acre, and he made his

selection upon the rise in the road a little south of Daniel E. Whitney's house. The wall of his cellar is to be seen at the present time.

Others who located early in this vicinity were: Timothy Wellman upon land now owned by Hiram Whitney; Jonathan Boynton and William Skinner on land of Andrew S. Rist, to the south of this farm. Daniel Bixby and Richard Whitney, and Rosebrook Crawford, on what is called Whitney hill; Francis Drake on Bemis hill.

Those who settled early in the south part of the town were: Abijah Moore on the farm of Wm. P. Stebbins; Wm. Robbins on land of Everett P. Wellman; Daniel Benson south of this farm; Peter Benson upon the farm of Jacob Bush. Those who settled on the borders of West river were: Benjamin Flint, on the farm of Oscar C. Merrifield, the beautiful meadows in the forks of Grassy brook and West river; Ebenezer Ober on the meadows of Timothy M. Albee; Christopher Osgood on land of Luther Osgood, northeast of his meadow; Luke B. Osgood on land of George E. Ware, and James Walden upon the farm of Charles A. Cutler; all of whom are supposed to have come to this valley prior to 1780.

From 1780 to 1790 settlers came in fast. The population during this decade was larger than at any other period in the history of the town. It is safe to say, there was one family or more to every 50 acres. It may be a conjecture to the young to-day, how did these large families live?

The wood was cut and burned in a kiln and from the ashes salts of lye were made, packed in wooden troughs taken on their backs over the hill to Putney, where there was a settlement on the Connecticut river, and exchanged for the little necessities of life.

MOVE TOWARD TOWN ORGANIZATION.

Prior to 1794, the settlers grew

dissatisfied with the lack of political rights as townsmen, inconvenient to the town meetings in the neighboring towns and none of their own; unnecessarily oppressed they sought relief through the Legislature, and through an act of the session of Oct. 30, 1794, the south part of Athens and all that part of Putney lying west of an abrupt elevation of land, gave to the inhabitants residing therein, "all of the privileges and immunities" which the inhabitants of other towns have and enjoy, excepting electing and sending a representative to the Legislature and conventions; receiving to the freemen of said parts of Athens and Putney the right of meeting with and voting with the freemen of the towns from which they had been respectively severed in all freemens' meetings for choosing a representative to the General Assembly and other purposes.

THE FIRST TOWN MEETING.

Peter Benson was moderator; John Waters was chosen town clerk; Peter Benson, Lamach Blandin, Jotham Stebbins, selectmen; Abijah Moore, town treasurer; Thomas Walker, constable and collector; Ebenezer Bugbee, William Hills, John Blandin, listers; Benjamin Farmer, leather sealer; Ebenezer Wellmen, grand juror; Benjamin Farmer, Ebenezer Bugbee, tithingmen; Ebenezer Harwood, pound-keeper; Samuel Blandin, hayward; Jonathan Ellenwood, Benjamin Farmer, Cyrus Whitcomb, Ebenezer Bugbee, highway surveyors; Delvis Briggs, Jonathan Ellenwood, Joseph Root, fence viewers; and William Hills, sealers of weights and measures.

SCHOOLS—THE SABBATH.

To the organization of the town, 1794, there were no school-houses, or public place for worship. Schools were kept in dwelling-houses and such places as would best convene. The Sabbath was observed by groups

gathered together with due solemnity, when the one most gifted would be appointed to conduct their worship.

PRODUCTIVENESS.

From the organization, 1794, to about 1824, the land had become cleared, the rich soil yielded bountiful crops.

Roads were laid out and more business carried on than at any other period of the town's history, at the junction of the roads, leading through the valley and over the hill to Putney, and westward to Townsend, which was the seat of her commercial business.

The road leading eastward was the thoroughfare for towns westward to Putney, Westminster and Boston.

Within this period the town contained 3 stores, 2 hotels, 2 blacksmith shops, 3 saw-mills, 2 grist-mills, 1 tannery, 1 potashry, 1 doctor, and 1 counsellor-at-law.

THE FIRST STORE.

Samuel Wheat, who lived in Putney, is supposed to have put in the first store, which was last occupied by Ephraim H. Mason.

Anthony Jones followed Mr. Wheat in the mercantile business, and Isaac Palmer, Mr. Jones Palmer; failed about 1817. He was arrested and put in jail, but broke the jail and never was seen here afterwards.

HOTELS.

The house of Walter S. Bennett is one of the oldest houses in town; it was built for a hotel. At this place there was a public house from the earliest date to about 1853. Isaac Taft is supposed to have kept the first tavern, and also a store, which was a little to the east of his house.

Luke Atherton followed Mr. Taft, and Samuel Churchill, Mr. Atherton, and Oats Haven, Mr. Churchill.

Those who followed Taft in the hotel were: Samuel Churchill, Benjamin Ormsbee, Edson Higgins,

Franklin Walker, Thomas Gordon, and Joel Coddington, who took down his sign about 1852.

THE OLD TANNERY

was between the houses of Rufus and Samuel Stebbins, and managed by John Bixby.

SAW AND GRIST MILLS.

A saw and grist-mill was early put in below the bridge, by E. W. Bush's house, and occupied by John Benson.

A grist-mill was built on the meadow of William P. Stebbins, owned by William Moore.

A saw-mill was built upon the Blandin brook, by Jotham Stebbins, at an early date.

Elijah Davis of Athens, built a saw-mill and a grist-mill in the north part of the town, who was followed in possession by David Cotwell, Ben. Walker, D. E. Whitney, E. H. Mason, and Winchester Smith. In 1868, Lorenzo W. Bush bought the mill and moved it where it now stands. Three times the freshets in Grassy brook swept out his dam, but being a man of energy he has rebuilt.

THE FIRST DOCTOR

in town was Dr. William Perry, who came from Putney and settled here a few years before 1815. He first lived where Loren Ranney's house stands, but afterwards moved to the south part of the town. He was a successful practitioner and did much toward building up the business and prosperity of the town, and raised up a family of children who became useful citizens. He moved to Newfane in 1839, but is represented in town by his youngest daughter, the wife of Leverett K. Wellman.

HOLBROOK BENSON

practiced in town to some extent. He lived on the hill west of H. M. Whitney's. He was frozen to death about 1828; his house became unoccupied and was burned.

ANNEXATION.

Sept. 20, 1819, a town meeting for that purpose was held :

"Voted to receive that part of the town of Newfane, lying on the east side of Wantastiquet or West river, to be annexed to the town of Brookline, as a part of said town of Brookline."

There was no bridge over the river in this vicinity at this time, and when the river was high it was impossible to pass over by fording. In attending a town meeting in March, the men passed over in the morning on the ice; before night the river broke up, and there was no way to return, and their wives and children were doomed to a night of wretched fears.

On the 7th of October it was :

"Voted to receive the following persons now residing in Newfane, to be annexed to and become a part of said Brookline, viz : Luke B. Osgood, Jonathan Cutler, Lot Holland, William Bently, Elisha Flint, Harvey Osgood, Anthony Mason and Christopher Osgood."

THE GRASSHOPPER PLAGUE

In June, 1821, nearly destroyed all crops of that year. A few fields of grain were saved by drawing ropes across the fields two and three times a day. To represent what hay and grass was destroyed in the town on the fertile meadows of John B. Stebbins, only about 3 tons of hay could be gathered. Trees and all green vegetation were stripped of their foliage.

June 20, 1821, marks the day the most memorable for adversity in Brookline :

THE JUNE FRESHET.

In the morning the heavens were clear and sunshiny; a little past noon, around the summit of Lily Pond hill, the sky became dark and heavy, and soon terrific peals of thunder vibrated the air, and the rain came down in such torrents as to cover the ground with a complete sheet of water. Every bridge was

swept away. The valley road in many places was completely destroyed, and many acres of the rich, loamy meadows made beds of stones and gravel. Huge stones were lifted up and carried like pebbles; nearly all growing crops in the valley were destroyed.

The people deeply felt the damage done; the thoroughfare across the hills ceased, the stores were closed, small farms were sold, and the hillsides being deserted the population decreased. The building of roads up West river helped also to bring about this result.

FIRST REPRESENTATIVE.

The town had now been organized 30 years without the right to elect a representative. In 1823, this right was granted; and in 1824 Benj. Ormsbee was elected as the first representative. At this free-man's meeting, the number of votes for representatives to Congress were, Phineas White, 74; Wm. C. Bradley, 6; showing a poll of 80.

THE FIRST TOWN OFFICERS.

William Perry, moderator; Benj. Ormsbee, town clerk; Thomas Crane, Benj. Ormsbee, Lot Holland, selectmen; Israel Whitney, town treasurer; Thomas Crane, Anthony Mason, Daniel Bixby, listers; Anthony Mason, constable; Asa Flint, John Blandin, grand jurors; John Blandin, Israel Whitney, Elisha Flin, fence viewers; Alvin Boyden, the pound-keeper; Isaac Wellman, Saml. Stebbins, Thos. Wells, Christopher Osgood, Daniel Bixby, Isaac Whitney, Zephaniah Perry, highway surveyors; Rufus Stebbins, sealer of leather; Samuel Stebbins, sealer of weights and measures; Christopher Osgood, Elisha Fairbanks, tything-men; Eben Pool, Willard Phillips, Joel C. Lee, Lewis Cady, Bradley Fairbanks, Ira Cutler, haywards; Eben Whitney, Jacob Burditt, grand jurors to court; Elisha Flint, Asa Flint, Amos Hale, Israel Whitney, John Phillips, Sam-

uel Stebbins, petit jurors; Benj. Perry, Amos Hale, sextons.

A UNION MEETING HOUSE.

For a few years prior to 1836, the subject of building a house for public worship was discussed, but an endeavor to unite did not succeed. On March 18, 1836, a meeting was held for that purpose, Ephm. H. Mason was elected chairman; Asaph Coy, clerk.

"Voted that it is the minds of this meeting to build a union meeting house in this town.

During the season the union church was built by Methodists and Universalists. The names of those who signed the covenant of the society were: Timothy Walker, Israel Whitney, Sam'l Rist, Rufus Stebbins, Ephraim Mason, Barzillai Stickney, Hiram Whitney, Asaph Coy, Benj. Walker, Franklin Walker, Daniel E. Whitney, Joel Ranney, Luke Rist, David Walker, Liberty Harwood, Sullivan Pollard, Joel Harwood, Eben Harwood, Colton Evans, Charles Evans, Amos L. Rist, Eben. Whitney, William Rist, Timothy H. Whitney, David Skinner, William Ranney, Jr., Benj. Ormsbee, David Kidder, J. L. Blandin, Philip Bemis, Jr., J. S. Osgood, William B. Root, Jr., Christopher Osgood, Wm. Perry, Wm. B. Root, William Hulett, John B. Turner, Jacob Burditt, Samuel Butterfield, Geo. Harvey, Norman C. Marsh, Asa Flint, Otis Harwood, Joel A. Harwood, A. A. Flint. Rev. Wm. Hodges preached the dedication sermon for the Methodists, and Rev. Mr. Hemphill, for the Universalists, and both were pastors of the church for many years.

For the first 25 years the church was prosperous.

Rev. O. R. Edwards, for the last 20 years, has occasionally supplied the pulpit for this church.

BUILDING OF A BAPTIST CHURCH.

A Baptist church was built the same year; Samuel Stebbins, Sam-

uel Cutler and Ira Outler contributed largely for its erection.

At the raising of the belfry, the wall being brick, the west bent of the belfry was raised and stayed and as the men commenced to lift the second bent, the supporters of the work gave way and precipitated 40 men a distance of nearly 20 feet below among fallen timbers and boards. The jar of the falling timbers loosened the stay of the bent that was raised and that started downwards, too; but seemingly by the hand of Providence, it was stopped by a projecting brick; had this fallen upon the men below, many would have been killed. Those who received injuries were Delius Wellman, Samuel Bennett, leg broken; Jasper Murdock, shoulder dislocated; Everett Wellman, struck in the back by a spike, and Ira Cutler and Benj. Derry, who received internal injuries. Although this accident seemed like a fatal blow, at first, in one week after the belfry was successfully raised.

From the advent of the two new churches to 1860, were years of general thrift and prosperity. Good schools and good society were sustained; Samuel Stebbins and Francis Merrifield took the lead in accumulating wealth.

When the Vermont and Massachusetts Western railroad was being agitated, these men took an interest in the enterprise and contributed to its building.

At the survey of the Vermont Valley railroad, a route was contemplated up West river through the valley of Grassy Brook and on to Chester. Had this been carried out as hoped, Brookline would have been the equal of her sister towns for business, and a village would have sprung up as a depot for the upper towns of the West River Valley.

IN THE LATE WAR

the patriotism of her sons was second to none; when the Union's call

for volunteers was given, many young men of promise were in her borders, and they promptly responded. So free and large were the early enlistments that near the close of the war, her quota was nearly filled, and it lessened the trouble many towns had to furnish men.

Of her noble sons, two were killed in battle, Henry Bush at Fredericksburg, and Marshall Wellman at or near New Orleans.

Two died in camp, Alvan Higgins at New Orleans, Alonzo P. Bush at New Orleans.

John S. Barrett died of disease contracted while in the camp.

Hibbard Holden was so severely injured by a minnie ball at Fredericksburg, which passed through his body, as to remain infirm for life.

William W. Perry was wounded in the head by a missile from a shell and has never fully recovered.

Of these brave and noble sons who have honored themselves abroad, J. W. Stebbins is now a Methodist clergyman in Minnesota.

Albert H. Merrifield is a successful business man in Mendota, Ill.

Hibbard G. Holden is a railroad agent at Salem, N. Y.

W. B. Stickney, A. B., residence at Ann Arbor, Mich. Publisher of Johnson's Natural History.

E. A. Stebbins is a successful dentist at Shelburne Falls, Mass.

At the close of the war, the town had her treasury full and the expenses of the war all paid. But few towns have managed their financial business with greater success.

RAILROAD BENEFITS.

What had long been felt a necessity to bring her farmers to an equal position in the transaction of business was better communication to the outer world, and the advent of the Narrow Gauge railroad up West river and across her borders has secured her this position.

Though hotly contested to give

aid through the capacity of the town, she had refused by a small vote; but two of her enterprising citizens, Luther Osgood and Oscar C. Merrifield, came to the rescue and furnished the sum of \$1,000 more needed to complete the subscription.

BROOKLINE OF TO-DAY.

For the last half century the inhabitants of the town have been gradually going out and farms consolidated; the meadows retained for tillage and the other lands for pasturage, much of which has grown to timber. The valley of Grassy brook inclines gently to the south and is so protected by nature's barriers that violent winds seldom occur; and the soil is quick and warm and yields good crops to the faithful husbandman. There is a

MINERAL SPRING

upon the hillside in the south part of the town, about a mile from the valley road. It has strong properties of iron, and is much resorted to in the warm weather of the summer, and if properly developed would, doubtless, become a popular summer resort, as the scenery around is fine; just beyond from an easy carriage road to reach, is a point of land unsurpassed by any in the State for beauty of scenery; looking south, at the west is the valley of the Wantasiquet, deep and narrow, and at the east, the valley of the Connecticut with her broad, fertile meadows; at the west the high lands of the Green Mountains from Florida in Massachusetts, to Mt. Holly, with towering peaks at the north in this State. From this spot we survey Shatterack, Manickmung, Hay-stack and Saddle-back. At the east is seen the Connecticut valley from Holyoke to Ascutney and extending eastward over hill and valley, forest and meadow until the majestic summit of the Monadnock closes the view in that direction; thence to the north is seen the line of the blue Highlands and onward

toward the White Mountains. The scenery to allure, the soil quick and productive, the valley of Grassy brook is one of nature's secluded spots wherein man can enjoy the fruits of his own labor.

EDUCATIONAL.

Schools were taught here at dwelling-houses in 1795. The first school teacher in town is said to have been Lucy Skinner, daughter of Samuel Skinner, one of the first settlers.

The first division of the town into districts was April 21, 1796, at a legal meeting warned and holden in Brookline, Peter Benson, moderator.

"Voted to divide the town into three school districts."

"Voted that Peter Benson, Richard Whitney, John Waters, Jotham Stebbins and Benjamin Farmer, be a committee for that purpose.

THE FIRST SCHOOL HOUSES.

The school house built in District No. 1, was located very near the foot of Whitney hill.

In District No. 2, a little south of the Round school house. In District No. 3, near the house of Samuel B. Higgins.

THE ROUND SCHOOL HOUSE.

The Round school house was built in 1822. "Old Thunderbolt,"* or Dr. Wilson, submitted the plan to the building committee, Dr. Wm. Perry and Samuel Stebbins, and it is the oldest school house now standing and is never forgotten by those who live in or pass through the town for its grotesqueness; yet many gifted sons and daughters have passed from this to other places to win distinction as moral and intellectual educators.

POST-OFFICE.

From the first settlement to 1837, there was no post-office in town, and

* See History of Brattleboro, page 63, supposed to have been an accomplice of the robber Lightfoot, who was hung.

our people were troubled sometimes, to find their mail at Athens, Putney, and Newfane.

Brazillai Stickney and Alvin Boyden became impressed that better facilities might be had, and applied to General Martin Field of Newfane, then one of the prominent men of Windham county, in their behalf, and in 1837, the following route was established: "From Bellows Falls, by Saxton's River, Cambridgeport, Westminster West, Brookline, Fayetteville, Williamsville, to Dover, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 8 A. M. and 5 P. M., going; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8 A. M. and 5 P. M., returning. Otis Bardwell, contractor; and the route started, Aug. 29, 1837.

Nov. 27, 1841, it was ordered to commence the route at Cambridgeport, Athens, Brookline and Dover to Wilmington. This route continued till 1850, when it was discontinued, and Brookline given a side mail from Fayetteville.

POST-MASTERS

for Brookline with date of appointment: Solomon Harvey, Aug. 9, 1837; Ephraim H. Mason, April 27, 1839; Joel Coddington, Dec. 24, 1840; Barzillai Stickney, June, 1846; Joel Coddington, Dec. 18, 1849; Barzillai Stickney, June 23, 1855; Walter S. Bennett, March 3, 1863; discontinued Sept. 14, 1868; Virgil W. Ranney, Feb. 27, 1880; Mrs. C. P. Stickney, 1891.

MILITARY RECORD.

A COMPANY OF MILITIA

was formed in 1801. A commission at hand shows the appointment by his excellency, Isaac Skinner, Esq., of John Blandin, captain in the seventh company, the third regiment, first brigade, and first division, of the militia of this State. Mr. Blandin was discharged in 1803.

This is the first company of which there is any account and may have been the one of which Francis Drake

tells the story: "Where the officers had all been chosen and himself the only private left."

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

Our settlers that were soldiers in the war of the Revolution were: Jathan Stebbins, Timothy Wellman, Jonathan Wooley, Richard Whitney, Daniel Benson, Ebenezer Harwood and Samuel Rist. Harwood and Rist witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

Our soldiers in the last war with Great Britain were Maj. Timothy H. Whitney, John Holden, Lemuel Tyler Derry.

SOLDIERS OF THE CIVIL WAR, 1861—1865.

4TH REGIMENT, CO. F.

Hibbard G. Holden, Henry J. Bush, Samuel A. Fairbanks, Ira A. Higgins

5TH REG., CO. E.

Joshua A. Shattuck.

8TH REG., CO. H.

Warren B. Stickney, Alvin G. Higgins, Albert H. Merrifield, Charles A. Cutler, Alonzo P. Bush, Marshall W. Wellman, William W. Perry.

8TH REG., CO. L.

Albro V. B. Ford.

9TH REG., CO. K.

Denny E. Mason, Thomas S. Crane, John S. Barrett, Orlin N. Whitney, Lorenzo W. Bush, Everett W. Smith, Warren Allen.

11TH REG., CO. G.

Edwin A. Stebbins, Henry Cutler.

12TH REG., CO. G.

Albert Haywood, Lorenzo Rist, Winchester Smith, Everett W. Smith

11TH REG., CO. I.

Herbert Mason, John Lamphear.

FIRST BATTALION, U. S. A.

Samuel B. Higgins.

BLACKSMITHS AND SHOPS.

The first blacksmith in the town is supposed to have been Delius Wellman, one of the first settlers.

A blacksmith's shop was also built at an early day by Ebenezer Wellman, and occupied till washed away by the June freshet, 1821; and his son Isaac was a blacksmith in the south part of the town.

In 1820, Jacob Burditt came from Putney and built a shop, near the house where Mrs. V. R. Ford lives. He became a prominent citizen, and moved to Newfane about 1845.

Norman C. March, from Greenfield, Mass., in 1840; married Augusta Perham of Athens in 1843, and devoted the most of his time to blacksmithing, and has proved a useful citizen, holding the prominent offices of the town; representing it in the legislature in 1862 and '63.

EARLY REMINISCENCES.

The settlers of Brookline endured the numerous hardships and vicissitudes of life that accompanied the lot of those who first penetrated these unbroken forests; though the Indian's stealthy steps were no longer heard, there were the few cattle and the little flock to protect from the ravishing wolves, that on one of the prominent knolls in the southwestern part of the town, their favorite resort—used to collect, "and make night hideous with their howls," and the occasional meeting with and dispatching of bruin.

A black snake, about 8 feet long was killed by Alvin Boyden, on his farm in 1829; and was preserved in the zoology cabinet of General Martin Field, of Newfane—the only one of the kind ever seen in town.

About 1800, a boy by the name of Frye, in the employ of Josiah Taft, in attempting to ford West river on horseback with bags of corn, was swamped and drowned.

About 1823, Holdbrook Benson,

son of Peter Benson, one of the first settlers, was frozen to death on the Windmill hill road.

In 1856, Elmore Fairbanks, a young lad of rather weak mind, fell upon an open jack-knife that he carried for self-defense; the knife entered his chest and ended his life.

In 1863, David Walker started for a trip to Dummerston; was frozen, and found dead.

In 1866, Andrew Blood was drowned while bathing in West river.

ROADS

were little known to the early pioneer; marked trees were his guide-posts. The first passways or roads lead across the valley east and west; three of which have long ceased to be. The earliest business transactions took the people to Putney, as merchandise could be boated up and down the Connecticut river; therefore these roads were first sought for. The first valley road that was built followed close under the hill upon the east side, and has been re-built at different times.

The Windmill hill road was surveyed in 1818, and the road that now leads westward from this point to Townshend, in 1819, and the country road, so called, was built in 1828.

TOWN OFFICERS.

TOWN CLERKS.

John Waters, first town clerk, 1795, 96, 97, 99, to 1806, 09, 10, 11.
 Delias Riggs, 1798.
 Timothy H. Whitney, 1806, 7, 8.
 Samuel Fairbanks, 1812, 13, 14.
 Thomas Crane, 1815 to 20, 22.
 Benjamin Ormsbee, 1820, 21, 24 to 28.
 Alvin Boyden, 1828.
 Jacob Burdett, 1829 to 35, 38 to 41.
 Asaph Coy, 1835, 36, 37.
 Jacob Burdett, 1838 to 41.
 Calvin T. Barrett, 1841.
 Joel Coddington, 1842 to 46, 47 to 60.
 Edson Higgins, 1846.
 William Adams, 1860 to 67.
 Charles Farrar, 1867.
 William Adams, 1868 to 91.

TOWN TREASURERS.

Abijah Moore, 1795 to 1806.
 Jotham Stebbins, 1806 to 1811.
 Samuel Stebbins, 1811, 17, 18, 19, 28,
 Daniel Bixby, 1812 to 17, 20, 21.
 Israel Whitney, 1822 to 28, 29, 30.
 Edson Higgins, 1831, 32, 33.
 Amos Hale, 1834.
 Isaac Walker, 1835.
 Ephraim Parks, 1836, 7, 8, 9, 40.
 Samuel Cutler, 1841, 42.
 Hiram Whitney, 1843 to 49, 51 to 67.
 Isaac Wellman, 1850.
 Everett P. Wellman, 1867 to 84.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

John B. Stebbins, first superintendent, 1850 to 1857.
 Ephraim H. Mason, 1857.
 Oscar C. Merrifield, 1858, 59, 60, 62, 63, 64, 65.
 Warren B. Stickney, 1861.
 Charles Farrar, 1866 to 71.
 Charles P. Stickney, 1871 to 86.
 Isabelle Shattuck, 1886.

TOWN REPRESENTATIVES.

Benjamin Ormsbee, 1824, the first representative, and representative in 1826, 27.
 William Perry, 1825, 28.
 Jacob Burditt, 1829, 30.
 Samuel Stebbins, 1831, 32, 54.
 Edson Higgins, 1833.
 Thomas Crane, 1834.
 Ephraim H. Mason, 1835, 36.
 William Adams, 1837, 38, 40, 51.
 Ephraim Park, 1839.
 Hiram Whitney, 1841, 42.
 Hubbard Eastman, 1843.
 John H. Osgood, 1844.
 Asa Flint, 1847, 57, 58.
 Joel Coddington, 1848, 49.
 Isaac Wellman, 1850.
 Daniel E. Whitney, 1852, 53.
 Samuel Cutler, 1855, 56.
 John B. Stebbins, 1859, 60.
 Norman C. Marsh, 1861, 62.
 Chalmer W. Stebbins, 1863, 64.
 Oscar C. Merrifield, 1865, 66.
 Everett P. Wellman, 1867, 68.
 Erastus Whitney, 1869, 70, 71, 80, 81.
 Hiram M. Whitney, 1872, 73.
 William P. Stebbins, 1874, 75.
 William W. Perry, 1876, 77.

Samuel B. Higgins, 1878, 79.
Charles P. Stickney, 1882, 83.

[The manuscript of this history was sent to us in the spring of 1883, since which the town of Brookline has added to her list of officers.]

TREASURER.

E. P. Wellman, 1883.
N. W. Ranney, 1884 to 91.

LONGEVITY.

1857, Nathaniel Hill,	aged 90 yrs.
1859, Joel Coddington,	" 74 "
" Anna Woolley,	" 77 "
1860, Wm. B. Root,	" 75 "
" Fanny Cutler,	" 73 "
1861, Ephraim Park,	" 80 "
" Daniel Benson,	" 98 "
" Samuel Adams,	" 80 "
1862, Calvin Barrett,	" 92 "
1863, Ephraim H. Mason,	" 69 "
" Rufus Stebbins,	" 73 "
" Wm. Ranney,	" 89 "
1864, Betsy Whitney,	" 97 "
1868, Lydia Follett,	" 80 "
1871, Susan Coddington,	" 78 "
1872, Rebecca Crane,	" 92 "
1873, Sarah Stebbins,	" 86 "
" Edith Root,	" 91 "
" Sarah B. Harwood,	" 85 "
1874, Edson Higgins,	" 79 "
" Elizabeth Ranney,	" 86 "
1875, Wm. W. Perry,	" 69 "
1877, Mary B. Higgins,	" 78 "
1880, Mary Perry,	" 83 "
1881, Daniel Walden,	" 82 "
" Joel Rist,	" 72 "
1882, Barzillai Stickney,	" 89 "
1883, John Turner,	" 84 "
1865, Huldah Benson,	" 77 "
1866, Samuel Stebbins,	" 83 "
" Dorcas Adams,	" 84 "
" Isaac Wellman,	" 76 "
" Sarah P. Stickney,	" 66 "
" Mary Barrett,	" 86 "
1867, Samuel Follett,	" 89 "
" Ira Cutler,	" 68 "
" Samuel Butterfield,	" 80 "
" Keziah Wellman,	" 75 "
" Patty Park,	" 83 "
1883, John B. Turner,	" 84 "
1884, Sullivan Pollard,	" 87 "
" Deliverance B. Well-	" 77 "
man,	" 77 "
" Fanny S. Whitney,	" 78 "

1885, Daniel Wellman, aged 84 yrs.
" Temperance Pierce, " 87 "
" Mary E. Stebbins, " 58 "
1886, Hiram Whitney, " 82 "
" Wm. P. Stebbins, " 54 "

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

"Vermont is a good State to be born in; but one should emigrate young," as Stephen A. Douglass said, so it seems to be with the sons of Brookline; but her morals are of the first rank, and the home impressions that have been given are safe guides to honorable positions abroad.

Many of those who felled the first trees and sowed the first seed have left no other traces behind them. Among those who added largely to the prosperity of the early days were Daniel Bixby, Lamech Blandin, Rev. Isaac Wellman, Cyrus Whitcomb, Abijah Moore, John Waters and Peter Benson.

PETER BENSON

was justice of the peace for many years and moderator for town meetings and selectman. His opinions were often sought and his decisions were weighed with equal justice.

JOHN WATERS

was an active business man, and undoubtedly the best educated of any of the early settlers; he taught schools and was very ready with the pen. He was the first town clerk and held the office many years; was many years a justice of the peace and selectman; and was identified with the business of the town more than any other man.

Of those who settled here about 1780 and left descendants still living in town are:

EBENEZER HARWOOD,

represented by his son, Joel Harwood, and grand-son, Otis Harwood, a worthy and respected citizen now 66 years of age, without children.

TIMOTHY WELLMAN,

represented by his son, Daniel Wellman, who is now living at the age of 30, and grandsons, Leverett K. and Allen O. Wellman, and great-grandsons by Leverett: Arthur C. and George Wellman, and great-granddaughter by Allen, Helen B. Wellman.

DANIEL BENSON,

represented by his son Daniel and granddaughters, Hannah Adams and Lucinda Flint, and great-grandsons, by Hannah, Ozro Adams; by Lucinda, John Flint.

BENJAMIN FLINT,

represented by his son Asa Flint, and grandson Anson Flint, and great-grandson John Flint.

EBENEZER WELLMAN,

represented by his son, Isaac Wellman, who was a deacon of the Baptist church many years and a prominent business man in town; and his grandson, Everett P. Wellman, also a prominent man, and his great-granddaughters, Abbie A. and Martha Wellman; the former was a very successful school teacher and married Judge Andrew A. Wyman of Athens.

RICHARD WHITNEY,

represented by his three sons, Israel, Ebenezer and Timothy H. Whitney, and grandson by Israel and Daniel E. Whitney, who has held the principal offices in town; and by a great-granddaughter, Bertha Whitney, and grandson by Ebenezer; Erastus Whitney, a bachelor, 68 years of age.

THREE OLD HOMESTEADS.

There are three farms in town that with enlargements remain in the hands of the descendants of the original owners, the Rist farm:

THOMAS RIST

came from Sutton, Mass., in 1788,

and bought of Jonathan Boyden the now so-called Rist farm.

SAMUEL RIST

a few years after the close of the war, came and took possession of his brother's farm. He raised up a large family of children. His son, Andrew S. Rist, is a bachelor, who is now 66 years of age.

JONATHAN CUTLER

came from Fitzwilliams, Mass., in 1799 and bought of James Walden the now Cutler farm. He was represented by his son, Ira Cutler, who married a daughter of Iasiah Rounds, one of the early settlers. Ira in his prime was a strong, resolute man, and spent much of his time in winter in hunting. [See farther the geneology in sketch prepared by the family.] The Cutler family were prominent members of the Baptist church and added strength and wealth to the town.

CHRISTOPHER OSGOOD

settled on land now owned by his son Luther, about 1790. Luther married a daughter of Ephraim Park, and moved to the western part of New York state, with the intention of making it his home; but the declining years of Mr. Park brought him back to Vermont, when he took possession of the Park's farm, and of his father's, and bent his energies to build up a farm second to none in the valley of West river, and his broad fields of grass and well-filled granary indicate a successful farmer. He has taken an interest in the politics and prosperity of the town, and has held the chief offices of trust in the gift of the town. His sons are Ephraim P. and Fred L., and grandsons, Hermon and George.

THOMAS CRANE, ESQ.,

moved into Brookline from Richmond, N. H., about 1806, as the first generation of the settlers were

passing away. He entered largely into the interests of the town; spent his winters in teaching, was town clerk six years; represented the town in the legislature; was selectman 18 years; died in his 57th year, 1836,

BENJAMIN ORMSBEE

from 1802 to 1830 held a leading position in the town; town clerk, selectman, the first representative to the legislature.

WILLIAM ADAMS

was born in Dummerston, this county, in 1810. His father moved to Brookline in 1819. At an early age, William Adams entered into the politics of the town, and for the past fifty years has been closely connected with its history. He has been justice of the peace many years and qualified to draft legal papers which he has done for the people of the town. He has represented the town and has been town clerk 23 years.

BARZILLIA STICKNEY

was born in Jaffrey, N. H., Nov. 12, 1792. He passed his early life in New Hampshire, Northern Vermont and Western New York. He moved to Brookline in 1827, married Sarah Perham, the oldest daughter of Jonathan Perham of Athens, one of the first settlers of Athens. He was a carpenter and mechanic and located here with the view of improving the waters of Grassy brook, to prosecute his business; but the volume of water did not meet his expectation during the summer season, and he turned his attention to farming. He interested himself in supporting the best of schools, and held those who held office strictly accountable in rendering their accounts. He died in 1882, at the age of 89.

FRANCIS MERRIFIELD

came to Brookline from Newfane in 1841, and bought the original Flint farm. He raised up a large family.

CHARLES P. STICKNEY

was born Oct. 10, 1840. His parents though in limited circumstances gave him time to attend school. He worked on his father's farm, taught school, and by industry fitted for college in 1861; but the war was then in progress and other causes arrested him in his purpose. In 1866 he went West, and was establishing himself in business when he was called to return to Vermont to care for those who had cared for him. In 1869 he married Frances A. Hastings; a son was born to them in 1882, Carrol W. Mr. Stickney has held the office of constable four years. (1883), and town superintendent of schools 13 years, and represented the town in the legislature, 1882 and 83. He is in the full vigor of life and enters with earnestness into whatever he undertakes.

TIMOTHY H. WHITNEY.

was born in Waltham, N. H., in 1777. His father, Richard Whitney, moved to Brookline soon after and settled upon the farm now owned by Otis Harwood. He made the first clearing upon the farm and built the house now standing. Timothy was an active boy and gained an education through the limited sources of those days, so that at eighteen, he taught school; (page 12.) At twenty he was elected constable and served several years, and has been town clerk and lister; in 1798, married Abigail Blanchard of Waltham, N. H., and settled upon the farm now owned by his son, Hiram Whitney. He was prominent in the business of the town, and rose from a private to a major in the militia, and enlisted in the war of 1812; was promoted colonel. In 1815 he moved to Athens, where he represented the town in the Legislature several years, was in the Legislature at the time Brookline was granted the right to elect a representative. He was judge of the County Court. He died at the age of 82 years. He is now represented in town by his son, Capt.

Hiram, a man of few words but to the point, and a much esteemed citizen. He was born in 1804, married to Fanny Perham in 1828, has represented the town at Montpelier, and held his share of its honorable offices with fidelity and honor.

HIRAM M. WHITNEY,

son of Captain Hiram, and grandson of Colonel Timothy, was born in 1829; has represented the town, and been one of the selectmen 14 years. His daughter, Laurett, brings up the honors of the family. Few women are more capable in the performance of the duties of a household, or deft in cunning work that graces the wall of the hall of a county fair, or adorns more pleasantly the rooms of her home.

ARTHUR B. STEBBINS,

son of John B. Stebbins, Esq., was born in Brookline, August 16, 1858. His minority was passed on the farm, gaining from his father the art of farming, and from his mother the culture for a noble manhood. He acquired a thorough academical education. In the spring of 1878 he was clerk in the store of his brother-in-law, in Rochester, Minn., and on account of the severe and prolonged sickness of his father and his family, he being the oldest son was called home. He at once returned and took charge of his father's business, and in the spring remodelled and constructed a new set of barns, and gave his father's business a new impetus. In the fall of 1880 he returned to Minnesota, as senior clerk of the same firm. While here he assisted one of the partners, unused to farming, in selecting stock for a farm he had bought out of the city. Arthur was often consulted about this farm. It gave him excellent opportunities for developing his genius in the Eden occupation. He made the herd books a study; was sent to New England in the winter of 1882, by some prominent herdsmen of Minnesota, to make a selec-

tion and purchase of thorough breeds. His selections met with such hearty success he decided to resign his position in the store and devote himself to agriculture.

He married Hattie Bell, daughter of Daniel Lyon, then of New York, Sept. 23, 1883. His father urged him to remain on the old farm, but ambitious to gain an independence by his own efforts, he and his wife left Vermont, Oct. 11, 1883, and upon the aired, fertile plateau of the Cumberland Mountains, Tenn., he bought a tract of land, known in the early history of the country as a favorite retreat of the red man, and in this delightful climate he had commenced to build up and beautify a home, and gain for himself a laudable notoriety in the agricultural world, but in the bud of his ambition he was in an instant cut down; Jan. 19, 1886, he and his brother-in-law, George Lyon, were at work in a wood near the house, when a tall, oak stub, standing some 30 feet distant fell, and struck Mr. Stebbins to the ground, breaking the spinal column at the neck. So quick and sharp the deadly deed was done without even rupturing the skin. This sudden death seemed strange to all who knew him.

His remains were brought home to Brookline for interment. He rests in the family lot beside his mother and brother.

JOHN BLANDIN.

BY CHAS. W. BLANDIN, RUTLAND, ILLINOIS.

An early settler of the territory later known as the town of Brookline, was John Blandin, born at Attleboro, Mass., in 1764, of French descent. He early identified himself with the general weal of the new settlement in all of its various efforts at advancement. Educational and religious interests received his especial fostering care. He early became a clerk of the Baptist church, and in

1802, was with his brother Lamech, ordained as deacon, at the time Amos Beckwith was ordained for the pastor, which office he held as long as he lived, until his death in 1835. In 1784 he was married to Sarah Gray, at Brookline, and moved onto an unbroken forest tract of land, that afterward became the "Blandin farm," on which he spent the remainder of his life. There were 11 children by this marriage, 10 of whom settled in life with families, all leading and useful members of society. Mr. Blandin buried his first wife in 1821, and in 1823 married Mrs. Sally Hubbell, of West Westminster, by whom he had three children, two of whom are living and take active part in life's duties. She died in 1855.

Probably but few families have exerted a broader or more salutary influence in moulding the general welfare of this community than that of John Blandin

CHARLES W. BLANDIN,

the subject of the portrait-frontisplate of this history, was the twelfth child of John Blandin, and the first by his second marriage, born in Brookline, Feb. 18, 1824. His mother's maiden name was Sally Holden, of Scotch-English parentage. He has resided for the last 30 years in Rutland, Ill. He is engaged in the retail drug and book trade, and is regarded as a reliable business man.

He was married to Miss D. A. Johnson, of Elmira, N. Y., in 1850. They have one child, a son, Fremont C. Blandin, who has received a liberal education, and is a prominent lawyer and editor at Streator, Ill.

REV. DENZEL MANSFIELD CRANE.

BY MRS. D. H. CRANE.

Denzel Crane was born in Brookline, Feb. 29, 1812, and died at his son-in-law's, Rev. I. R. Haskins, in West Acton, Mass, Sept. 4, 1879, aged 67. He was the third son of Thomas Crane, Esq. He early at-

tended the district school of 10 weeks in summer and winter; but when old enough to labor was limited to the winter term. Under the instruction of his father, an experienced teacher, he acquired the elementary branches of an English education. His evenings were spent at home in the family circle. Thus was the period of his boyhood and early youth passed. When 15, he united with the Baptist church. At the age of 18, he was impressed with the importance of the gospel ministry. He commenced study with Rev. Phineas Howe, and subsequently studied at Franklin and Pierce academies and Brown university, preaching and teaching to meet his expenses.

He married Bathsheba H. Phillips of Newfane, March 1, 1837, and was ordained in his native town the following June. He was pastor, successively, in Brookline, Grafton and North Springfield, Vt., Northampton, Boston and Dorchester, Woonsocket, R. I., Greenfield, Mass., North Springfield, Vt., again, Winthrop and Northampton. In nearly all of these pastorates revivals were enjoyed, resulting in the encouragement and rebuilding of the churches. The most extensive revivals in connection with his labors were during his first pastorate of three years at North Springfield, when 84 were baptized into the church, and at Boston, in six years, 189. His longest pastorate was 12 years,—it was his first in Northampton—during which he was elected 10 times a member of the school committee and for six years he was superintendent of the public schools, and, while thus engaged, the honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by Amherst college. There his remains were tenderly laid away, with his three sons, and only grand-son.

BAPTIST CHURCH HISTORY.

BY JOHN B. STERBINS, Esq.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH IN BROOKLINE was constituted in 1785, and be-

longed to the Leyden and Windham Association in 1853, and has never failed to make its annual report. For several years the church had no ordained pastor. From time to time some brother was appointed to conduct public worship. We notice

AMOS BECKWITH

was ordained pastor, June 2, 1802, and Bros. Lamech and John Blandin, deacons. The church having no house of worship, these ordaining services were held in Josiah Taft's new barn; and the record says "with decency, order and great solemnity." Bro. Beckwith's pastorate continued a year and a half, when again the church was destitute until Nov. 3, 1808, when

REV. ISAAC WELLMAN

was ordained pastor and Daniel Bixby deacon. Elder Wellman was pastor 12 years. His salary ranged from \$40 to \$75 per annum. His other source of income was an 80-acre farm which he owned and cultivated.

In 1810 the church enjoyed a revival, in which 40 members were added, and in 1817 there was another revival. The church flourished under the care of Elder Wellman until 1821, when he embraced open communion. The church called an ecclesiastical council on this account, the result of which was the withdrawal of their fellowship from Bro. Wellman as a Baptist minister. Three years later, Bro. Wellman renounced his open communion sentiments and was fully restored by the church. After the dismissal of Elder Wellman in 1821, Elder Hibbard supplied the church eight months.

ELDER BELA WILCOX

was invited, Jan. 2, 1823, to preach, which he did with great satisfaction to the church for three years. March 17, 1826, the church voted to settle Bro. Wilcox with us for five years. April 26 the church gave him a call to be ordained, but he declined. Aug. 25, 1826, the church called

BRO. DAVID CUTLER

to the ministry, and just one year after ordained him as pastor. During the next year the church in East Townshend was organized, and about 70 members were dismissed from Brookline to Townshend, reducing the Brookline church about one-half.

The church was prosperous while under Elder Cutler's care, his labors being very useful.

DEA. CALVIN BARRETT

was received from Windham church, July 7, 1827. His letter says "that he has served as deacon of that church over 20 years." He was chosen deacon of this church also, which place he filled with great acceptance until his death in 1862.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Feb. 25, 1828. The church voted to organize a Sunday school in town. Rev. David Cutler, Thomas Crane and Alvin Boyden, superintending committee. This school has continued to the present time, with but short vacations.

BRO. CRANE

was invited to preach Dec. 24, 1830.

A BRO. PERRY

from the Marlboro and Newfane church was called, and preached about one year, and was succeeded by Bro. George Phillips from the same church, who preached here until 1834.

BRO. DANA BROWN

succeeded Bro. Phillips. Bro. Brown's pastorate continued to 1836.

BRO. DENZEL M. CRANE

was then called and was ordained by this church, June 1, 1837, it being the same day the present house of worship was dedicated.

Elder Crane continued his labors here till June 15, 1838. Rev. John Baldwin, from Jamaica, succeeded him, till the spring of 1841, when

BRO. SAMUEL KINGSBURY, JR.,

from Windham, was called to the pastoral care of the church, and ordained on the 18th of November following.

The church prospered under Elder Kingsbury's care till 1849. In the autumn of this year a fatal epidemic passed through the town, and this devoted servant of God, his wife and three children, the entire family, deceased within the short space of two weeks, and the wife's father and mother about the same time.

REV. RUFUS SMITH

accepted the pastorate in the winter of 1849-50, and was dismissed by letter, March 28, 1852. Sept. 21, 1851, Bros. Calvin T. Barrett, Francis Merrifield and C. W. Stebbins were elected deacons. Dea. Francis Merrifield left a legacy to the church of \$250.

BRO. C. B. SMITH,

then principal of Leland and Gray seminary, Townshend, this county, was called to supply the desk in April, 1854, and February, 1855, he was ordained pastor and remained such till August 7, 1859.

From 1859 to 1862, the desk was supplied by Bros. Chas. Frost, Whitcomb, Wheeler, Burrows and others. In 1862 Rev. J. P. Huntington was pastor nine months, succeeded by Rev. Sem Pierce. Failing health obliged the latter to retire in the spring of 1865; he was succeeded by

REV. CHARLES FARRAR,

July 1st, the same year, whose pastorate continued to 1871, when he was dismissed to Warwick, Mass. During this time the house of worship was greatly improved, largely through the efficiency of the pastor's wife, Elizabeth Farrar.

REV. WM. A. A. MILLARD

was pastor from 1871 to 1873.

REV. J. D. DONAVAN

was next pastor from 1873 to 1876.

From May, 1876, to 1880, Rev. Charles D. Fuller was pastor. This pastor was stricken down with paralysis, resigned and moved to Brattleboro.

May 1, 1881, Rev. Charles Farrar was recalled as pastor, and served as such till June 1, 1884, when he retired and moved to California with his family, aged 85 years.

Since June 15, 1884,

REV. I. D. BURWELL

of Saxtons River, has supplied the desk half the time, and as acting pastor till May, 1887, when Rev. H. V. Baker of Rhode Island, accepted the pastorate, which continued two years. About 540 members have belonged to this church. It has ordained six ministers and licensed several others, among whom are Eliot P. and Austin A. Merrifield.

This church has had two meeting houses. The first a temporary building, without floor or other finish, except a small desk, attached to the frame on one side.

In 1836-7 the present substantial brick edifice was erected.

Though often without a pastor, the church has always sustained discipline and the Christian ordinances. It has dismissed many members, who have become pillars of strength, to some of the churches in the large cities and in the growing West.

We cannot close this sketch without offering a tribute of love and respect for the faithful dead and absent, whose names and doings are here recorded:

DEACONS.

William Thomas, Lamech Blandin, John Blandin, Daniel Bixby, Isaac Wellman, Harry Cary, Calvin Barrett, Jonathan Cutler, Luke B. Osgood, C. S. Boutwell, Francis Merrifield, Calvin T. Barrett, Chalmers W. Stebbins and O. C. Merrifield.

CLERKS OF THE CHURCHES.

Daniel Bixby, Archalas Bixby, John Blandin, Thomas Crane, Anthony Mason, C. W. Stebbins and John B. Stebbins.

THE INDIANS.

BY JOHN B. STEBBINS.

Soon after the settlement of this town, the inhabitants of the northern part of the town, which lies in a deep and narrow valley, were startled one day by the report that the Indian war-whoop had been heard in the southern part of the town and along the hill sides. They all rush out and listen.

The most incredulous are satisfied that it is real. What shall be done? There rises abruptly on the easterly side of this town Athens and New-fane, 15 miles one unbroken line of hill, about 1,000 feet high above the main valley, and a range nearly as high on the west. They at once decide to do their best to escape across the mountain to the settlement in Putney.

But one man is sick and cannot walk; shall they leave him? No, a litter is hastily prepared, the sick man laid upon it and placed upon the shoulders of the most athletic, and the mixed party of men, women and children move off hastily. Closely the mother clasped the hand of her trembling child at her side; she thought of the Dustan family, the massacre at Bloody Brook—scenes fresh in their minds—horror thrilled the nerves of the weaker, as they were startled by the crackling of dead limbs, or the creaking and groaning of some half fallen tree. On and up,—the sick man is abandoned,—the summit is at last reached. The frightful foe has not yet closed in upon them. Two miles of gradual descent was between them and the residence of Captain Jewett; this distance was soon accomplished; the party hauled up before the captain's door. They quite took him and his family by

surprise; but their story being heard, they were told their alarm must have been occasioned by the shouts of a party of surveyors that had passed over the mountain that day. They treated the whole company to mush and milk for supper and stored them away as best they could for the night. The next day the party returned to Brookline and found their homes just as they left them; but these mothers felt almost as though their dear ones had been reclaimed from a terrible fate.

The sick man (Eliphalet Skinner) was found alive where he had been left the day of the flight. He regained his health and lived to a good old age.

C. T. BARRETT.

BY MRS. E. C. BOOTH.

As an eccentric person few are so generally known and remarked as our deacon and townsman, Calvin T. Barrett. A part of his life has been brilliant and noteworthy as a godly, upright man, acquainted almost to a line with the constructions of the Bible and other religious doctrines, also as a lover and instructor of music. The practice as a teacher of singing-schools, having brought him to an almost intimate acquaintance with a large part of the people in Windham county.

Some parts of his life have been a bewilderment from insanity, at which periods he wanders about, chart-drawing, or giving concerts and other entertainments.

THE CUTLER FAMILY.

FROM MRS. JANE BENNETT CUTLER.

Samuel Cutler was born in Fitzwilliam, N. H., Aug. 13, 1796.

In early life he came with his father to Brookline. He learned the trade of carpenter and builder, which he continued more or less during his life.

Feb. 17, 1817, he married Ruth Phillips, daughter of John Phillips,

Esq. of Marlboro, this county, a very estimable woman. She died January, 1833, leaving three sons and one daughter.

June 5, 1834, he married for his second wife, Sally Phillips, a second daughter of John Phillips, and had by this union one son, John H. Cutler.

In 1828 he purchased a farm near the centre of the town, owned by Dr. William Perry, where he resided until the last two years of his life. In 1836-37 he built for himself a substantial brick house.

In 1855-56 he was sent by his townspeople to the Legislature, being called the third time to an extra session caused by the burning of the State house.

In 1854 he sold his farm and moved to Brattleboro, to spend the remainder of his days. He died Aug. 3, 1866, aged 70 years.

Luther, his first son, died in infancy.

Jonathan, the second son, was a good scholar. At the age of 20, he went to Boston, where he was successful in business.

In 1848 he married Loretta E. Abbott from Windham, daughter of Deacon Hart B. Abbott. After some years he returned to Vermont and settled in Brattleboro, 1851.

He died in 1867 at the age of 45 years, leaving a son and daughter. The son, Fred A., for several years has been in the office of A. I. & L. E. Kelly, real estate agents in Minneapolis, Minn.

Samuel, the third son, left Brookline at the age of 20 for Boston, where he has been engaged in business till the present time, residing in Boston the first 10 years, since then at Somerville, Mass.

In 1851 he married Sarah Jane Bennett of Brookline.

They have four children, the oldest, Samuel Newton, a graduate of Harvard college, class of 1877; Frank Ernest, Ella Florence and Jane Ruth, all of Somerville.

Albert, the fourth son, in early

life went to Minnesota, spending the most of his time in farming. He died Feb., 1883.

John H. Cutler, the youngest son, married Martha A. Fisher, daughter of George Fisher, Esq., and has since gone to Tracey, Minn., where he is engaged in farming. He has one daughter, Laura J., born in Brookline, who lives with him in his western home.

THE STEBBINS FAMILY.

JOTHAM STEBBINS,

son of Benjamin and Jerusha Stebbins, born at Brimfield, Mass., April 21, 1761, married Phebe Ellenwood, who left children: Samuel, Rufus and Phebe. He was a soldier of the Revolutionary war. He moved into Brookline in 1787, and settled on a farm, where he lived till his death in 1850, aged 89 years. He was of English Puritan descent and very tenacious of his religious principles.

SAMUEL STEBBINS,

oldest son of Jotham, was 4 years old when his parents moved to Vermont. He married Sarah, the oldest daughter of Dea. John Blandin, and settled on a farm adjacent to his father's, where he lived until his death in 1866, aged 83. He was an enterprising farmer and prominent citizen of his town; patriotic and public-spirited; kept a close run of the State and National politics; thrice elected to the Legislature, and holding many of the positions of trust. He had four sons and one daughter, who lived to maturity.

Eli M., the eldest son, died at Brown university at the close of his second year, 1839, aged 25.

Elvira, the only daughter, died in 1845, aged 25 years.

JOHN B. STEBBINS,

third son of Samuel, born in 1824, received a fair academic education at Leland and Gray seminary, and is now (1891) living on a farm near the centre of the town. He has ever



E. A. Stebbins.

been prominent among his townsmen, as a reference to the list of town officers will show, one of the incorporators of Windham County Savings bank, and for several years one of its directors.

In 1847 he married Mary E. Barber, eldest daughter of Dr. Geo. W. Barber, formerly of Wardsboro. She died June 21, 1885, leaving two sons and one daughter.

Arthur, eldest son of John B. Stebbins, was accidentally and instantly killed at Skene, Tenn., Jan. 19, 1886.—See previous notice by Mr. Stickney.

SAMUEL E. STEBBINS,

son of Samuel, born 1830, is now a section farmer in Dakota, and a member of the Territorial Legislature. He was a Union soldier in the war of the Rebellion, and since the close of the war has spent several years at land surveying in the Northwest for the United States government and the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

Charles Q., the youngest son of Samuel, resides in Townshend, this county.

RUFUS STEBBINS,

second son of Jotham, resided on the farm with his father. He married Clarissa, daughter of Dea. John Blandin, and raised a family of 11 children: Thomas, Clarissa, Chalmer, Adin, Sarah, Jonas, Christana, Vashti, William*, Edwin, Jotham.

Thomas is a farmer, Adin is an artist, Edwin a dentist, Jotham a Methodist clergyman, and Chalmer and William are well-to-do farmers in town; they have both represented the town in the Legislature and held many other honorable positions of trust.

Clarissa and Vashti are settled in town; Edwin at Shelburn Falls, Mass.; the others are in Minnesota. Sarah and Christana are deceased.

Phebe, only daughter of Jotham,

*William P. Stebbins, of Brookline, died March 12, 1886, aged 54 years.

married Joab Holland of Townshend, and raised a large and respectable family.

EDWIN ALONZO STEBBINS,

son of Rufus and Clarissa (Blandin) Stebbins, born in Brookline, July 10, 1837, passed his boyhood days on the farm, attending public school in the Round school house, and the academies in Townshend, Springfield and Brandon.

He studied dentistry with Dr. E. M. Bissell, and began practice in the winter of 1860-61 in South Londonderry.

He enlisted in Co. G, 11 Reg. Vt. Vols., and was appointed corporal on being mustered into United States service, Sept. 1, 1862, and was promoted to sergeant, 1863; Company quartermaster-sergeant, Dec. 28, 1863; first sergeant, Jan. 28, 1864; first lieutenant, June 2, 1865.

The regiment was stationed in the defences of Washington, D. C., till May, 1864, when it was ordered to the front and joined the 2d Brigade (old 1st Vt. Brigade), 2d Div. 6th Army Corps, at Spottsylvania, Va., with which it served till the end of the war.

When the regiment was discharged a few hundred of its recruits were kept in service to do garrison duty, with a sufficient number of officers for command. This battalion was stationed at forts on the Potomac river, a few miles below Washington. Lieutenant Stebbins was post quartermaster at Fort Foot, and quartermaster of the battalion till they were ordered to be discharged Aug. 25, 1865.

He succeeded Dr. E. M. Bissell, dentist at Shelburne Falls, Mass.

Was elected president of the Connecticut Valley Dental Society, Nov. 5, 1885.

He was one of the organizers of the Franklin County Sunday School Teachers' Association (union) in 1876, being elected its president in 1877, and its secretary eight successive years, from 1879.

He was a delegate from Massachusetts to the International Sunday School Convention at Atlanta, Ga., in 1878.

He married Jane P. Nutting of Groton, Mass., May 12, 1861, who died at Shelburne Falls, Mass., Sept. 15, 1877.

He married A. Adella Smith of Holyoke, Mass., Nov. 28, 1878. Children: George Edwin, born Jan. 27, 1882, and Lucy A., born June 8, 1883.

The doctor is also treasurer of the board of trustees of Shelburne Falls Academy, and a trustee of Arms Academy, completed and dedicated in 1880.

THE FRANCIS MERRIFIELD FAMILY.

Francis E. Merrifield bought a farm on West river in Brookline, and moved on to it with his wife and 10 children in 1840. One son was born to him in Brookline, making 11 children in his family. At the time he came to Brookline no member of the family professed religion, but subsequently the parents and all the children, except Leonard, became active members of the Baptist church in Brookline, and Leonard joined the church of the same denomination in Dover. The father was for a long time deacon of the church in Brookline. They were all very regular and constant in their places in the choir (they all sang,) in the Sunday school, and wherever duty called. Mr. and Mrs. M. brought up their family to strict, orderly, moral and religious habits, and most rigid industry and economy. Yet they were very generous towards all religious purposes.

The children are all still living; all are married and have families.

Elliot P. took full collegiate and theological courses, and is a Baptist clergyman.

Austin S. took a theological course. He has been for several years a State missionary in Kansas.

Emery E. studied medicine. He was an army surgeon, for some time in a rebel prison. He is now farming at Macon, Mo.

Edwin S. Sherman, is a very intelligent farmer, and an active church member. He has a son who is a Baptist minister.

H. I. Turner is a well to do farmer in Dover.

S. J. Greene, is a retired farmer.

Charles S. White, is a farmer in Grafton.

Leonard B. Merrifield went to Mendota, where he engaged in a drug and book store, and traded in real estate for several years, and is now an organ manufacturer.

O. C. Merrifield remained on the homestead in Brookline till 1880, when he joined his brothers in the organ business at Mendota, Ill. He was a very active and useful citizen.

Charles Brooks, is a well educated Baptist minister.

Albert H., served in the Union army nearly through the war. He was a druggist at Amboy, Ill., for several years, but finally joined his brothers in the organ business at Mendota; since moved to Ottawa, Ill.

THE ADAMS FAMILY.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

born at Lancaster, Mass., July 10, 1781, came to Dummerston, Vt., when a young man and learned the slater's business with Peter Willard.

Nov. 27, 1805, he married Dorcas Hale, who was born at Oakham, Mass., Jan. 13, 1782. She was a woman of great endurance, and devoted her life to the cares and interests of her family. She died in Brookline, July 15, 1866, aged 84 years.

Children: Three sons, born at Dummerston:

Samuel N., born July 6, 1807; William, born July 15, 1810, and Chauncy, born Nov. 9, 1814.

February, 1819, the family came

to Brookline, and settled on a farm near the centre of the town.

Samuel N., married Laura Ormsbee, of Newfane, where he owned and kept the principal hotel for several years, after which he kept a provision store in Boston, Mass. He died in Newfane, Sept. 1, 1851, aged 44 years, and his wife, Nov. 2, 1885. They had a daughter, Mary, who married F. W. Cole of Glencove, Y. N.

WILLIAM ADAMS,

son of Samuel, married Sarah E., a daughter of Brown Osgood of this town, Oct. 2, 1834, and has resided on his father's homestead in Brookline, to the present time.

They had one daughter, Mary Elvira, born Oct. 19, 1835, and three sons.

James Henry, born August 8, 1837, died Jan. 13, 1840; Charles H. born, Nov. 23, 1839, died Jan. 12, 1840, of diphtheria, and both buried together.

John C. born Nov. 25, 1842, died Nov. 25, 1844, from a scald by falling into a small kettle of hot water.

Mr. William Adams, although a farmer all his life, has by his diligent habits and early rising, been a man of extensive reading, and being of a legal turn of mind, has devoted much of his attention to legal and political subjects. This has made him a natural leader in politics. He has been Brookline's free lawyer, and for many years he has drawn up most of the legal papers for the town and its inhabitants. His official record will appear with his townsmen.

Chauncy studied law, married Catharine Brown of Jamaica, settled in Indiana, where he carried on mercantile business for a time. He received an appointment under President Polk, in the patent office at Washington, where he died Sept. 28, 1862, and his wife on Feb. 19, 1885.

Children: Geo. W. and John Q.

George was for some time a newspaper correspondent and reporter. Has now for several years been a journalist of considerable note, and

is president of "The Star" Association at Washington, D. C.

GEORGE WILLIAM ADAMS,

son of Chauncy Adams, was born in Lima, Indiana, in 1839; was educated at the University of Michigan for the law, but entered journalism in Washington, D. C., in 1860, which profession he has followed ever since. He was the representative of the *New York World* in Washington for 19½ years; of the *Chicago Times*, 13 years; the *Boston Herald*, 14 years; the *St. Louis Republican*, 5 years, and at briefer periods of the *New York Evening Post*, *Cincinnati Commercial*, *Louisville Courier-Journal*, *New Orleans Picayune*, and *Charleston News and Courier*, and *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*. He is one-third owner of the *Evening Star* newspaper in Washington, one of the largest properties of its kind in the United States, and president of the company which publishes it. He served through the entire war as a correspondent, and was the witness of many eventful scenes in the nation's history, being present in the lobby of the theatre when Booth assassinated Lincoln, and in the room at B. and P. station, when Giteau shot Garfield. He has a wife and three daughters, has a fine residence in the most desirable portion of Washington. He holds from President Arthur a commission as president of the board of trustees of the Reform School of the District of Columbia, a United States institution. Mr. Adams is the last one of the male line of the Brookline family.

GEORGE W. ADAMS DEAD.

The accomplished journalist died at his home in Washington, D. C., Oct. 10, 1886.

THE LUKE B. OSGOOD FAMILY.

LUKE B. OSGOOD,

born in Newfane, May 18, 1772, was one of a family of seven children,

left orphans during the Revolutionary war, and through the privations and hardships attending that early period, arrived at the age of manhood. He married Sally Thompson of Hubbardston, Mass. They settled in the northeast part of Newfane, which was subsequently annexed to the town of Brookline, where they reared their family.

Wm. H. Osgood married Artelissa M. Rice, March, 1836. They both died in the spring of 1853, leaving three children:

Moses R., now a railroad engineer in Connecticut.

Caroline M., wife of I. R. Warner of Saxtons River.

Gertrude P., wife of Rev. C. A. Piddock of Middletown, Conn.

Sarah E., wife of Wm. Adams, for account of whom, see Adams family of Brookline.

WILLARD E. OSGOOD

married Hannah Park and moved to Minnesota in 1864. He engaged in lumber business and land speculation; he died suddenly at Minneapolis, Jan. 8, 1880. His widow and daughter, Frances H., now reside in Worcester, Mass., near her daughters, Marion, wife of Geo. Fisher, and Martha E., widow of Edwin R. Morse.

Mary Jane Osgood, wife of John A. Farnsworth of Saxtons River, adopted the two orphan daughters of Wm. H., with whom they lived until their marriage.

LUKE B. OSGOOD, JR.

married Cynthia Jones. He moved to Beloit, Wis., in 1846, and afterwards to Minnesota. He traded in land, and once made a journey to Pike's Peak, on a trading excursion. He was an extensive farmer, and had the reputation of being a kind neighbor, ready to help the unfortunate. He died at Garden City, Minn., Jan. 1, 1884.

HARRIET L. OSGOOD,

wife of Alonzo Damon of Hubbardston, Mass., was married Oct. 3, 1840.

She and her youngest child (a boy four years old), were suddenly killed at a railroad crossing at Winchendon, Mass., Feb. 5, 1858. They with Mr. Damon were crossing the track when an engine came upon them. When the train had passed and Mr. Damon had recovered his consciousness, he found the head of his little boy lying at his feet. Its body was picked up in nine parts. The lifeless form of his wife was carried farther on by the engine. She left a son, Eugene A., who died in early manhood, 1875, and one daughter, Mary Jane, who resides at Hubbardston with her father.

Elizabeth L., wife of J. E. Ells, was married Jan. 1, 1846, moved to Rochester, Minn., where they lived 20 years; thence to Kansas City, Mo., in the vicinity of which place they still reside near their daughter, Alice, wife of J. Templer, grain dealer. Their son, James E. Ells, a farmer, resides at Lake Benton, Minn.

Mrs. Wm. Adams and Mrs. J. A. Farnsworth having always resided in this vicinity, have been valuable members of society.

Luke B. Osgood, senior, spent his days in Newfane and Brookline, and died at the age of 74, his wife having died eight years previous; they became firmly convinced of the truths of the Christian religion in their early married life, and were, with other believers, baptized by his brother, Rev. Emory Osgood. (One of the early Baptist ministers of Vermont, and father of the late Rev. Sewell M. Osgood, who labored eight years in Burmah, under the direction of Rev. Adoniram Judson, and died in Chicago, Ill., after several years' service as district secretary of the Western States for foreign missions.) Mr. Osgood was an industrious, successful farmer.

BENNETT FAMILY.

BY DR. LEMON BENNETT.

The ancestors of the Bennett family came early from England, and

settled in Rhode Island, and for several generations were mainly seafaring men.

Samuel Bennett, the grandfather of the writer, with three of his brothers, served as soldiers during the Revolutionary war. He held the office of drum-major.

Soon after the close of the war he, with his wife, whose maiden name was Rebecca Shaw, and several of his connections came to Putney, Vt., and he was one of the first settlers on Putney West Hill. Here he raised a family of five sons and seven daughters. His son,

SAMUEL BENNETT,

my father, married Sarah Read, daughter of John Read of West Putney, a woman of most excellent mind and character. They lived on the home-place, and took care of grandfather and grandmother. He was a man of great industry and economy, and accumulated considerable property.

He was one of the worst sufferers in the accident that occurred at the raising of the Baptist church at Brookline. The bones of his legs were very badly broken and crushed, and ever after he was very lame.

About 1839 he bought the Dr. Perry place in Brookline, to which he moved his family and where he lived till his death in 1849.

He had a family of four sons and five daughters; one son died in infancy.

He and his wife were staunch Baptists, and three of his daughters, Maria, Louisa and Ellen, married Baptist ministers.

Maria Bennett, the oldest, married Rev. Nathaniel Cudworth, who was educated mainly at Hamilton, N. Y., and was a very successful pastor and eminently a good man. He died some years since, and his widow, son and daughter now live in Boston, Mass.

Louisa Bennett married Rev. Samuel Kingsbury, who was the pastor of the Brookline Baptist Church at the time of his death.

In the fall of 1849 a terrible calamity came upon the Bennett family, a most malignant type of typhus dysentery (ship fever) was brought into the neighborhood from the sea-board, and my father and mother and brother and sister Kingsbury, and their three beautiful children, the entire family, seven in all, took it and died in the short space of six weeks. Other members of my father's family had it, but recovered, though with broken constitutions, and Mary only survived a few years.

Jane Bennett married Samuel Outler of Brookline, then a merchant of Boston, Mass., where they have since lived. He is a deacon in the Baptist church and a man of some wealth. They have two sons and two daughters.

Ellen Bennett, my youngest sister, married Rev. Luman Kinney. They have no children.

Of the three sons:

Walter married Vashti E. Stebbins, daughter of Rufus Stebbins, and he still lives in this town.

Warren Bennett and family live in Putney.

The writer of this fitted for college at the Lealand and Gray seminary at Townshend; was at Waterville college, Me, now Colby university, three years; graduated at Dartmouth in 1848, and went to Tennessee in 1849, where he was engaged in teaching till the war broke out, when his teaching South ended. In 1861 he removed to Iowa.

[Continued by Mrs. Jane B. Cutler.]

Samuel Bennett died, with his son, Samuel Jr., Sept. 23, 1841, aged 83 years.

FAMILY RECORD.

Samuel Bennett, Jr., born in Putney, Aug. 30, 1791, married Dec. 14, 1819, Sarah Reed, born in Putney, Nov. 23, 1794. Their children, all born in Putney, were:

Maria, born Oct. 9, 1820; married Sept. 1, 1841.

Lemon, born April 8, 1822; married July 30, 1851.

Walter S., born June 5, 1824; married Jan. 1, 1850.

Louisa, born March 13, 1826; married Dec. 27, 1843.

Warren, born April 11, 1828; married Dec. 25, 1855.

Simeon, born March 2, 1830; died Aug. 8, 1831, aged 1 year 5 months.

Sarah Jane, born May 6, 1832; married May 13, 1851.

Mary E., born Jan. 29, 1834; died Oct. 27, 1854, aged 20 years.

Ellen C., born Oct. 14, 1836; married Dec. 17, 1856.

Samuel Bennett, Jr.; died Sept. 25, 1849, aged 58 years.

Sarah Reed Bennett died Oct. 17, 1849, aged 55 years.

DR. LEMON BENNETT

graduated at Dartmouth college and took a partial medical course. He was an excellent scholar and a successful teacher. He was principal of an academy in Eastern Tennessee for several years. He was also for a few years in the drug business in Chattanooga.

Being a thorough going abolitionist, when the war of the Rebellion broke out he was compelled to flee to the free States, and settled on 400 acres of land he had previously bought in the town of Murray, Ia. He is now a well-to-do farmer at that place. He married Elenor Wright, and has three sons and three daughters.

Walter S. Bennett, who still lives in Brookline, has four daughters.

Warren Bennett married Frances E. Morse. He resided on a farm in Brattleboro 15 years, and then purchased the Winslow stock farm in Putney, where he now resides. He has two sons and one daughter.

[This intelligent family, of a high moral and religious character, were a good acquisition to the society of Brookline. Mrs. Maria Bennett Cudworth, whose husband was pastor of the Baptist church in Ludlow, in our school days, is one of the women whom we have always remembered preciously. Of whom we shall

speaking more in the history of Ludlow.]

Jane, Mary and Ellen Bennett, inmates of Mrs. Cudworth's family, and students at the old Black River seminary some years, were classmates and friends. Mary Bennett was an estimable young lady. Even to-day, we regret her death in the fresh flower of young womanhood, and she stands in memory before us as we write.

We are happy to-day to open the leaves of our history for these friends, and to put them in there to live forever.—Ed.

GEORGE MASON.

was born in Putney, Dec. 31, 1831. His parents moved to Brookline the next year, and he passed his boyhood in that town. In 1851 he began his collegiate studies with Prof. Ward at Saxtons River, and continued them at Westminster until 1854, when he entered the University of Vermont, and graduated in 1858. He subsequently received the degree of Master of Arts in course from his Alma Mater. During his vacations he was engaged in teaching until 1863.

In 1862 he was married to Josephine N. Buffum, in Oxford, Mass., and the following year removed to Washington, D. C., where he has since resided.

From 1863 to 1868 he was in government employ, in the office of the Paymaster General of the army.

In 1868 he graduated from the Law Department of Columbia College and was admitted to the bar of the district. He has successfully engaged in the practice of law and in real estate business.

In 1869 he served on the school board of Washington city, to which position he was elected by the City Council.

George Mason was a son of Ephraim H. Mason, who was a prominent man here for more than 30 years, representing the town in the Legis-

lature of 1835 and 1836, and grandson of Anthony Mason, who moved into town in 1796, and was one of the most stirring business men of the town.

BRIEF OF MERRIFIELD FAMILY RECORD.

Francis E. Merrifield, born in Newfane, Dec. 4, 1793, married Sarah C. Kimball, April 2, 1823. She was born April 22, 1800. He died in Grafton, aged nearly 90 years. She died in Brookline, June 27, 1847. Children, all but the youngest born in Newfane.

Elliott P., born Feb. 8, 1824; m. May, 1856, Judith S. Huntington of Chester, b. Dec. 24, 1830. Children: Betsey F., b. Oct. 28, 1859, d. Feb. 18, 1864. Flora L.

Sophia R., b. Mar. 30, 1825; m. April, 1849, Edwin F. Sherman of Dover, b. March, 1821; d. 1872. Children: Cyrus S., Lillie E., b. April, 1854, d. June, 1873; Gertie S., b. Aug. 24, 1857.

Emery A., b. 1826; m. 1855, Martha E. Morgan. One child, Frankie.

Mary Jane, b. 1828; m. 1851, Henry I. Turner, b. Putney, 1824. Children: Eva J., b. May 1853; d. Sept. 1856; Emma S., Charles H.

Sarah K., b. 1829, m. 1855, S. Jefferson Greene, b. Mass. Children: Willie A., Nellie, Carrie R. b. 1831, m. 1860, to Charles S. White. Children: Minnie C., Mattie S., Albert C., Arthur F.

Leonard B., b., 1834; m. Mary Cushman. Children: Albert, Louisa W., Lilla.

Oscar C., b. 1835; m. Marcia M. Cudworth. Children: Hattie J., Fred O., Annie S., Frank, Ida M.; Grace, d. an infant.

Austin S., b. Apr. 1, 1837, m. Aug. 1866; Lizzie Hills, b. in Brookline, 1843. Children: Irving, Alton, Cyrus, Beulah H.

Christina E., born June 20, 1829; married in Dover, Sept. 10, 1862, to Charles Brooks, born in Holden, Mass., Feb. 8, 1830. Children: Idella, b. Nov. 10, 1863; Albert L., b.

Oct. 22, 1867; Alice C., b. Aug. 10, 1869; Mabel A., b. July 10, 1875.

Albert H., born in Brookline, June 1, 1842; married in Amboy, Ill., Aug. 25, 1867, to Lucia D. Tooker, born Nov. 17, 1850. Children: Albert W., born Oct. 7, 1869; Carrie M., born Jan. 9, 1872; Simon A., born Jan. 18, 1874; Clara E., born July 18, 1876.

[*Mr. Stickney's papers resumed.*]

WARREN B. STICKNEY.

was born in Brookline, Dec. 3, 1837, fitted for college at Power's Institute, Bernardston, Mass.; entered Amherst College, 1859; enlisted in 8th Reg. Vt. Vols., Nov. 19, 1861; promoted to a lieutenancy in 99th Reg. U. S. C. I.; organized and was superintendent of first public colored schools in New Orleans, 1863, '64, and of Freedman's Bureau, in northwestern Louisiana, in 1865; principal of Greenfield and Chicopee, Mass., High schools, 1867, '68 and '69; received the degree of A. M. from Amherst College in 1868; elected superintendent of City schools and member of State Board of Education, New Orleans, La., 1869; was over four years in the army, participating in the sieges of Port Hudson, and Mobile; while organizing and superintending the colored schools in New Orleans, matured a plan which resulted in giving the freedmen of Louisiana the best system of public schools organized for them in any State, and in 60 days after, appointed as superintendent of Freedman's Bureau of N. W. Louisiana, he put 32,000 colored laborers under contract, receiving for every one of the recently emancipated slaves some compensation for his or her labor. He married Sept. 28, 1865, Olive B., daughter of U. S. Darling of Leyden, Mass., who graduated under Hiram Orcutt, A. M., at Glenwood Ladies' Seminary at West Brattleboro, class of 1864, to whom one son, Clement R. Stickney, was born Oct. 14, 1866. At present,

(1881,) Mr. Stickney is publisher of Johnson's Natural History, in two large royal octavo volumes of over 1500 pages, and 1500 engravings, with residence at Ann Arbor, Mich.

THE JESSE WALKER FAMILY.

HON. ELLIOT WALKER

was born in Brookline, Feb. 25, 1822. He prepared for college at Townshend Academy; at 22 entered Colby University, at Waterville, Me., and graduated in 1848. He then went to Brandon, Vt., as principal of the Seminary there, where he remained two years.

He commenced studying law in Brandon and finished with Boutelle & Noyes at Waterville, Me., and was admitted to the bar in November, 1851, and the same year went to Corrina, Me., and took charge of the academy there for two years. In 1853 he came to Newport, Me., and commenced the practice of law, and has remained in the practice of his profession here ever since.

He has held various town offices and in 1866 and 1872 represented the towns of Newport, Stetson and Plymouth, in the State Legislature of Maine,—these towns comprising a legislative class. In 1880 he was elected judge of the Probate Court and of the Court of Insolvency for Penobscot county for four years, and held the office until the close of 1884. He was nominated that year for reelection, but the political party by which he was elected failed to carry the county.

Mr. Walker married Sophronia B. Coffin of Waterville, Me., in 1852, who is still living. They had four children:

Sarah C., married Howard C. Atwood and lives in Fairfield, Me. She has two children living, a son and a daughter.

Jane W., married James T. Footman, and died in 1881; no children.

William E., married Florence Huntington; lives in Bradford, Me., is a practicing physician.

Edwin C., died at the age of six years, at Newport.

PROFESSOR WALKER.

Versal Jesse Walker was born on a little hill farm in Brookline, overlooking the richer farms in the meadows in the vale of Grassy brook; born Feb. 22, 1824.

In a few years two other children had come to the home on the Brookline hill, but the dear boy, Versal, never lost the warm place he found in his mother's heart that cold morning he first came to earth. From his very childhood it was not he to win a choice thing and lose it again. At seven, at ten, he was an active and bright boy, did up the farm chores promptly, attended with much zeal the district school, but at 13 lost his father. It was a hard blow; fortunately he had a mother of good courage and wisdom at the helm, and a judicious elder brother it was his ambition to equal. He followed him at Townshend at 19, at Colby University at 21. At college "He was particularly distinguished for proficiency in the sciences and mathematics, and took high rank in the languages." He was four years at the old Waterville college and graduated with the honors of his class.

He was principal of the New London academy in New Hampshire, and a few years later principal of the academy at China, Me. Here he found the lady who afterwards became his wife. He continued teaching in the Eastern States for some years, but in 1855 went to California, where he engaged both in business and teaching four years, and returned. The year 1859 he came back from California, married, located in Winona, Minn., and immediately commenced teaching there. He established the first High school in that city; was afterward elected to the joint office of principal of the High school and superintendent of the city schools of Winona, which position he filled until elected to the professorship of the Latin language in the University of

Minnesota, in 1869, which position he accepted and honored with marked ability and acknowledged success." "In Memoriam," published after the funeral, by the university.

"For several years Professor Walker was secretary of the State Educational association, and at one time its president. He was one of the few who never sought office, but who always gave character to positions of trust and responsibility. For three years he was a member of the Board of Education of Minneapolis; secretary of the board, superintendent of the schools. Under his management the schools were prosperous. The governing principle of his life was to do well and thoroughly everything he undertook. The secret of his successful life was found in this, that he was ready to meet the demand of each hour. He brought few if any burdens from the past to oppress him in the present, and when on May 17, 1876, the summons came bidding him 'go up higher,' he was ready. His life work was completed faithfully and well. He approached the grave

"Sustained and soothed
By an unflinching trust."

"Like one who wraps the drapery of his
couch
About him and lies down to pleasant
dreams."

Thus far beautifully speaks his university for his Brookline professor.

Versal Walker had commenced to prepare for this event—the close of the earthly life—in Brookline. To look back, in the late autumn, we see a little party approach toward the waters of the valley of Brookline for baptism, the youth Versal, of 17 is there, comes to receive the first rite of Christianity. He has resolved to become a Christian man.

"He and C. W. Blandin and myself, were a trio of boys whose births occurred at very nearly the same date, and we always took a special interest in each other. He was baptized at Brookline, Nov. 30, 1841.

From the 23d of November to December 12, there were six seasons of baptism, in which 26 persons were baptised and joined the Baptist church, among them several names familiar to you, viz: William Adams, V. J. Walker, C. W. Blandin, and five others on the same day, and between November 23 and December 12, E. P. Merrifield, (a Baptist minister,) Louisa Bennet, who subsequently became the wife of Rev. Mr. Kingsbury, J. B. Stebbins, Samuel Cutler, Sophia R. Merrifield, Francis E. Merrifield, his wife Sarah C., A. Judson Walker, and Emory Merrifield, (now Dr. M.)"

At Boston, Prof. Versal J. Walker and Miss Susan P. Hanscome were united in marriage by Rev. Denzel M. Crane, Aug. 3, 1859. It is pleasant to see at the professor's marriage officiating, the friend of his youth from the dear, old birth-town. It is pleasant, Denzel M. Crane and Versal J. Walker were the two most gifted men ever born in Brookline. "Praise no man while alive." They are dead and we may praise them.

He did his last day's work at the University, May 11th; died a few days after; his old foe, neuralgia, met him; went suddenly to the heart; his wife and aged mother were with him. Few die so peacefully as the good professor.

The exercises at the University were suspended. It was the first death of one of the first officers; officers and students draped with black, professors were pall-bearers; Winona, too, sent her mourners; he rests where he closed his labors.

He left an estate, \$20,000, no children. His wife, still his widow, resides at La Cross, Wis.

PAPER BY JOHN B. STEBBINS, ESQ.

Of Jesse Walker, father of Judge Elliot Walker and Professor Versal J. Walker, I know but little, except that he was a farmer of moderate means and had the reputation of being a very worthy man. He was

born at Newfane in 1778, and married Waity, fifth daughter of Deacon John Blandin, in 1820. They owned a 100-acre farm in the south part of Brookline, where he died in 1837, leaving his widow with three sons, Elliot, Versal J., Andrew Judson, and one daughter, Waity Jane, on this poor farm.

The farm was sold for \$800. With these small means, the widow by dint of good management, industry and economy of the whole family got the two oldest boys through college. See sketches of Hon. E. and Prof. V. J. Walker.

Andrew Judson, third son, born in Brookline, Jan. 20, 1829, obtained a good academical education and went to California in 1849, which was just then being opened to the States. There he engaged in various enterprises. He made and lost fortunes, but finally returned to Vermont, about 1862, with a large property.

In 1863 he married Louisa K., daughter of Dr. George W. Barber and sister of Mrs. J. B. Stebbins. She was a young lady of grace and dignity. They have three sons: George Jesse, born in La Cross, Wis., 1864; Willis Judson, born in Brookline, Vt., 1866; Arthur Samuel Barber, born in Osborn, Mo., 1870; and one daughter, Jennie Louisa, born in Osborn, Mo., 1871.

For the last few years the family have lived at Hastings, Neb. George was offered a cadetship at West Point, but he preferred the life of a citizen to that of a soldier.

Waity Jane, the only daughter in the family of Jesse Wrlker, born 1835. She was a superior scholar, studied Latin with success at ten, graduated at Fairfax; died 1858, of a fatal epidemic at Newburyport, Mass.

Mrs. Waity Blandin Walker, the honored mother is living (1887) at the age of 88 years with her son, Hon. E. Walker of Newport, Me.

PAPER FROM MRS. B. H. CRANE.

Thomas Crane, Esq., the father

of Rev. Denzel M. Crane, was contemporary with the Blandins and the Stebbins and intimately associated with them all his life in the interests of the town. He was of English origin, and his children so resembled their ancestors my husband was often taken for an Englishman in his travels on the other continent, 1869.

Thomas Crane and his wife, Mrs. Rebecca Crane, when about 40 years of age, united with the Baptist church. They had eight children, of whom three sons and two daughters that reached maturity, married and were active men and women. The youngest was the wife of Deacon Chalmer W. Stebbins and the mother of his children.

Mother Crane at the time of her death, had reached the age of 92 years and retained her faculties, mental and physical, to a remarkable degree. The removal of her parents to town when a child of two summers was an event fresh in memory.

While pursuing his studies at Pierce Academy, Mr. Crane supplied the Baptist church in Raynham, and 47 united with the church through his teachings.

During his ministry of 42 years he baptized 458 persons, married 359 couples and attended about the same number of funerals.

MRS. SOPHRONIA MASON GIBSON,

a daughter of Ephriam H. and Prudence Hills Mason, was born in Brookline, and received a good academical education. In 1855 she married John M. Gibson, a native of Scotland, a gentleman of talent and culture. With him she removed to Canada West, where they spent their lives in the cause of education. She died in 1873, and her husband survived her a little more than a year. They left a large family of children, of whom the eldest, Miss H. E. Blanche Gibson, is the present efficient matron of the Vermont Asylum for the Insane at Brattleboro. A second daughter,

Florence A. L. Gibson, is supervisor in the same institution. A son, John Mitchell Gibson, is a student in medical department of the University of Vermont.

BROOKLINE IN THE FIRE-WAVE.

May 25, 1886, parts of the Windham county Vol. V., including 16 pages of Brookline with the type, stock, paper, etc., were utterly con-

sumed, and no insurance; to refurnish, begin and reset work paid for the second time, all new help, good, but to get acquainted with the hardest of typographical work, a local and geneological history, filled with names, we have worked at a disadvantage, but believe us, Vermont, hard for you this time, so in the midst of otherwise deserved criticism remember mercy.

HALIFAX.

By REV. H. EASTMAN.

HALIFAX,

is a post-town in the south part of Windham county. It lies 25 miles east from Bennington, and nine southwest from Brattleboro. The town was chartered May 11, 1750, by Benning Wentworth to Oliver Partridge and 63 others, Mr. Wentworth himself being one of the grantees.

The settlement of the town was commenced in 1761, by Abner Rice from Worcester Co. Mass. He was joined by others from Massachusetts in 1763. The time the town was organized is not precisely known, but was about the year 1770. The first town clerk of whom any information has been obtained, was Samuel Woodward, and the first representatives, Hubbell Wells and Edward Harris.

The following is a copy of the records of the first town meetings held in Halifax of which we have any knowledge: "at a Town Meeting Regularly Warned and held at Hallifax, on tuesday, the third Day of March, 1778, Chose Capt Hubbel Wells, moderator. it was Put to a Vote whether whether the town would Accept the Constitution of the State of Vermont. It Pased in the affirmative. Chose Capt. Hubbell Wells and Ens. Edward Harris to Represent the town at a General Court at Winsor.

Attest: JAMES GRAY,
Town Clerk.

at a meeting of the freemen of the town of hallifax, legally warned and Held in Hallifax, aforesaid, on the 9th Day of April, 1778, Chose Capt Hubbel Wells moderator,

Chose Lieut. John Thomas as a Delegate to Cary the votes for a Judge of Probates to Gilford. Voted to adjourn this meeting to the third Tuesday in June at 11 o'clock in the fournoon. * * * June 16, 1778, the freemen of this town met according to adjurnment. Chose James gray, town Clerk. Chose Capt. Hubbel Wells doct., William Hill and Mr. Israel Guild, selectmen. Chose Jas. Gray, town treasurer. Chose Mr. Amos Pebody and Doct. Wm. Hill, Constables." There are many other town officers of minor importance which we do not give.

The religious denominations formerly were Congregationalists and Baptists. A Congregational church was organized in 1778, and a meeting-house built in 1782. Their first settled minister was Rev. David Goodall, who was the first settled minister in the town. He was settled in 1781, and dismissed in 1796. Their second minister was Rev. Jesse Edson, who was installed over the church Nov. 23, 1796, and died Dec. 14, 1805. He was succeeded by the Rev. Thomas H. Wood, who was ordained Sept. 17, 1806. Several other ministers afterward served this church for longer or shorter periods, but the church has ceased to exist as a regularly organized body, and for many years preaching has not been sustained. The meeting-house, which is situated at West Halifax, is now occupied one-half the time by the Universalists.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The first minister who preached in town was a Mr. Evans, a Baptist

minister. Mr. Evans was succeeded by Elder Warren. The Baptist church was organized in 1793, and its first settled minister was Abner Bemis, in 1796. He was succeeded by Paul Holmes, and Mr. Holmes by Samuel Fish, in 1821.

Mr. Fish was born in town, Oct. 13, 1788, and is now (1870) 82 years of age, and is the only settled minister in Halifax. Since his settlement in 1821, he has preached in town up to the present time, with the exception of nearly two years spent in Guilford, an adjoining town, making a pastorate of about half a century over the same society. This venerable and much respected minister is enjoying a serene old age, calmly awaiting the Master's call. The Baptists now have the meeting-houses about two miles apart, and two small societies in town. The Methodists have never had any organized society in town, but have had a few resident members and occasional preaching.

Perhaps no town of the same population has raised up and sent out more ministers of different denominations than this. At least 22 have gone out, some of them quite eminent men, such as Elijah Plumb, D. D., Rev. Sumner Everett, missionary to Constantinople; and Rev. Chas. Scott, Congregationalists. Rev. Appleton Danforth, missionary to Burmah; H. C. Fish, D. D., of New-ark, N. J.; Rev. Ross Burdick, and Rev. Judson Tucker, Baptists. Rev. Hosea Ballou, Universalist.

No town perhaps has been more famous for rum selling and rum drinking in by-gone days, but for the last 30 years no merchant, or inn-keeper has sold alcohol as a beverage in town.

Widow Scott, R. Crosier's daughter, one of the first settlers, now living within one mile of where she was born, has always lived in town, is now 94 years of age, and is able to give some statistics of the history of the first settlers. Widow Scott's mother, one of the first settlers, lived in town, and died aged 105

years, 5 months. Three brothers by the name of Crosier were among the first settlers in the year 1762 or '63. The first female born in town was Dea. Moses Leonard's wife, named Pratt.

The first physicians were, Drs. Hill, Ransom, Richardson, Cobb, etc. In 1795 Judge Darius Bullock was chosen town clerk and served the town 37 years, until he died. He often represented the town in the Legislature, and always held offices of trust.

About the year 1812 a Mr. Rice died here, aged 112 years. The years 1805, 1812, and 1813, were the periods of the most remarkable mortality.

In August, 1788, there was a terrific hurricane which prostrated the woods to a very great extent. This accounts for the numerous little mounds or hillocks in different parts of the town. This township is watered by North and Green rivers. The former runs through the western and southern part, and the latter through the northeastern. They are both large and commodious mill streams, and the mill privileges are numerous. In the branch of North river, on the farm of Henry Niles, is a succession of cascades extending about 100 rods. The falls are from 15 to 20 feet each, and are overlooked by the projecting rocks on the right in ascending the stream. The place is visited by the curious, and the scene which presents itself is rugged, wild and romantic. The surface of the township is uneven, but there are no mountains worthy of notice. On the margin of North river is a cavern called Woodard's cave or Dun's den. It is 25 feet in length, five in width and the same in height. The sides and top are of solid rock. This is also a place of resort for the curious. The soil is generally of good quality, well adapted to the production of grass, and much attention is devoted to the raising of cattle and the keeping of dairies. The people are mostly industrious and wealthy. The timber

is principally beech, maple, birch, ash, hemlock and spruce. The town is divided into 14 school districts, with as many school houses. At the centre is a handsome brick school house, 42 by 24 feet on the ground, in which the languages and higher branches of literature have usually been taught a part of the year. There was also formerly a school for young ladies, in which the higher branches and drawing, painting and music were taught.

A HISTORICAL DISCOURSE DELIVERED IN WEST HALIFAX, THANKSGIVING DAY, 1847.

II Kings 4:13. "I dwell among mine own people."

When Canaan was first settled by the Israelites, a certain portion of land was given to every citizen, who had the right to transmit it to his heirs. By no act of his could this land be forfeited to the family longer than till the next jubilee which occurred every fiftieth year. This arrangement gave permanency to the location of families. It was characteristic of a Jew to entertain a peculiar attachment to his own nation, his tribe and kindred; and especially to the old estate where his fathers had lived for many successive centuries.

When the Shunammite woman was enquired of by the servant of Elijah, how her kindness to the prophet should be rewarded—asking if she would not "be spoken for to the king; or to the captain of the host," that some royal or distinguished favor might be bestowed upon her, such, perhaps, as would elevate her rank in society; she made this simple hearted but significant reply, "I dwell among mine own people." She dwelt among her kindred, among a people with whom she sustained the same rank in life; who were of similar customs and like sympathies with herself. With them she wished to still to dwell, to continue in the same sphere in which she had

been accustomed to move, and for which her habits were formed. She has associated with those who were of the same faith, and were cheered by the same hopes. Interwoven as the Jewish religion was with the whole structure of society, mingling with all the civil and social affairs and relations of life, their country, in the estimation of the Jew, would have been the best on the earth, even if their hills had been comparatively barren hills, and their valleys far less fruitful than they were.

Great care was taken in Ancient Israel to preserve the history of families, as well as of the several tribes, and of the nation. Accurate genealogies were kept of separate families, important events were noted, and whatever of interest was not put on record was preserved by tradition. The frequent narration of the important incidents which had been accumulating for many generations must have been attended with no small degree of interest, especially to the younger members of the family.

It might be supposed that in an age of so much reading as ours, and where there is no end to the demand for the making of books, that the history of separate communities would be carefully preserved, so that the people might be well informed in the history of their own immediate neighborhood. But in this respect we are sadly deficient. The records of this town throw but little light upon its early history, and the generation that was conversant with the first settling of the town has passed away, with the exception of a single individual, now upwards of 105 years of age, so that the sources of information are not very abundant. Such information, however, in relation to the history of the town as I have been able to glean from different sources I shall present in this discourse.

Before entering upon the history of the town, I will briefly allude to the early history of Vermont. The first settlement in Vermont was

about a mile below Brattleboro, made under the supervision of the government of Massachusetts in 1724.*

But New Hampshire claimed jurisdiction over the territory now embraced in the State of Vermont, and was invested with authority by the British Crown to extend her laws over the district, give grants of townships, superintend and direct in their settlement. When she had exercised this authority to some extent for several years, the government of New York laid claim to Vermont as their province, and in 1763 this claim began to be urged with forcible measures, ejecting from their lands in several instances, those who had purchased in and settled upon the New Hampshire grants, and under the patronage of her government, because they would not purchase their lands of the government of New York.

This brought Vermont into collision with New York, New Hampshire, and to some extent with Massachusetts during a series of 26 years, embracing the period of the Revolutionary war. These claims were all yielded in favor of Vermont in 1789; and in February, 1791, she was received into the Union as one of the Federal States.

The town charter of Halifax was given by the government of New Hampshire, May 11, 1750. The township embraces in its charter a territory of 6 miles square. This was to be divided into lots three-fourths of a mile square consisting of 360 acres in each lot. One of these lots was assigned to each of

the 62 grantees, reserving two lots, one for the first settled minister and one for the benefit of schools.

The charter provides "that before any division of the said land be made to and among the grantees, a tract of land as near the centre of the said township as the land will admit of, shall be reserved and marked out for town lots, one of which shall be allotted to each grantee of the Contents of one acre." This reserved land at the geographical centre of the town, was designed to serve the purposes of a garrison in case there should be war with the Indians. Here each grantee might erect his block-house to which he might retire with his family on short notice, in case of danger while the country was new, having an acre of ground which he could cultivate as a garden. But the Indians gave no trouble to the early settlers of Halifax and the land reserved for purposes of defence has long since been otherwise disposed of.

The charter required the payment of one ear of Indian corn by the grantees on the 25th of Dec. (Christmas) "if lawfully demanded." And for the space of ten years, commencing with 1750. Also commencing with 1761 it required of every land holder. "One shilling proclamation money for every hundred acres he owns or settles, or possesses, and so in proportion for a greater or less tract of the said land, which money shall be paid by the respective persons above named, their heirs or assigns, in our own council chamber in Portsmouth, or to such officer or officers as shall be appointed to receive the same, and this to be in lieu of all other rents or services whatsoever." Deducting the highways and other public lanes exempted by the charter from taxes, the proclamation money would have constituted an annual revenue to the Crown of about \$20.

It was also required by the charter that five acres of land should be planted and cultivated "within the term of five years for every fifty

*Becley's History of Vermont, pp. 65, 66. An egregious mistake. We let it stand as example when a mistake has gone into history how hard it is to eradicate it. See First settlement at Chimney Point, in the history of Addison by Hon. Jh. W. Story, vol. I, page ——. See paper by Hon. David Read, vol. II on Fort Ann and First Settlement in Vermont. By incontrovertible record in history the first settlement appears to have been in the little County of Grand Isle in the bosom of the Champlain.—*Author.*

acres" owned as individual property. In case of failure on the part of any grantee to fulfill this condition, his whole share was forfeited to the Crown. This condition could not have been fulfilled as no one settled in the town for ten years after the charter was given. Nor is it known that the claims of the grantees were ever questioned on this account.

It was demanded also by the charter, "that all white and other pine trees within the said township fit for masting our Royal Navy be carefully preserved for that use, and none to be cut or felled without His Majesty's especial license, upon the penalty of the forfeiture of the right of such grantee." This condition probably has never been violated to any great extent.

When there should be fifty families settled in the town they were to "have the liberty of holding two Fairs." The time of holding them was to be the last Mondays in the months of April and September, and not to continue longer than the Saturday of the week upon which they were held. These fairs were designed to be occasions when buyers and sellers of all kinds might meet at a certain place for the purposes of trade. If such a custom had been introduced, a week in the Spring and also in the Fall of the year would have been convenient seasons. The people could then have accomplished most of their trading in stock and many other things for the year on those occasions. The custom of holding such fairs has prevailed extensively in England and other European countries. We have county and State fairs, but they are rather for exhibition than for trade.

When the number of families had increased to fifty, the charter requires that "a market shall be opened and kept one or more days in each week as may be thought advantageous to the inhabitants." The object of the market is similar to that of the fair, though less extensive in its design. The custom of having a market-place has been in

vogue for many centuries in England in towns of considerable size, and in other European countries.

The original grantees chiefly resided in Hatfield and Deerfield, Mass., together with the adjacent towns. A few resided in the State of New Hampshire. Oliver Partridge, Esq., of Hatfield, was the principal actor in obtaining the charter. It is thought that Mr. Partridge became the actual original proprietor of nearly one-half of the town, many of the signers of the charter never having been personally interested in the enterprise, only permitting their names to be used. Mr. Partridge was constituted by the charter the moderator of the first meeting of the proprietors which he was to notify on the first Wednesday of August, 1750, at such time and place as he might think most convenient. The grantees held meetings for business for several years, at such times and places as they saw fit to appoint. No connected record of proceedings of those meeting is in the possession of the town.

The survey of the town cost £50, 7:6; the platting of lots cost £155, 5; the obtaining of the patent £73, 19; total expense, £279, 11:6, or about \$865.

To defray these expenses the proprietors vote, Nov. 28, 1750, to raise a tax of £5, 5 "upon each lot except the Governor's two, and the two public lots," the surplus of which money was to be retained in the treasury. From this vote it appears that Governor Wentworth, the then acting Governor of New Hampshire was in the enterprise, and, the proprietor of two lots; and also the magnanimity, or policy, of the other grantees—possibly their respect for magistrates (?)—relinquishing the taxes of the Governor in the expense of laying out the town.

The geographical centre of the town is three-fourths of a mile north of what is now known as the Centre. The frame of a meeting house was erected within a few rods of the

geographical centre previous to 1780. But a few enterprising citizens established the business of the town at the place now called the Centre, so that the original frame of a meeting house was abandoned, and the present Congregational meeting house at the business centre was erected in 1782, but was not completed till several years afterwards, though it was occupied as a place of worship.

The land upon which the meeting house stands and three or four acres of the common, together with the adjoining cemetery grounds, were deeded to the Congregational Society by Deacon McQuillis of Colerain. That part of the Common south of the road was given to the Congregational Society by Dr. Richardson.

In the original grant of the town one lot of 360 acres was appropriated for the benefit of schools. This lot is in the northeast corner of the town, commonly called Thomas Hill. The land is sold with the reserve, that the interest of two dollars a year per acre shall be annually paid into the town treasury in the month of — for the benefit of the schools. The sum of \$43.20.

Abner Rice was the first settler. He came about the year 1761 and settled in the easterly part of the town. As nearly as can be ascertained, in the early part of the year 1766, there were but four families in the town. Mr. Rice in the east part, Capt. John Pannel and a Mr. Gaught in the southwest part (Pannel Hill) and a Mr. Pratt, who settled on the farm since occupied by Robert Collins. From the year 1766 the population of the town increased rapidly, so that in March, 1778, when the town was organized, there were recorded upon the town records the names of 140 freemen, and this was but 13 years after there were but four families in the town.

Pannel Hill was first settled by people from Colerain, Mass., who were soon joined by several families from Connecticut and from Princeton, Mass.

The southeast part of the town

was also settled to a considerable extent by families from Colerain. The Taggetts and some other families came from Londonderry, N. H.

The northeast part was settled by people from Rhode Island, among whom were the families of Wilcox and Thomas.

The centre was settled mostly by families from Massachusetts.

In the early part of the present century the number of inhabitants was something more than 1700. What the number was in 1790, when the first census was taken, I have not been able to learn, but it was probably about as large as at any time since.

EARLY POLITICAL STRIFES.

The party feeling between the adherents to the New Hampshire and the New York claims was never so strongly developed in this town as in some of the adjoining towns. The New Hampshire party always held the predominance in this town. Some little vexatious matters occasionally transpired. As an instance: A man by the name of Frazier was sued for debt from spite by a Yorker. His cows were attached and some other property, and his person was seized for imprisonment. As soon as the condition of Mr. Frazier was known, the alarm was given throughout the town, and the New Hampshire men rallied for his rescue. Joseph Williams seized a horn and from the hill north of the place, afterwards occupied by Solomon Bascom, blew a blast that brought to the aid of Frazier the west part of the town, and some from Whitingham and Wilmington, who with others already on the track pursued the party who had taken Frazier to Westminster for imprisonment, and with the assistance of a company from Westmoreland, New Hampshire, succeeded in his rescue. This is spoken of as the most important affair between the New York and New Hampshire parties in this town. There were other occurrences which showed the party feeling. Mr.

Orr, a Yorker, who kept a public house on the place where Deacon Williams now resides, was visited by two Hampshire men who sought admission to his house, and being refused, they entered by force, and seizing Mr. Orr, demanded of him that he should say *New Hampshire*, and despairing of help otherwise from their firm grasp, he cried out *New Hampshire* to their satisfaction.

EARLY BUILDINGS.

The first dwelling houses in the town, as is the case in all new countries, were log houses. It is, however, the testimony of some who commenced their residence here in the midst of all the inconveniences and hardships of a new country, who lived to occupy commodious dwellings with the conveniences of living multiplied a hundred fold, that their happiest days were when they lived in their little log hut, and a small plot of ground cleared around it with but few of the conveniences they afterwards enjoyed.

The first house that was shingled in town, was built by a Mr. Sabin on the ground now occupied by Capt. Abel Scott's house. The shingles were attached to the roof by wooden pegs instead of nails.

NEIGHBORHOOD INTERCHANGES.

The following incident may illustrate the kind of neighborly feeling that prevailed when the conveniences of life were few. Three families who came into the town while it was yet a wilderness, Deacon Hubbel Wells', Ebenezer Sabin's and one other, had between them but one needle with which for several years all the sewing for the three families was performed. Those are said to have been times when neighbors were always glad to see each other, each one seeking to render himself the most obliging.

EARLY HARDSHIPS AND FORTITUDE.

A Mrs. Woodward, the mother of Titus and Israel, wishing to weave a

web of cloth, was under the necessity of going on foot three miles to Dea. McClure's. After she had performed the work of her family in the morning and having spent the day at the loom, she returned at night to do the work of her house. This practice she continued till she had completed her web.

The late Widow Learnard, born in 1766, is thought to have been the first child born in town. Her father, Mr. Pratt, located on the farm now occupied by Robert Collins, when there were but four families in the town. Their nearest neighbor was Captain Pannel who lived on Pannel hill four miles distant. Mr. Pratt had occasion to leave his wife and two small children at home in his absence of 10 days. The first or second night of his absence the fire went out. Mrs. P. had no means of obtaining fire but from her neighbors. She took her two children, one in her arms, leading the other, and started for Captain Pannel's through a dense forest guided by marked trees. When she had gone a little distance from her home she roused a bear who ran up a tree. With self-possession she took her apron and tied it around the tree, and hanging her bonnet upon a stake she placed it against the tree and passed on. Captain Pannel returned with her and shot the bear, which had been kept upon the tree by the bonnet and apron. Those were days of female courage as well as hardship, innured as they were to life in the wilderness.

Mrs. Learnard, the infant whom Mrs. Pratt carried in her arms to Captain Pannel's, was married to Dea. Moses Learnard in 1786. Two years afterwards her husband being taken sick in the night, she had occasion about midnight to go some 40 rods from the house to get water from a spring. In the morning she went to the same spring and found fresh tracks of a bear and his prints where he had wallowed in the mud that same night.

Pastures not being inclosed cows were suffered to run at large in the

woods. It was often with difficulty that they were found. Mrs. Pratt on one occasion in searching for her cow just as night was setting in, became completely bewildered more than a mile from home in a dense forest. Not knowing which way to direct her course she sat down and wept. Soon the thickening clouds began to pour down rain, and there was every appearance of a cold, stormy, October night. At this juncture, while she was casting about to know how she should spend the night, she heard the voice of her husband, of whose return she had known nothing, calling her name from a distance. She at once responded to the call and attempted to make her way in the direction of the distant sound, but being bewildered she took the wrong course and went in the opposite direction from the voice. Her husband perceiving that her voice grew fainter and fainter by distance, called upon her to stop till he could come to her. But she, confident that she knew the course she was taking quickened her speed, thinking that she might save him the trouble of coming all the way to her. She was overtaken at last in the border of Whitingham, near where Mr. Barrington now lives on North river, at more than twice the distance from home than when she first made answer to the call of her husband. They then took their course homeward through the dark forest and drenching rain. Returning to their quiet home in their snug log-cabin, they doubtless rejoiced together, with their little ones, in the favorable issue of the enterprise, more fortunate than one of her neighbors, who in hunting her cow was compelled with her two children to remain in the woods during the night, taking their position upon the trunk of a tree that had fallen by the wind.

FRUIT.

The first apple tree and the first currant bush were brought from

Colerain by a Mr. Clark, and set out on the farm now owned by Joseph Henry, Esq., near the geographical centre of the town, known as the Woodward farm. The orchard on that place, a part of which is still standing, is probably the oldest in the town.

MILLS.

The first saw-mill was built on the place, or near where Mr. Fisher's saw-mill now stands. This mill was built previous to 1780, as the mill was conveyed that year by deed to a Mr. Stacy. There was afterwards a grist-mill put up on the same privilege, which was the first grist-mill in the town.

CEMETERIES.

The first person who died in the town was Samuel Gaught, a lad of three years, a brother of the widow Crozier. He was buried in Colerain.

The first cemetery that was opened was on Pannel hill. The second was near the geographical centre of the town, now overgrown with large trees, and long since abandoned. A few rough stones mark the places of the early dead of the town.

The third cemetery was opened at the business centre of the town. The first person buried in it was a daughter of Deacon Conant. The second was Cornish Stacy, who was drowned in attempting to cross North river on a log near where the bridge now is, on the road that passes Israel Woodward's. A Mr. Underwood from Pannel hill was afterwards drowned at the same place on returning from a military training.

Captain Gaught, a grandson of the original settler upon Pannel hill, just as he left the store of Hamilton & Muzzey, in an attempt of some of his company to honor him by firing according to the custom of those days, was shot through the head, a part of his skull hitting the door of the store.

John Pannel, a grandson of Captain Pannel, was killed by the fall of

a tree in 1773, which was the occasion of the following lines :

"Mr John Pannel, killed by a tree,
In seventeen hundred and seventy-three,
When his father did come,
He said, Oh my son,
Your glass is run,
Your work is done."

Mr. Abner Rice, the first settler in the town, was shot for a bear while watching a field of grain in company with others. He sat under an apple tree at the time he was shot. Jesse Rice, a cousin of Abner Rice, died at the age of 113.

A tornado occurred in August, 1788. It was the most destructive of any since the settlement of the town. It swept the town from west to east, leaving scarcely any timber standing on some farms in its course. The day on which it occurred was still and foggy up to the time the heavy wind struck. There were no premonitions of its approach. There was no roaring heard till just as the main force came, upturning trees, leaving devastation and destruction in its track of nearly two miles in width, passing on through other towns to the east.

CHURCHES.

The Congregational church of Halifax was organized July 24, 1778, consisting of 5 males and 5 females.

Rev. David Goodall, the first settled minister in town, was installed over the church and society in 1781, about 3 years after the church was organized. He was the pastor of the church about 15 years, being dismissed in 1796. During his ministry 58 were added to the church, 8 of whom were received by letter.

Mr. Goodall was a native of Marlboro, Mass. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College. He was a logical thinker, Calvinistic in his theology, tenacious of his opinions and of his just rights, and liberal in his benefactions. He had the respect and esteem of the people.

In the original grant of the town, a lot of 360 acres was appropriated

for the first settled orthodox minister in the town. This fell to Mr. Goodall. The claim was disputed by Elder Eweings, a Baptist minister, who had resided in the town a few years previous to Mr. Goodall's settlement. The matter was adjusted by Mr. Goodall's quit-claiming to Elder Eweings 100 acres. This arrangement was entered into previous to Mr. Goodall's settlement. After his dismissal, he disposed of his real estate in Halifax and removed to Littleton, N. H., where he spent the remainder of his days chiefly in agricultural pursuits. He lived to an advanced age. He visited the place but once after his removal. As evincing a regard for the people of his former charge, a few years before his death he made a donation of \$100 to the church, with instructions that the interest should be appropriated for the furnishing of the communion table. But a few years after the donation was received in trust, at the hands of his son, it was appropriated to the payment of arrearages in the society.

The following call extended to Mr. Goodall by the church to settle with them in the ministry, is taken from the town records:

"The Church of Christ, in Halifax, to the Rev. David Goodall, greeting;

Rev. and Beloved:—We, being by the appointment of Divine Providence, situated in the wilderness where we have ever been destitute of the stated ministrations of the word and ordinances of the Gospel, after application being made to you by the town in general to preach with us on probation for settlement, and your complying with our request, and thereby giving us convenient opportunity to judge of your ministerial qualifications, which are great in our esteem, by the concurrence and assistance of the town, by their vote, and of a friendly religious society, formed for the purpose of enjoying Gospel privileges, we do unitedly, unanimously, and earnest-

ly call and invite you, dear sir, to take the ministerial and pastoral care and charge of said church and society, and labor with us in word and doctrine, administer the sacraments of the New Testament, and perform all other duties and offices properly belonging to a Gospel minister.

Your compliance with our request herein, will lay us, dear sir, under voluntary obligation to yield to you that subjection, honor and support that is properly due from a people to their pastor.

And for your encouragement to undertake the work of the Gospel ministry and pastoral office among us, you will, upon your installment into said office, be entitled to, and become possessed of in fee simple the land by the charter granted and reserved for the first settled orthodox minister in this town, being lot No. 28, excepting 100 acres thereof on the southerly side, which the town have alienated, to which hundred acres we hereby desire and expect you will give a quit-claim upon your inauguration into the ministry and pastoral office. And that you may be decently and honorably supported while attending to the work of the ministry among us, we freely and unanimously agree and vote to give you a salary of the sum of forty pounds a year for the first year, and to raise five pounds a year until it amounts to fifty-five pounds in silver, at six shillings eight pence per ounce, which sum of fifty-five pounds shall be paid you annually, and for each and every year so long as you continue our minister." \$183.33.

REV. JESSE EDSON.

Rev. Jesse Edson was ordained and installed over the Congregational church, November 23, 1796, and died in 1805, being the pastor about nine years. During his ministry 99 were added to the church.

Mr. Edson was a native of Buckland, Mass., and graduate of Dartmouth College. He commenced

his ministry with this people. As a preacher, he was sound in doctrine. His preparations for the pulpit were made with readiness. He interested himself in the young people of his charge, and was accustomed to preach to them one sermon a year. His only production published was a sermon entitled, "An Address to Young People." Mr. Edson's salary was a hundred pounds. He died at an early age.

REV. THOMAS H. WOOD,

installed September 17, 1806, was pastor a little more than 36 years. For three or four of the last years of his life, his health was feeble, and he was engaged but little in his accustomed labors. During this time, the pulpit was supplied by several ministers, each for a longer or shorter period.

Mr. Wood was born in Norwich, Conn., in that portion of the town now comprised in Bozrah, in 1772. He removed with his parents to Hawley, Mass., in 1775, where he resided till he commenced his studies preparatory for college. There he pursued with Rev. John Groat, of Hawley, and Rev. Preserved Smith, of Rowe, Mass. He entered Williams College in 1795, and graduated in 1799, at the age of 27. After leaving college, he taught a year in Northampton, Mass., and then commenced the study of theology with Dr. Joseph Lyman, of Hatfield. Previous to his ordination, he preached in Oxford, Mass., and in Lebanon, N. Y. He was ordained as an evangelist, at Amherst, Mass., May 2, 1804, and went with the Rev. Mr. Gould, afterwards of Southampton, Mass., to Maine as a missionary; and also to the State of New York, with Rev. Mr. Williston, of Easthampton. He came to Halifax in the month of February, 1806, and was installed the following September.

The education of young men received his special attention, nine of whom from his own society fitted for college with him, besides several from adjoining towns. Six entered

the ministry under his pastorate. Of the young men from abroad who studied with him, were Dr. Jonas King, of the Greek Mission, Dr. Nathan Brown, of the Baptist Mission in Burmah, and Abner Hazelton, who was afterwards a member of congress. Mr. Wood is remembered among his people as a faithful and beloved pastor.

Mr. Wood was married twice; had six children who lived to adult years, four by his first wife and two by his second. He died December 26, 1842, at the age of 70, having survived all the ministers in the county of his own denomination, who held the pastoral office at the time of his installation.

REV. ALPHEUS GRAVES

was ordained and installed as associate pastor, with Rev. Thomas H. Wood, November 11, 1841. In the summer of 1844, the Congregational Society built a meeting house in the valley, two miles west of the old house, which was dedicated in the early part of October of the same year. Not coinciding with this movement, 6 males and 22 females left the original church, and were organized anew the following winter. A new society was also formed, which together with the church, occupy the former house, taking the name of the Central Church and Society of Halifax.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Elder William Eweings was the first minister who preached stately in the town. Very little is known of him. He came to the town previous to 1778, and probably remained two or three years.

After Elder Eweings left, Elder Warren gathered a church of a small number in the northwest part of the town. A few joined it from Wilmingtion. They were accustomed to meet in school-houses and dwelling-houses. The church was afterwards dissolved.

The present Baptist church was

organized July 26, 1793, consisting at first of 11 members.

ELDER ABNER BEMIS,

the first pastor, was settled in 1795, and remained with them till his death in 1809. A goodly number were added to the church under his ministry.

ELDER PAUL HINES

was settled Nov., 1813. His pastorate continued seven years.

ELDER SAMUEL FISH

commenced preaching in the fall of 1820, and was ordained August 15, 1822.

The meeting house was built in 1808, previous to which time meetings were held in school-houses and private dwellings.

It is matter of gratitude to God that the institutions of religion were early planted in this town; that the benign influences of the Gospel have been enjoyed, and have had their effect in moulding the character of this community from the beginning.

* * *

Among the early settlers of Halifax, we find five families of the name of Hall. There were five brothers that came from East Enfield, Conn., between 1776 and 1780. In tracing the emigrant ancestors bank, we find in 1636, Edward Hall of England came to Rehoboth, Mass. His wife's name was Esther. Their children, 1st, John; 2d, Esther; 3d, Samuel; 4th, Jeremiah; 5th, Thomas; 6th, Preserved; 7th, Andrew; 8th, Benjamin. Samuel, the third child, born in Rehoboth, Oct. 24, 1656, married, April 7, 1686, Elizabeth Brown; settled in Taunton, Mass. Their children, 1st, Elizabeth; 2d, Remember; 3d, Nicholas; 4th, Mary; 5th, Nathaniel; 6th, Mahitable; 7th, Enoch, he settled in Northfield, Mass.; 8th, Ichabod; 9th, John, born 1705, settled in East Enfield, Conn., married Hannah Guild. Chil-

dren, 1st, Israel; 2d, John; 3d, Joel; 4th, Levi; 5th, Asariah; 6th, Daniel; 7th, Hiram; 8th, Keziah. Of those children John, Joel, Hiram, Levi, and Azariah settled in the northwest part of Halifax. While at one time they nearly all had large families, at present but a few families represent them. Of the family first John Hall married Alice Bush. Children, 1st, Erastus; 2d, John; 3d, Alice; 4th, Louisa; 5th, Rhoda; 6th, Susannah; 7th, Rufus. Erastus married Huldah Mather. Children, John; graduate of College. Died soon after. Clarissa married Nicholas Clark of Clarksburgh, Mass. Settled in Halifax; he died some years ago. Have one son now living in West Halifax, George Clark. There is now Lemuel and Abigail, descendants. John Hall is now in West Halifax. 5th, Azariah Hall, married Keturah Pease. He died in 1832, aged 83 years; she in 1835. Children, 1st, Mary; 2d, Elizabeth; 3d, Keturah; 4th, Azariah; 5th, Richard. First, Mary, married Jeremiah Kingsbury. There are now some of their descendants living in Whitingham. Fourth, Azariah, married Esther Orr; took quite a prominent part in town matters. Children, Sarah Ann, Maria, George. It 1836 moved to New York state. Fifth, Richard, married Betsey Allen; have one son. Richard Hart married Mary Crowley, now living in Athens, Vt. Third, Joel Hall, married Elizabeth Bush. He died in 1843 aged 96 years. She died in 1830, aged 78. Children, 1st, Hannah; 2d, Joel, jr.; 3d, Justus; 4th, Israel; 5th, Loten; 6th, Asa; 7th, Elizabeth; 8th, Martin. These all left town but Justus and Loten. Fifth, Loten, married Rhoda Nichols of Gulford, Vt. Children, 1st, Lucinda, married Elliott Higley, now living in south part of the town; 2d, Joel; 3d, Elizabeth; 4th, Annis, married Hiram Chase, now lives in Marlboro, Vt.; 5th, Esther; 6th, Gratia; 7th, Obed, married Susan Everett. Now lives in Stamford, Vt., is one of the asso-

ciate judges of Bennington county; 8th, Charles.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF MR. JAMES L. STARK.

One of Chicago's brightest professional men, Mr. James L. Stark, died at his residence, No. 168 Cass street. Mr. Stark was born in South Halifax, Vt., on the 6th of February, 1823. His father, Judge Stark, was an eminent lawyer, and the blood of the Revolutionary Starks flowed in his veins. He adopted the profession of the law, and was admitted to practice in Bennington county, Vt., and his ability and energy were recognized by the people, who elected him to the State Senate in 1858. He served with distinction one term, and became the recognized leader of his party in the Senate. In 1859 he came to Chicago, and, ignoring politics, devoted his entire attention to the law. He was very successful, securing many clients by his devotion to business, and acquiring considerable property. His residence on the North Side was destroyed by the great fire, and he was the first man who rebuilt a substantial home in that portion of the "burnt district."

Mr. Stark was a practical and emphatically a self-made man, and, being modest, did not appear above the surface in many enterprises in which the people of the North side were interested. He was very active, however, in a silent way, in promoting improvements, especially the lake shore drive and the planting of trees to beautify the northern division. His advice was always accepted, and his labors were appreciated by those having cognizance of them. The death of so estimable a man will certainly be regretted in the community, and the vacancy caused by his death will not be soon satisfactorily filled. He leaves a wife and two children.—*Chicago Tribune.*

BY GEORGE L. CLARK.

HON. JAMES LANDON STARK.

Among the most prominent and influential of the early residents of Windham county Vt., was

JEDEDIAH STARK,

the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. A graduate of Yale college, and a lawyer, he removed from Litchfield county, Conn., to Halifax, Vt., in 1792, where he became eminent in his profession, and was in active practice until his death. He married Abigail Camp, a lady with great beauty and dignity of presence. They had six children. The oldest was James Landon. He graduated at Yale, in the class of 1814, then studied law in the office of his father, and when admitted to the bar, practiced law in Halifax until he was elected judge, which office he held for many years. He was also repeatedly elected to represent his town in the General Assembly. He was a man of much talent, fine legal mind and imposing presence. But though occupying various offices of trust and confidence, agricultural pursuits were more congenial with his tastes. To them the latter portion of his life was devoted. He spent more than 50 years on his farm in South Halifax, where he died March 14, 1868, in his 76th year. His wife was Sybel Smith (daughter of Asa Smith, who married Submit Severance.) They had nine children. Joshua Leavitt, Jedediah, Royal Houghton, James Landon, Harriet, George Washington, Sybel Livania, Sereno, Horace Goodrich.

The fourth child, James Landon Stark, was born in Halifax, Feb. 6, 1823. The most of his minority was spent at his father's home, assisting in farm duties, attending the district schools and a few terms at an academy in Whitingham. Judge Stark having conceived some prejudice to college education and professional life, persisted in his efforts

to make farmers of all his sons, and James was denied those early advantages which were always regretted by him.

As a lawyer, Mr. Stark was well-read, especially in equity, and had a clear, logical mind. His natural diffidence, modesty and want of early training, often made him appear to disadvantage until aroused sufficiently to forget himself, when he became clear in statement, powerful in argument and impassioned in eloquent delivery.

The late Dr. Dewey of Montpelier, once told the writer that he never met a man who could use the English language with such vigor, directness and point, as did Mr. Stark when fully aroused. As a politician, Mr. Stark was earnest and unselfish. From the first caucus to the last hour of the election he worked indefatigably for the side which he thought was right, though always declaring there was no office he himself would or could afford to accept. His nature prompted him to look out for his friends, and no nomination was made in his ward, for years, to which he did not lend his strong sense and active aid.

BRIEF.

James L. Ridgely Lodge, No. 15, I. O. O. F., was instituted at West Halifax, Feb. 17, 1882, by Charles Woodhouse of Rutland, Grand Master, assisted by members of the order from Brattleboro, Readsboro and Shelburne Falls, Mass. The charter contained eleven names: Jeremiah Gifford, Crosby A. Perry, William W. Follett, Warner W. Stowe, Add. C. Niles, William R. Brown, Francis Kingsley, Henry F. Wheeler, Henry B. Stone, John Anderson and Eli S. Cook. The first officers were: N. G., W. R. Brown; V. G., W. W. Follett; Sec., A. C. Niles; Treas., E. S. Cook; P. G., J. Gifford. The lodge at one time had a membership of 21. It has paid out quite a sum of money for the benefit of its members, is out of debt and prospering.

THE DEATH OF CAPT. GAULT.

This is an occurrence that has long been forgotten, but was received by a person interested in such matters, reading the lines upon his grave-stone in the cemetery in School District No. 1. An item was placed in the papers, and the following was taken from the *Gazette and Courier* of Dec. 26th 1887:

"Mr. Editor: I noticed in a late issue of your paper a request from a Halifax, Vt., correspondent, for information concerning the tragic death of Capt. Gault in 1778. I am now in my 93d year, but remember well an account of the circumstances as related to me by my father, Jonathan Kellogg of Halifax, who served as lieutenant in the company of which John Gault was captain. The company were accustomed to meet at Halifax Centre for training. On one occasion, after the men were dismissed, the officers gathered at the tavern for a social drink. One of their number was absent, whom they wished to summon. Being informed that he could be found at the house across the street, the Captain says, "I will go and call him," and started with a double hop towards the door. It was the custom of those days to honor an officer by firing over his head. Accordingly, as Capt. Gault passed out at the door, a soldier standing near discharged his musket, but at that instant the Captain gave a hop that brought his head in range of the charge, which entered it, wad and all, killing him instantly. The event naturally caused the greatest excitement throughout the community. Still further. After a suitable time had elapsed my father called the company together to choose another captain, but, himself being anxious to get clear of training duty, declined being a candidate for the office. This caused a choice to be made from those below him in rank, and he being "jumped" as they called it,

obtained his discharge which cleared him from further duty during life.

ASA KELLOGG,
Greenville, Mass.

BRIEFS.

Charles P. Clark Corps, No. 55, W. R. C., was instituted Aug. 20th, 1889, by Mrs. Herrick of Brattleboro, with 11 charter members. The officers were as follows: Pres., Mrs. Sarah B. Thurber; S. V., Mrs. S. Jennie Clark; J. V., Miss Lilla DeWolfe; Secy., Mrs. Ella M. Winn; Treas., Mrs. Mary A. Ballou; Chap., Mrs. Elvira M. Gates; Con., Mrs. Elanor Miner; Guard, Mrs. Ellen D. Powers; Asst. Con., Mrs. Lucinda Hill; Asst. Guard, Miss Viola Hudson. Being a recent acquisition, not much can be said of it, except that it is working for a very praiseworthy object.

Charles P. Clark Post, No. 103, G. A. R., was named from Serg. Charles P. Clark, son of Nicholas and Clarissa Clark, who enlisted in Co. F., 16th Reg., Vt. Vols., and who died in the hospital at Camp Vermont, near Fairfax Seminary, Dec. 13th, 1862. This Post was instituted June 30th, 1889, Col. H. E. Taylor of Brattleboro, mustering officer. The charter members were: D. D. Barnes, H. C. Bell, E. E. Gates, H. W. Griffin, A. A. Hill, F. T. Miner, Thos. Miner, Milton Powers, Israel Stowe, H. B. Stone, E. H. Thurber, Harrison Williams, J. C. Winn, F. L. Woodard. The first officers were: Commander, J. C. Winn; S. V. Com., F. T. Miner; J. V. Com., A. A. Hill; Adjt., F. L. Woodard; Q. M., H. W. Griffin; O. of D., H. Wallins; Chap., Milton Powers; Surg., E. E. Gates; O. of G., H. C. Bell; Q. M. S., E. H. Thurber; S. M., D. D. Barnes; Sent., H. B. Stone.

The Halifax Library Association was established in August, 1874, with 55 members. The officers were: J. M. Eames, Pres.; M. Wicks, Secy.; Oscar Howe, Treas.; and L.

M. Tucker, librarian. The association now have 250 volumes in the library.

Aaron Leonard, whose buildings stood near the bridge north of the Methodist chapel, Ried Hollow, was frozen to death April 6, 1815. His wife being away for a few days, he in company with some of the young men in the neighborhood, planned to have a good time on Fast day, which would occur on the 7th. Accordingly, he with his little boy started for Marlboro, where he procured a jug of rum. He started for home about dark in a snow storm. The little boy becoming cold lagged behind, and his father, tipsy and stupefied, stumbled and fell. The boy passed him and on getting home, supposing that his father had gone to bed, retired also. His cronies arriving next day, search was made for him, and the body found about one-half mile from the house of David Niles, (which is now gone.) The body was brought to the house and a coroner's inquest held, eliciting the above facts.

There has been a large number of saw-mills in town, the immense water power on the several streams affording facilities for manufacturing excelled by but few towns in the State. There are seven mills now in town. Frank B. Stone, manufacturer of chair stock and lumber; Stone & Clark, manufacturers of lumber, chair stock, baby carriage hubs, perambulator handles, etc.; W. Dennison, lumber; L. W. Sumner, lumber and shingles. He also runs a grist-mill with his other business. A. L. Thurber, lumber and chair stock. He has lately added steam power. And two mills in district No. 11, Gilman Warren & Son, lumber, chair stock, and cider jelly; and J. E. Gates, lumber and cider jelly.

There have been stores in town as follows: One in school district No. 1, one in district No. 3, one in district No. 6, six different places in district No. 7, one in district No. 10,

two in district No. 11. At the present time there is one store at Halifax Center, Watson DeWolf, proprietor; at West Halifax, George L. Clark and Oscar Howe, each general assortment stores; J. M. Niles, boots and shoes; L. W. Sumner, flour, feed and oats. These with the Grange store in district No. 10, are all the stores in town at the present time.

MINERALS.

The rocks of the town abound in minerals; among which iron and copper are most common, also sulphur. Mineral springs abound, but little is known about their medicinal virtues. There is much timber and wood in town, and it is also noted for its fruit; also for its maple sugar and horses.

NOTED PEOPLE.

Among the noted people born in town may be mentioned Chipman Swain, high sheriff; Stephen Niles, high sheriff, representative; Sanford Plumb, senator and representative; Rev. Samuel Fish, who preached in town over fifty years. He was father of Rev. Henry C. Fish of Newark, N. J., who acquired quite a reputation as a doctor of divinity, author and traveler, and of Warren Fish also of New Jersey, the inventor of the porcelain shade lamp; also grandfather of Geo. H. Niles of Brattleboro, inventor of the Niles self-regulating electric dynamo, and of Mrs. Will Carlton, wife of the famous poet of that name, who in her earlier days was, in company with her first husband, the Rev. Sabin T. Goodell, engaged in missionary work in Burmah. The Starks, father and son, Landon & Jed, noted lawyers, together have solemnized over 2,000 marriages. Other lawyers who have lived in the town were Mr. Barber, W. H. Follett and C. F. Boyd. There have been many different physicians in town among whom the most noted have been Drs. Williams, Miller, Johnston and

Harrington. Drs. O. A. Wheeler of California, and J. M. Clark of North Adams, Mass., were natives of this town. Prof. C. W. Emerson, president of the Boston School of oratory, preached in this town several years. The Rev. L. W. Brigham, past grand master of the I. O. O. F. of Wisconsin, once lived in this town, and married his wife here.

During the war Halifax furnished one hundred and nine men, and fifteen paid commutation. She lost three in battle, and sixteen others died in the service. She paid \$18,450.85 as bounty to volunteers, and \$3,400 for substitutes for enrolled men.

The first mention we find of Halifax was at the meeting at Dorset of delegates from the various towns in the New Hampshire grants in September, 1776, Halifax then being represented by Col. Benjamin Carpenter; Edward Harris, 1778 to 1783; Joseph Tucker, 1784; Hubbel Wells, 1785 to 1789; Benjamin Henry, 1790 to 1798; Darius Bullock, 1799; B. Henry, 1801-2; Mr. Bullock, 1803 to 1811; Stephen Otis, 1812 to 1817; Darius Bullock, 1818; Russell Avery, 1819; D. Bullock, 1820-21; B. Henry, 1822; George Boardman, 1823-28; James L. Stark, 1829-30; Sanford Plumb, 1831; D. Bullock, 1832; Sanford Plumb, 1833; Benj. Woodard, 1834; James L. Stark, 1835-36; B. Woodard, 1837-38; Isaac Worden, 1839; James L. Stark, 1840-41; Rufus K. Henry, 1842; William H. Stark, 1843; B. Woodard, 1844; Nicholas Clark, 1845; William Plumb, 1846; Stephen Niles, 1847-48; Jonas Scott, 1849; Joseph Henry, 1850; Amos Tucker, 1851; Jonas Scott, 1852, Elisha Hager, 1853; Isaac Worden,

1854; Martin Scott, 2d, 1855-56; Alpheus H. Stone, 1857; A. H. Tucker, 1858-59; Stephen Niles, 1860; Martin Scott, 2d, 1861-2; Charles Fowler, 1863-64; A. H. Tucker, 1865-66; Albert J. Tucker, 1867-68; Almon Ballou, 1869, A. H. Stone, 1870; this year the biennial sessions began. In 1872, Charles F. Griffin; 1874, A. H. Stone; 1876, Albert M. V. Hager; 1878, J. L. Harrington; 1880, L. W. Sumner; 1882, L. M. Woodard; 1884, George L. Clark; 1886, L. M. Woodard; 1888, Luther Adams; 1890, George L. Clark.

In regard to the town clerks the records are very incomplete. Deming's "Vermont officers" gives Samuel Woodard as the first town clerk, chosen about 1772. Beer's "Windham County Atlas" says the same. A diligent search of the records in the town clerk's office shows a record of birth attested to by James Gray, clerk, October 27, 1773. The books contain various entries consisting of land records, church membership, ear marks, agreements, etc. of earlier dates, but all were attested by justices of the peace, pastors, deacons, county surveyors, where they contained any signature. The rest is a record of an "Annual town meeting" at which James Gray was chosen clerk, 1778; 1779, Hubbel Wells; 1787, Nathan Fish. The next year he was succeeded by Wells. Mr. Fish also served again, also Hubbel Wells and Darius Bullock. He was also very prominent in town affairs. Rufus K. Henry, 1834; Whitney J. Hitchcock, 1852; Charles Fowler, 1854; J. L. Harrington, 1867; L. M. Tucker, 1868; Mr. Harrington, 1869; 1881, H. R. Stone; Millard Wicks, 1882, and is still in office.

JAMAICA.

By J. G. EDDY.

JAMAICA.

Jamaica, in size, the third town in Windham county, having by the census of 1860 a population of 1541, is situated in the northwestern part of the county, on West River, about 27 miles from Brattleboro, and 18 miles from Manchester. It is bounded N. by Londonderry and Windham, E. by Townsend, S. by Wardsboro, W. by Stratton and Winhall.

The township is in the form of a trapezoid, and contains about 42 square miles. The surface, like other Green Mountain towns, is uneven, being diversified by high hills and mountains, known as Ball Mountain, Shatterack Mountain, Tom Thumb Hill, South Hill, and West Hill. Cold and uninviting as they may appear to the people at the present time, it is a noticeable fact, that the earlier settlers first chose the highest of them for their homes, as is attested by fallen down houses, old cellars and highways, still plainly to be seen. West River flows through the northeastern part of the town. There are also several other streams of considerable size, branches of this river, flowing through different sections of the town, affording good mill privileges, and otherwise supplying the town with water in great abundance. In the northern part of the town is a body of water, known as "Cole's Pond," receiving its name from a man living near it. It is about one mile in length and from one-half to three-quarters of a mile in width. Hamilton Falls are situated on a small stream, known as the

"Cobb brook," which rises in Windham, and flows a southwesterly course through Jamaica, emptying into West River. The falls are distant from Jamaica village about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. They are but a few rods from the road leading from Jamaica to Windham, yet are so hidden that their existence would remain unknown to a casual passer by. The falls are about 125 feet in height. The stream is quite small, and when the water is low the scenery is not remarkable, but when high, the sight is magnificent.

The first settlers, Calvin, William and Caleb Howard, together with their families, moved into town the day before the battle of Bunker Hill, June 16, 1775, and claimed that they heard distinctly the roar of the cannon, on that memorable day. They had previously erected a small log-house, and cleared a few acres of land, a short distance from West Townshend village, near where Chas. Robbins now resides. They emigrated from Massachusetts. Calvin Howard was one of the ten brothers, five or six of whom, afterwards came to Jamaica, and were among the original grantees of the town, and are represented at the present time by their numerous descendants. The night after their arrival, Elisha Howard was born, and was of course, the first child born in Jamaica. The original grantees were Col. Samuel Fletcher, His Excellency Thomas Chittenden, William Ward, Col. Moses Robinson, Mathew Lyon, John Butler, Caleb Maynard, Stephen

Rawson, Reuben Hamlington, Silas Hamlington, Marshall Miller, Ebenezer Haven, Nathaniel Haven, Joseph Haven, Stephen Wilcox, Joseph Hildrich, Caleb Hayward, John Wright, Benj. Hayward, Moses Johnson, Silas Hayward, Aaron Alexander Knight, Joseph Tyler, Amariah Taft, Aaron Hutson, Chas. Hutson, William Hayward, Peter Hazleton, John Fossett, William Church, Jonathan Knight, Samuel Kingsbury, Daniel Gates, Arad Holton, Joel Knight, Isaac Miller, Tilletson Paul Spooner, Esq., John Sergeant, Ethan Hayward, Moses Doty, Reuben Nard, Philip Jordon, Comfort Joy, Jesse Joy, Philip Alexander, Levi Hayward, Benj. Howe, Isaac Hart, Hazael Shepard, Rufus Shepard, Eleazer Harris, Nathan Hayward, Moses Holbrook, Frederick Taft, Michael Johnson, Archibius Blodgett, Joshua Morse, Calvin Knowlton, Seth Knight, Jonas Cook, Samuel Wakefield, Paul Hayward, Ira Allen, Esq., Jabez Butler, and John Jones. The condition of the charter was as follows: "Each proprietor of said township of Jamaica, his heir and assigns, shall plant and cultivate five acres of land, and build a house thereon, at least eight feet square, on each respective share or plight of land in said township, within the term of four years after the circumstances of the war will admit of it with safety."—that "all pine timber suitable for the navy, shall be reserved to and for the benefit of the State."

The town was chartered Nov. 7, 1780, by Thomas Chittenden, then governor of the state, and organized by a meeting of the proprietors Sept. 3, 1781, which meeting was holden at the house of Wm. Hayward. Lucius Wilson was chosen moderator; William Harrison Church, town clerk, and Benj. Hayward, W. Hayward and Wm. H. Church, selectmen. The first school-house built in town was constructed with logs, and stood a short distance from the bridge across West river near Clark French's dwelling house. It was

built soon after the first settlement of the town, and was probably the first public building erected. The first saw and grist mill were on the same stream and near the same place whereon Judson Howard's old mill now stands.

The village of Jamaica is situated east of the center of the town on a branch of West river. The first house that was built in this village was erected by Roger Howe in 1803 or 4, and is the same building now occupied (1869) by William H. Sanders for a dwelling house, but has been several times repaired and enlarged, and originally stood a little south of its present location. Soon after it was built it was opened for a hotel and was the first public house in the village, though not the first in town, as I am told that previous to this a small building, occupied at the present time by Deacon James Muzzy for a pig-sty (the same in size then as now) was once the hotel in Jamaica. Mr. Howe's sign was a rough board, nailed to a large hemlock tree standing near, with the words "Pay to-day and trust to-morrow" painted upon it, indicating that the house afforded that which commanded house custom to an extent not allowable at the present day. Howe continued to occupy this house until the present hotel, standing on Main street, was built by Nathaniel Cheney, about the year 1814. Cheney kept this house a short time and then sold to Samuel Hastley, since which it has been kept by Moses Chamberlain, Ezra Wilder, S. Newell, Horace Howe, J. E. Knowlton, D. H. Rice, O. F. Knowlton, H. E. Sawyer and E. W. Prior.

The first store goods were offered for sale by Nathaniel Cheney, in a small building known as the "noon house," standing near the Congregational church. Ripley and Doolittle built the first store on the same site, and said to be the same building now owned and occupied by the Hon. H. H. Wheeler. Subsequently Wilder, Cheney & Brown,

J. S. Newell, L. Merrifield & Co., I. & J. Williams, C. H. Peirce & Co., A. Johnson, J. H. Converse and Anson Howard traded in the same building.

The second store was built by S. T. R. Cheney, who traded in it a while and was afterwards used for the same purpose by Brown & Furnace, I. G. Sumner, Sumner & Brimhall, then by Union Store Association, still later, by Jamaica Leather Company, for a boot shop, since burned. In 1846 or 1847, J. G. Sumner built the store opposite the hotel, and carried on trade in the building a few years. It has since been occupied by Birchard Livermore & Co., Livermore & Howard, Benj. Livermore, H. J. Philipps and Abijah Muzzy, present occupant.

In 1852, C. H. Peirce built the store now occupied by him on Hill street. In the meantime it has been occupied by C. H. Peirce & Co., D. G. Dexter and Peirce & Dexter.

In 1849, the Union Store Association fitted up and occupied the same building in which L. H. Phelps is now trading (1864). During the intervening time the same has been occupied by O. F. Knowlton, Knowlton & Foskett, Knowlton & Butler, H. A. Butler and Butler Bros.

WEST RIVER BANK

was chartered in 1853. At the first meeting of the stockholders, March, 1854, Hon. James H. Phelps of Townshend, was chosen president and the Hon. John E. Butler, cashier. The first named holding his office until the change to a National bank in 1865, when he was succeeded by the Hon. Wm. Harris of Windham. Mr. Butler was successively chosen cashier to the time of his death, which occurred in 1867, and was succeeded by his son, John A. Butler, present cashier.

In 1858 the Jamaica Leather Company was incorporated and immediately commenced and con-

tinued to do a large business up to 1867; but it proving unprofitable they sold out their shop which they built in 1860, to Parsons, Livermore & Holton, who are now doing a good business in the same.

In the year 1828, Benj. Felton fitted up an old building into a tannery, near the present location of the Universalist church, and his two sons, Henry H. and H. L. Felton, carried on the tanning business therein until 1839, when they left here and built where C. D. Reade's tannery now stands. In 1848, Reade bought them out and has since carried on that business, associating with himself John Parsons two years and his son, Fayette D., one year.

The second tannery was built by Solomon Newell, near the bridge, across the stream on the road leading to Winhall, about the year 1841. In 1849, H. H. & H. L. Felton built the tannery now occupied by H. H. Felton, and they or one of them, have since carried on that business in this building.

John Kellogg in 1809, put up the first blacksmith shop, near the present residence of C. H. Peirce.

In 1844, Gilbert Shomway built the chair factory and saw-mill now occupied by A. Muzzy. Occupied in the intervening time by E. G. Johnson & Co.

Lewis Shomway built the bucket factory and saw-mill on the road leading to West Jamaica, and the following named persons have since carried on the business there: O. Maynard, Q. Shomway, T. Boynton and D. Sherwin.

Roger Howe built the first grist-mill, near Reade's mill-dam, which he run for a few years. The same was afterwards run by Joseph Shepard. The grist and saw-mill back of the shoe shop, was built by Joseph Dicks in 1809, and the same was subsequently occupied by A. Kellogg, A. Wheaton, James Waterman and Almon Clayton; since burned.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

Of its early history and organization, but little can be ascertained, the church records as well as those of the society being lost. Its organization, however, appears to have been previous to that of the Congregationalist church. Elder Simeon Coombs was the first settled minister of this church and the first in town, and received the "ministerial land," which was by the terms of the charter of the town to go to the first settled minister. Among its first members were Calvin and Caleb Howard, and many others of the very earliest settlers in town. Previous to the erection of the meeting house, which was in 1817, they held their meetings at private dwelling houses and school houses. These meetings were always fully attended, the people deeming it almost a sin not to be found in their usual place at church. From this church the Baptist churches in several of the adjoining towns have been set off, and wide and lasting has been its influence, and from it, too, have gone out a goodly number of Baptist preachers, who have distinguished themselves by their good works, among whom are Rev. Leland Howard, now residing in Rutland, one of the first preachers in the State, and whose fame was not confined to Vermont alone, he having preached several years in Troy and Buffalo, N. Y., and other large places. Also Rev. Timothy Spaulding, who was styled a martyr to the cause of slavery. While lecturing upon that subject in one of the Western States, he was refused admission to the meeting house, on account of the political feeling in the church, so retiring to a grove, before a large audience, he delivered his lecture, took cold and died from its effects. Rev. Ziba Howard, Rev. Rufus Smith and Rev. Mr. Kingsbury were also among the number. Those who have supplied their pulpit, as near as can be ascertained, were Rev. Messrs. Simeon

Coombs, Choate, Shomway, Baker, P. B. Fisk, Graves, Bruier, Robinson, Chamberlin, T. Blood, Nathan Arms, Leland Huntley, Nathaniel Cudworth, Norman Clark, I. H. Wood, A. H. Stearns, Robert Myers, Samuel S. White and C. P. Frenyear.

THE CONGREGATIONALIST CHURCH.

This church was organized Sept. 25, 1791, with advice and direction of the pastors of the Congregationalist churches of Dummerston and Newfane. The first members as appears by the church records, were Reuben Wellman, Mary Gage, Loney Blanchis, Aaron Whitney, Mary Wellman, Margaret Whitney and John Wellman. Reuben Wellman was chosen the first deacon. In 1794, by a vote of the church, an invitation was extended to John Stoddard to take the pastoral charge of the church. The church at the same time requesting the town to give him the ministerial land already alluded to in connection with the Baptist church, which it appears was under the control of the town. But the town, for some cause, refused to grant him the land which we have already seen went to Simeon Coombs, who afterwards presented one-half of the same to the Congregational society. Stoddard, however, it appears, came and preached for several years; and it does not appear that the church had any other settled preacher until 1815, when Rev. Philip Spaulding was regularly installed pastor over it, and receiving the land which Coombs presented to the society. Spaulding remained with the church till 1829, and was succeeded by Rev. Samuel Kingsbury, who was dismissed 1833. There is no record of those who have preached for this church since Mr. Kingsbury left. Below we give a list collected from old inhabitants: Joseph Kingsbury, — Brown, Justin Parsons, Abel Pattin, Sumner Lincoln, Thomas Rood, Abijah Stowell, —

Selden, Robert D. Miller, Nelson Barber, L. G. Chase and W. C. Bourn.

THE UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY

built a meeting house in 1851, and for two or three years after their house was built Rev. Mr. Wilcox supplied the pulpit, who was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Perkins, who stayed about the same length of time, since which they have not had any preaching. They never had a church organization.

MILLERISM.

In the fall or early winter of 1842 a man by the name of Chandler, a preacher, came to Jamaica, and wished to lecture on the second coming of Christ as declared by Miller. He proposed to show from the prophecies that the end would come on a certain month and day in 1843, and being an eloquent speaker, and able reasoner, many very soon embraced his views. Great excitement prevailed. Other preachers of the same faith soon arrived, and this excitement lasted during the next summer and autumn. Farmers neglected their fields, alleging that the world would end before harvest, and crops that had matured were left to waste. Meetings were held in different places almost continually, till people were exhausted by fatigue, anxiety and want of sleep. A company of these fanatics collected at the house of a Mr. Young in the south part of the town. The house was thronged day after day until the community became alarmed for the health and reason of those in attendance. The civil authority visited them and in kindness requested them to stop the meetings for a time and get rest and sleep, but all to no purpose. A few days after this Mrs. Young died from over-excitement.

A Mrs. Stocker in the same neighborhood became insane and committed suicide, while many others appeared for the time to have lost

their reason. Property was wasted, families neglected and churches rent in pieces. Finally, upon setting time after time for the second advent, and being as often disappointed, many acknowledged their mistake and the excitement abated. "God grant," says an eye witness, "that we may never see the like again."

ACCIDENTS.

About the year 1862, Daniel Stocker, and his son George, then a young man of 21 years of age, were out breaking roads when a gust of wind carried off the young man's hat, who immediately went in search of it, and not returning his father supposed that he had gone to the house which was near by, and continued his work for nearly an hour, when ascertaining that George was not at the house he went to look for him and passing around the brow of the hill, he saw a large snow-slide, and on proceeding to the spot and listening could just hear the feeble sound of his son's voice, then so weak from exhaustion that it could scarcely be heard. He was entirely covered and so completely imbedded in the snow as to be unable to move hand or foot, and where he must have perished but for the timely assistance of the father, who dug him out.

The great freshet of Oct. 4, 1869, will long be remembered by the inhabitants of Jamaica and surrounding towns, as the most destructive of the kind that ever occurred in this vicinity. The damage done to the highway was immense, nearly all the bridges in town, amounting to about a mile in length, being swept away and the roads otherwise rendered impassible. The damage done to private property was also great. There were several narrow escapes of men's lives, and one man, Mr. Wm. H. Can, was swept away in the mighty element. The circumstances of his death were as follows: The bridge across the stream

near Chas. D. Reed's had been all the forenoon (Oct. 4th) momentarily expected to go off, the abutments having been undermined in the early part of the day. Mr. C. during this time had been cautioning older people, and preventing the boys from venturing upon the bridge. At noon he went to his house and took dinner, and as he started to go back, Mrs. C. in turn charged him not to go upon the bridge. He replied that there was not money enough in town to hire him to cross it, and went off. On reaching the spot he perceived that the water had fallen a good deal and the bridge still standing. He remarked to a Mr. Clark standing near, that it was safe, thereupon he and Clark started to cross to the opposite side. They no sooner stepped upon the bridge than it began to tremble. Mr. Clark sprung backward, while Mr. Can rushed ahead, hoping, it is supposed in his fright, to gain the opposite side, but so suddenly did the bridge float off that he had not got more than half way across. Mr. Clark saw him as he floated down the stream, standing in the middle of the bridge with his hands raised above his head, looking upward apparently watching the falling timbers, when the bridge seemed to close up and crush him in its huge grasp. No more was seen of him until after the water abated the next day, when his body was found washed up on dry land a short distance above West Townshend. Mr. Can had held various offices in this town, and at the time of his death was the oldest deputy sheriff in the county of Windham, in which office he excelled. The town lost a valuable and active citizen.

HON. JOHN E. BUTLER,

Son of Aaron and Lucinda (Howard,) Butler, born in Jamaica, Dec. 14, 1809; worked on his father's farm till 17 years of age; then worked abroad, at home, attended select and academical schools, taught winter schools in the towns of Londonderry,

Townshend and Windham; Mar. 1833, studied law with Epuphroditus Ransom, Esq., at Townshend; Mr. Ransom removing to Michigan he continued in the office of Hon. John Roberts of Townshend; finished with Horace Roberts, Esq. of Whitingham; admitted to the Windham County bar at the April term, 1837; commenced and continued to practice with Horace Roberts at Whitingham, till the death of Mr. Roberts in 1838; Oct. 25, 1837, married to Roccina Brooks of Winhall; P. M. at Whitingham, 1838-43; while resident at Whitingham, an academy was built there and provided with apparatus, mainly through his efforts; July 24, 1843, commenced the practice of law in Jamaica; representative from the town in 1838, '39, '51, '53; West River Bank incorporated in 1853, mainly through his influence, and located at Jamaica; organized 1854, he was elected cashier and remained so while he lived; formed a law partnership with Benj. L. Knowlton; dissolved by Mr. Knowlton's death in 1855; 1857, member of the Constitutional Convention; 1858, '59, Windham county State senator; 1859 Jamaica Leather Co. incorporated and located at Jamaica, chiefly through his influence; commenced business in 1859; formed a law partnership with H. H. Wheeler, which continued while he lived.

In 1861 he was a prominent candidate for governor, but Mr. Holbrook's claims were urged so strongly that Mr. Butler's name was withdrawn.

As a lawyer he stood in the front rank. For the preparation of causes for trial, the arrangement and putting in of testimony, and the cross-examination of witnesses, he had no equal in this part of the State.

In the town where he resided, he was foremost in every enterprise for its welfare, or of the village in which he lived. As a legislator he was practical and reliable, and as a neighbor, kind and accommodating. His family consisted of a wife and

three children. The youngest, Geo. A., died Aug. 1, 1864, at the age of 18. His eldest, John A., assisted him in the bank from about the time it was incorporated until his death. His second son, Henry A., was lying dangerously sick at Beaufort, S. C., where Mr. Butler had gone to visit him, at the time of his own death, which occurred May 9, 1867.—*Condensed from an elaborated notice in the Vermont Record and Farmer.*

SOLOMON GOODALE,

a man of liberality, died at Jamaica, Vt., in Sept., 1815, aged 70 years. At no time was his property worth \$5,000. He was a farmer, living in a rude spot in the neighborhood of the Green Mountains. All his property was gained by severe personal labor, and saved by strict frugality, yet about the year 1800, he gave \$100 to the Con. Miss. Soc., and the same sum for several successive years. When the American Board of Foreign Missions was established, he sent notice that he wished to subscribe \$500 for immediate use, and \$1000 for the fund while yet it was not in his power to pay only \$50 as earnest money. He fulfilled his engagement and paid interest on the proposed \$1,000 until he made provision for its payment, just before his death, adding to it another \$1,000. The amount of his donations to missions to the heathen besides other charities, was \$3,686. He had also provided for his children and his wife. He was a Baptist, yet most of his donations were entrusted to the hands of his fellow Christians not Baptists.

His integrity soon gained the confidence and respect of his townsmen and he probably had a greater influence over them than any other man of his time. For several years he was our representative at the General Assembly, and for a long time held the office of town clerk, and at different times held other town offices. The Baptist church is greatly indebted to him for its prosperity at

the present time. He had two sons who enlisted in the service in the late Rebellion. Warren died soon after returning home from disease contracted in the army. Wm. H. H. was wounded at Algiers, La., by a party of guerrillas; recovering from his wounds, he again entered the service and rose to the rank of major.

TIMOTHY GOODALE.

A nephew of Solomon Goodale, also emigrated from Massachusetts when quite young. He was a talented man, a consistent member of the Congregational church, and an ardent abolitionist. He was prominent in town matters and was several years in the legislature.—*From Allen's Biographical Dictionary.*

DR. JOEL HOLTON.

Thomas Holton, with his son Arad, who had previously married Anna Haven, came to Dummerston in 1782, and together owned the well-known Holton farm north of the centre village. Arad's wife died in 1787, and he married Rebecca Houghton in the same year. She died, and he married Eunice Skinner, widow of Josiah, son of Lieut. Leonard Spaulding. Joel was born of this marriage, May 14, 1803. He became an apt scholar and a fine penman in the common district schools of the time, and by teaching penmanship enabled himself to pursue higher studies under the tuition of the neighboring clergyman, as was common in those times. Among others from whom he received instruction in this manner was Rev. Ephriam Holland Newton of Marlboro. He also attended a few terms at the academy in West Brattleboro, and studied medicine with Dr. Isaac N. Knapp of Dummerston. He was so successful that he attended a course of medical lectures at Bowdoin college, Maine, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, May 17, 1831. He became a Fellow of the Vermont Second Medical Society in the same year. His certifi-

cate contains the four names, John P. Warren, David Allen, Waitstill R. Ranney and Chester Olds, familiar in the medical profession.

He married Lucretia Bugbee before his graduation, Aug. 29, 1830. He resided in Dummerston until the latter part of the year 1831, when he removed to Jamaica and settled there. His wife died there May 15, 1839, leaving no children. He married Miss Pamela Knowlton of Wardsboro, Dec. 3, 1839. The children of this marriage are: W. H. H. Holton, inspector of customs at the port of New York; Warren L. Holton, who was a soldier of Co. D, 16th Regt. Vt. Vols., and died Aug. 2, 1863, just after being mustered out of the service; Mrs. Lucretia E. Eddy, wife of David Eddy, Esq., of Jamaica; and George W. Holton, who now resides with his mother at the family homestead. Several others died in infancy. Dr. Holton died at Jamaica, Aug. 3, 1884.

During the half century and upwards that he practiced his profession in Jamaica he was the favorite family physician of many people in that and adjoining towns. He was moderate in his charges for service, lenient in asking payment and never refused attendance and medicine for the poor. His house was always open to his friends, relatives, acquaintances and patrons. He was town clerk from 1836 to 1845, and from 1860 to 1863, inclusive, and a member of the constitutional convention of 1850, justice of the peace for several years, and representative to the Legislature in 1868 and 1869. When the artist, Wood, at Montpelier in 1868, wished to represent a country doctor in a painting, he selected Dr. Holton as a type, and induced him to pose for a figure of that character; and in the picture he appears quite true to life. Soon after coming to Jamaica, he united with the Baptist church, and was ever afterward an active and prominent member. He was an early advocate of temperance and favored strongly the strictest prohibition of

the traffic in intoxicating liquors. He vigorously opposed slavery and favored abolition, and was secretary of the first anti-slavery society in the State. He was most strenuously opposed to secret societies of every name and kind, considering them conspiracies against the good of society and wholly out of place in a free country and among a free people. He could brook no opposition about this, and carried it into all his associations. He was generous of his means towards all public and worthy objects, large-hearted and kind; was known to all the people round about; was prominent among families, in the street and in public places. His death, full of years, was noticed by all, and he will be greatly missed by many.

MRS. PARMELIA HOLTON.

When it became known that in the early morning of the second day of May the soul of this saintly woman had passed on to her maker, the universal thought and exclamation was, "A mother in Israel has fallen;" and never were words more fittingly applied. Born in Wardsboro, Nov. 21, 1816, she was one of a family of five children of Justice and Chloe Knowlton, all of whom were men and women of strong mental and physical vigor, and one, the Rev. Miles J. Knowlton, D. D., was for more than 20 years a missionary in China, dying there about 15 years ago. Parmelia Knowlton was converted in the spring of 1838, and united with the Baptist church in West Wardsboro. December 3, 1839, she married Dr. Joel Holton of Jamaica. She was the mother of five children, three of whom are now living, one son dying in the army.

With a simple dignity that won the respect of all, she yet made herself the servant of all, and none were too humble not to be loved and helped by her, and her life was one unceasing round of kind deeds that brightened and bettered every life that came in contact with hers.

THE HON. HOYT H. WHEELER.

The Hon. Hoyt H. Wheeler was born at Chesterfield, N. H., August 30, 1833, where he lived until February 14, 1849, when he removed with his parents, John and Roxana Wheeler, to Newfane, Vt. While residing at Newfane he attended school several terms at Chesterfield academy, and also select schools at Fayetteville, Vt. In December, 1855, he commenced the study of law with Charles K. Field, Esq., at Williamsville, Vt., and remained with Mr. Field what time he could get till March, 1859, at which time he went into the office of Bradley & Kellogg, at Brattleboro, and studied with them till the September following, when he was admitted to the bar in Windham county. In December he went into partnership at Jamaica with the late Hon. John E. Butler; practiced law with him until the death of the latter in 1867, after which he continued his practice in Jamaica till the summer of 1869, when he associated with himself L. M. Reed, which co-partnership lasted till he was elected one of the assistant judges of the Supreme Court of this State. Mr. Wheeler's parents were poor and he was obliged to rely upon his own resources to obtain means with which to pursue his studies at school, and also those of the law. While attending the academy and studying law he taught school and attended to various other kinds of business. In 1868 he represented the town of Jamaica at the General Assembly, and in 1869 was chosen senator from the county of Windham, and was a member of the Senate at the time he was elected judge. Mr. Wheeler possesses a well balanced mind and on entering upon the practice of law formed habits of industry and regularity, and his intense application and unyielding perseverance soon ranked him among the first lawyers in the State, and justly entitled him to the high position which he now occupies.

BENJ. L. KNOWLTON,

also a partner of the late John E. Butler, was born in Newfane, September 16, 1824. He was a son of Benjamin and Olive S. Knowlton. He attended school at Leland and Gray seminary at Townshend, and a few terms at the Black River academy at Ludlow, until fitted for college. He graduated at Waterville, Maine, in 1849. In 1851 he commenced the study of law with Oscar Shafter, at Wilmington, Vt., and remained with him until he was admitted to the bar in 1854. In December, the same year, he commenced practice in company with Mr. Butler. He became a well read lawyer, held the office of State's attorney in the county for two years, and at the time of his death, September 19, 1859, he had attained a good degree of eminence in his profession, and was highly respected by his townsmen, both as a citizen and as a lawyer.

ATTORNEYS

who have resided in town and pursued their profession here: John E. Butler, Benjamin L. Knowlton, E. E. Kellogg, H. H. Wheeler, E. L. Waterman, L. M. Read and J. G. Eddy.

PHYSICIANS

who have practiced medicine in Jamaica: Nathaniel Weeks, Joel Holton, Moses Chamberlain, William Sanders, C. Fisher, J. Otis Howe, William Chase, Lorenzo H. Sprague, M. V. Congdon, A. F. Bliss, Charles E. Spring.

PETER R. TAFT,

an influential citizen, spent about 20 years of the most active part of his life in Jamaica, and rendered here valuable and efficient services in a public capacity. At the time of the enactment of the law creating road commissioners for each county, he was appointed a member of the first board; and through his influ-

ence many alterations and improvements were made in the public roads throughout the county. Below we give a memorial sketch published in the *Cincinnati Gazette*, soon after his death, January, 1867.

PETER RAWSON TAFT,

born April 17, 1785, at Uxbridge, Mass., at 14 years of age, with his father's family, removed to the new State of Vermont and settled in Townshend. He labored on his father's farm a greater portion of his time, but improved the advantages of such common schools and academies as were accessible; he was studious and always fond of reading. As soon as he was of sufficient age, he taught the public school of Townshend in the winter season, and continued to do so for five or six years. He also made himself a skillful surveyor, and for a time was extensively employed in that capacity.

At 25 he was married to Sylvia Howard of the same place, who has also died within the past year. They lived together about 56 years.

They had but one child, Alphonzo Taft, now one of the judges of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, with whom they have resided at Cincinnati the last 20 years or more. The active life of the deceased was mainly spent in Vermont. Without aspiring to high office, he was a good deal in public life. By annual elections and re-elections he was many times a representative in the Vermont Legislature. He was four years judge of the Probate Court, and also four years a judge of the Windham County Court. He was extensively trusted, confided in and consulted by his neighbors and fellow citizens of Windham county, and universally regarded as a just and humane man, not grasping for gain nor ambitious for office; but rendering much useful service for moderate compensation.

Books have been a great resource in his old age. His historical knowledge was extensive and his famil-

ilarity with the Bible, truly remarkable. He has left to those friends and relatives who have survived him and who knew him best, a sweet and precious memory. He died about 4 o'clock A. M. on New Year's day.

LONGEVITY.

The following named persons lived to a great age. Several were upwards of 90, and few, if any, were under 80 years, at the time of their decease: James Magan, Rachell Magan, Sally Howard, Benj. Knowlton, Olive S. Knowlton, Wm. Bond, Dea. C. Wheaton, Lewis Shumway, Sarah G. Hyde, Nehemiah Ramsdell, Huldah Wilder, Reuben Holton, Jonathan Howard, Israel Underwood, John Howe, Nathan Davidson, Sarah Davidson, Bailey Rawson, Susannah Rawson, Abijah Fuller, Susannah Streeter, Betsey Kingsbury, Huldah Howe, Jemima Cobb, Alpheus Kellog, Nathan Weeks, Joshua Daniels, Elisha Howard, John Howe, John Wellman, John Watson, Josiah Davidson, Mrs. Josiah Davidson, Benj. Furnace, Luther Howard, Silas Howard, Phebe Howard, John Chapin, Joel Hill, T. Hiscok, Joel Howe, Jonas Peirce, Jonas Peirce, Jr., Susan Peirce, Daniel Eddy, Paul Howard, Lydia Howe, Peter Chase, Samuel Barry, Benj. Livermore, Ezra Livermore, Ichabod Higgins, Abijah Livermore, Ebenezer Higgins, Mrs. Ebenezer Higgins, Ephriam Stocker, John Baldwin, James Robinson, Wm. Styles, Elisha Johnson, Matilda Johnson, Mrs. Aaron Cressey, Aaron Cressey.

TOWN CLERKS.

Wm. H. Church 1781-82, Paul Hayward 1782-84, Peter Hazelton 1784-85, Silas Hayward 1785-87, Caleb Howard 1787-88, Peter Lamb 1788-90, Ezra Livermore 1790-1833, Nathaniel Cheney, Jr. 1833-36, Dr. Joel Holton 1836-46, Gilbert Shomway 1846-47, Samuel Cheney 1847-60, Joel Holton 1860-64, Luke

Howard 1864-80, F. E. Smith Nov. 4, 1880-91.

REPRESENTATIVES.

1782, William H. Church; 1783-88, there were no representatives; 1789-91, Silas Hayward; 1792, there is no roll of representatives to be found; 1793, Ezra Livermore; 1794, Caleb Hayward; 1795-6, Ezra Livermore; 1797, Benjamin Muzzey; 1798-99, Ezra Livermore; 1800-08, Benjamin Muzzey; 1809, Amos Howard, 2d; 1810-13, Benjamin Muzzey; 1814-16, Ezra Livermore; 1817, Nathaniel Robbins; 1818, none; 1819, Asa Stevens; 1820-23, Nathaniel Robbins; 1824-25, Telotes Skinner; 1826, Nathaniel Robbins, 1827, Peter R. Taft; 1828, Alpheus Kellogg; 1829-30, Nathaniel Robbins; 1831-32, Nathaniel Cheney, Jr.; 1833-34, Peter R. Taft; 1835-36, Timothy Goodale; 1837, Nathan Ames; 1838, Timothy Goodale; 1839-40-41, Samuel T. R. Cheney; 1842, Solomon Newell; 1843, Luke Howard; 1844-45, none; 1846, Pliny Barrows; 1847, none; 1848-9, John E. Butler; 1850, Luke Howard; 1851, John E. Butler; 1852, Ira S. Field; 1853, John E. Butler; 1854-55, Samuel T. R. Cheney; 1856, David Eddy; 1857, Alpheus Kellogg; 1858-61, Robert Myers; 1862-64, Elijah M. Torrey; 1865-66, Abijah Muzzy; 1867, Hoyt H. Wheeler; 1868-69, Joel Holton; 1870-72, Charles S. Clark; 1874, J. G. Eddy; 1876, Albert Sturges; 1878, W. H. H. Holton; 1880, W. C. Cushing; 1882-84, Daniel Sherwin; 1886, J. Q. Shumway; 1888-90, Daniel Sherwin.

MILITARY HISTORY OF JAMAICA.

BATTLE BETWEEN THE WHITES AND INDIANS.

A fight between a party of scouts from Fort Dummer in Brattleboro took place near Jamaica village on

West river at a point where the river leaves Ball mountain, now known as the "Salmon hole," an account of which, taken from Hall's History of Eastern Vermont, we give below: "Preparations having been consummated, a scout of 19 men under the command of Capt. Eleazer Melvin, marched on the 13th of May, 1745, from Fort Dummer. Proceeding up Connecticut river as far as Number Four, they were there joined by Captains Stevens and Hobbs, with a force of 60 men, and the whole party on Sunday, the 15th, at sunset, set out from Number Four on their hazardous enterprise. They followed the "Indian road" along the banks of Black river, but sometimes would lose it in fording streams and in traversing the forests where the ground was covered with a thick growth of underbrush. On reaching the main branch of Otter Creek, Capt. Melvin and his men, according to agreement, left the party, crossed the stream, and set out for Crown Point. Capt. Melvin's party having met during the two following days with many indubitable signs of the enemy, came on the 23d to a large camp inclosed by a thick fence, where they found about 12 pounds of good French bread, and a keg which from all appearances had lately contained wine. Having arrived opposite to Crown Point on the 25th they perceived two canoes with Indians on the lake and imprudently fired upon them; the garrison at Crown Point taking the alarm, fired several guns and sent out a party to intercept them. Melvin and his party immediately started on their return, marching three or four miles through a deep morass. On the 26th, they saw the tracks of 150 to 200 of the enemy, who had evidently left that morning, having taken the course by which Melvin's party had reached Lake Champlain. Upon this they took a south direction and marched up the south branch of Otter creek, and on the 30th came upon a branch of West river. Provisions being very

short they began their march before sunrise on the 31st, and travelled until about half after 9 o'clock in the morning. On the banks of West river several of the company being faint and weary, desired to stop and refresh themselves. Having scattered they took off their packs and began shooting the salmon then passing up the shoals of the river. While thus engaged, the Indians who, unknown to Melvin, were then in pursuit of him and his party, directed probably by the report of his guns, pressed forward and suddenly opened fire upon the incautious scout from behind the logs and trees about 30 feet distant. Melvin endeavored to rally his men who had been thrown into the greatest confusion by this unexpected attack, but was unsuccessful, for after firing one volley they retreated, some running up, some down the river, others crossing to the opposite side and two or three escaping to a neighboring thicket. Deserted by his men, Capt. Melvin was left alone to defend himself. Several of the Indians attempted to strike him with their hatchets, others threw them at him, and one of them, or a shot, carried away his belt and with it his bullets. He then ran down the river and was followed by two Indians, who, as they approached, called to him "Come, Captain! now Captain!" On pointing his musket at them, they fell back a little, upon which, he ascended the bank of the river, when they again fired at him. Gaining a side hill, commanding a view of the place where the skirmish had taken place, he then sat down to watch for his men and wait for the shout of the Indians, usually given when they have gained a victory; but not seeing the former, nor hearing the latter, he started for Fort Dummer, where he arrived on the 1st of June about noon-time. One of his men had come in a little before him, and eleven more arrived, though in several companies, in the space of a few hours. In this fight, five of

Melvin's men, viz: Sergt. John Heyward, Sergt. Isaac Taylor, Privates John Dodd, Daniel Mann and Samuel Severance were killed outright. Joseph Petty was wounded and his comrades being unable to take him with them in their flight, left him in a hut made with boughs, situated near a spring. Before departing they placed beside him a pint cup filled with water and told him "to live if he could" until they should return with assistance. On the 2d, Capt. Melvin with 46 men, left Fort Dummer for the place where the fight had occurred. Great search was made for Petty, but he was nowhere to be found. After having buried the dead above named, with the exception of Samuel Severance, whose body was not discovered until some time after, the party returned to Fort Dummer, having been absent about three days. On the 6th, Lieuts. Alexander and Hunt with a large force, went again to search for Petty. In one report it is stated that he was found dead; in another that his body was never discovered. From the secrecy used in concealing the bodies of their companions, it was impossible to determine the loss of the enemy. The fight is supposed by some to have taken place within the limits of the present township of Newfane, but it is more probable that the scene of the conflict was within the bounds of Jamaica, or Londonderry, the latter being the most likely, as the situation corresponds best with that given by Capt. Stevens, viz: 33 miles from Fort Dummer up West river. It is now ascertained beyond a doubt that this fight took place at the point above mentioned, the Salmon Hole, which is situated in West river, about 27 miles from Brattleboro. Above this place is a bend in the river, it taking an easterly course and running around Ball Mountain, and it is probable that the Indians being better acquainted with the route struck across on the west side of the mountain, which would be

several miles nearer, and in this way overtook Capt. Melvin's party. Earlier settlers tell us that bones of human beings have been dug up by the farmers' plow, and that mounds said to be graves where the dead were buried were within their recollection visible near this place.

That the Indians once inhabited this region is apparent from the fact that numerous beds covered with pieces of flint where they had carved out their arrows have been found in different parts of the town although nothing definite can be learned about them.

1812.

Under the call for troops, in the war of 1812, Jamaica was called upon to furnish six privates and one sergeant. No one responded to the call, therefore a draft was ordered, and as the day arrived for carrying it into effect, the people of the town assembled to witness the proceedings. Before commencing, a request was made for volunteers, when Nathaniel Vial promptly stepped

forward and enlisted. Then taking a position behind a drummer-boy and holding in his hand a staff from which was suspended a silk handkerchief representing a flag, this brave volunteer marched to and fro, across the common, in front of where the Congregational church now stands, asking others to join him. Wm. Davidson soon took a place by the side of Vial, and was immediately followed by Sylvester Hiscock, Zather Daniels, Amasa Evidence and Alvin C. Greene, completing the number of privates. A sergeant was still wanting. There were five in town at this time, who drew lots by placing bits of wood of different lengths, in the hands of Capt. Robbins, agreeing that he who should draw the shortest piece, should go. The lot fell upon Caleb Howe, who afterwards procured Abram Gage, a substitute, to take his place. One or two of the privates for some cause did not go, probably on account of sickness. Amasa Evidence died from disease while in the service. The rest returned at the close of the war.

SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1861.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THREE YEARS CREDITED PREVIOUS TO CALL FOR 300,000 VOLUNTEERS OF OCTOBER, 1863.

	Regiment.	Company.	Age.	When Enlisted.	
Allard, Albert J.	9	K 22	July 8, 62	Discharged Jan. 15, 63.	
Allen, Henry J.	11	G 21	Aug. 11, 62	Prom. Corp. Nov. 27, 63.	
Amidon, Geo. H.	4	I 23	Aug. 21, 61	Corp. Prom. 2d Lt. Co. I, Jan. 19, 62.	
Bailey, Otis	4	I 28	Aug. 28, 61	Discharged April 17, 62.	
Bailey, Thomas M.	4	I 24	Aug. 17, 61	Died Jan. 9, 62.	
Bond, Henry A.	11	G 18	Aug. 11, 62		
Boynton, Miron L.	8	H 23	Jan. 17, 62	Mustered out of serv. June 22, 64.	
Castle, Samuel B.	4	I 21	Sept. 16, 61	Discharged Jan. 11, 64.	
Clough, Alonzo P.	9	K 33	June 18, 62		
Cobb, James H.	4	I 24	Aug. 30,	Re-en. Dec. 15, 63; dis. May 8, 64.	
Crosby, Henry H.	4	I			
Darling, Charles H.	8	H 28	Dec. 10, 61	Re-en. Jan. 5, 64.	
Ellis, Geo. H.	1 S S F	32	Sept. 11, 61	Discharged March 8, 62.	
Fish, Frederick A.	2	I 21	May 15, 61	Pro. Ser. Must. out June 29, 64.	
Fish, Walter W.	4	I 25	Aug. 14, 61	Sergt. discharged June 24, 62.	
French, David W.	1 S S F	27	Sept. 11, 61	Pro. Cor. Aug. 15, 63; k. Wildn's.	
Gale, Asa A.	11	E 27	July 23, 62	Died March 29, 64. [Feb. 25, 65.	
Gale, David J.	4	I 23	Aug. 28, 61	Re-en. Dec. 15, 63; tr. to Co. F.	
Gleason, Seneca B.	2	I 21	May 15, 61	Re-en. Dec. 21, 63; killed at Wild.	
Haskins, Martin	11	G 27	Aug. 8, 62	Sick in Gen. Hos. Aug. 31, 64.	
Haywood, Geo. C.	4	I 21	Aug. 15, 61	Prom. Cor. tr. to Inv. Corps Sept. 1, 63. [Jan. 12, 63.	
Holton, Wm. H. H.	8	H 20	Jan. 17, 62	Wounded June 22, 62; resigned	
Howard, Albert	5	E 31	Aug. 22, 61	Discharged March 4, 62.	
Howard, Harden W.	8	H 18	Dec. 2, 61	Discharged Sept. 13, 63.	
Howard, Marcus J.	4	I 24	Aug. 13, 61	Re-en. Dec. 15, 63; died in Millen, Ga., Oct. 23, 64.	
Howard, Squire E.	8	H 21	July 26, 64	Private Co. H, Nov. 19, 61; 1st Sergt. Feb. 18, 62; 2d Lt. Jan. 15, 63; 1st Lt. June 12, 63; Capt. July 26, 64.	
Howard, Wm. H. H.	8	H 22	Nov. 29, 61	Mustered out of serv. June 22, 64.	
Howe, Gardner H.	11	G 21	Aug. 9, 62	Discharged Aug. 2, 63.	
Howe, Waitstill	11	G 31	Aug. 7, 62		
Howe, Worden A.	11	G 35	Aug. 4, 62	Prom. Artificer Dec. 27, 63.	
Hurlburt, Wm. H.	4	I 21	Aug. 20, 61	Died Nov. 27, 62.	
Johnson, Judson R.	4	I 25	Aug. 14, 61	Discharged April 3, 62.	
Johnson, Norman	11	G 42	Aug. 9, 62	Sick in Gen. Hos. Aug. 31, 64.	
Kellogg, Leroy G.	4	I 21	Sept. 19, 61	Pro. Ser. re-en. Dec. 15, 63; died of wounds rec. in act. May 6, 64.	
Kilburn, Joseph W.	2	I 21	May 15, 61	Pro. Cor. Must. June 29, 64.	
Lynch, John	9	K 26	June 17, 62	Discharged March 4, 63.	
Osier, Joseph	2	I 24	May 15, 61	Deserted Dec. 25, 62.	
Perham, Alanson E.	9	K 34	July 12, 62	Deserted Aug. 22, 62.	
Pearson, Chas.	4	I 20	Aug. 29, 61	Died Nov. 29, 63.	
Pike, Norman T.	4	I 29	Aug. 24, 61	Trans. to Co. F, Feb. 25, 65.	
Pike, Wm.	4	I 36	Aug. 14, 61	Discharged Jan. 1, 62.	
Pike, Wm. W.	4	I 18	Sept. 2, 61	Mustered out of serv. Sept. 30, 64.	
Ramsdell, John	8	H 21	Dec. 20, 61	Mustered out of serv. June 22, 64.	
Rawson, Harrison L.	2 S S H	19	Dec. 3, 61	Discharged Nov. 26, 62.	
Rawson, Kimball P.	2 S S H	21	Dec. 3, 61	Discharged June 14, 62.	
Rawson, Riley G.	2 S S H	22	Dec. 20, 61	Died May 26, 62. [Feb. 25, 65.	
Rawson, Sylvester E.	4	I 19	Aug. 31, 61	Re-en. Dec. 15, 63; Tr. to Co. F.	
Ray, Samuel B.	4	I 22	Aug. 14, 61	Killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 62	
Richardson, Geo. A.	2 S S H	22	Dec. 7, 61	Discharged Dec. 14, 62.	
Saunders, Wm. H.	4	I 19	Aug. 26, 61	Discharged May 19, 62.	

SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1861.—*Continued.*

VOLUNTEERS FOR THREE YEARS CREDITED PREVIOUS TO CALL FOR 300,000 VOLUNTEERS OF OCTOBER, 1863.

	Regiment.	Company.	Age.	When Enlisted.	
Shaffner, Lorenzo.....	11	G	19 Aug.	11, 62	
Shepard, Austin E.....	4	I	27 Aug.	22, 61	Discharged Jan. 18, 62.
Stearns, Leonard A.....	4	I			
Stocker, Henry P.....	11	G	27 Aug.	11, 62	Pro. Corp. Feb. 28, 62.
Taylor, Horatio F.....	2	I	22 May	15, 61	Pro. Ser. re-en. Dec. 21, 63; Prom. 1st Lt. Co. I, June 20, 64.
Timothy, James E.....	11	H	22 Aug.	5, 63	
Twitchell, Joseph.....	11	G	26 Aug.	4, 62	Died Dec. 31, 63.
Webster, Jona. B.....	4	I	38 Sept.	5, 61	Pro. Ser. killed at Wild. May 6, 64.
White, Chas. C.....	9	K	16 June	19, 62	Died at Brattleboro, March 5, 64.
White, Marshall A.....	4	I	29 Aug.	13, 61	Sergt. reduced to Cor. Re-en. Dec. 15, 63.
Wilder, Emery S.....	9	K	21 June	28, 62	
Williams, Orlando M.....	9	K	21 July	28, 62	Discharged March 24, 62.
Woodard, T.....	4	I	33 Aug.	19, 61	Re-en. Dec. 15, 63; Tr. to Co. F, Feb. 25, 65.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THREE YEARS CREDITED UNDER CALL OF OCT. 17, 1863, FOR 300,000 VOLUNTEERS, AND SUBSEQUENT CALLS.

	Regiment.	Company.	Age.	When Enlisted.	
Allen, Phineas.....	11	G	18 Dec.	18, 63	
Axtell, Lorin S.....	9	H	21 Dec.	26, 63	
Brimhall, Fred F.....	8	H	18 Dec.	22, 63	
Burlingame, Stephen.....	8	D			
Castle, Wm. H.....	9	H	44 Dec.	25, 63	
Chase, Geo. S.....	9	H	21 Dec.	25, 63	Died Jan. 21, 64.
Chase, Geo. T.....	9	H	21 Dec.	17, 63	
Chase, Henry P.....	9	H	19 Dec.	17, 63	Missing in action, Feb. 2, 64.
Converse, Chas. H.....	11	G	21 Dec.	7, 63	Tr. to Co. A, June 24, 65.
Corbin, Geo.....	2 B.		27 Dec.	22, 63	Deserted. [h. Aug. 31, 64.
Dale, John J.....	17	F	19 Nov.	26, 63	Cor. Pr. Ser. May 13, 64; wd. in g.
Furbush, Geo.....	8	K	18 Dec.	21, 63	
Guertien Harmini J.....	11	G	18 Dec.	26, 63	Died Aug. 27, 64.
Howe, Ora.....	11	G	23 Dec.	7, 63	Killed nr. Petersburg, June 12, 64.
Hungerford, David A.....	8	K	39 Dec.	30, 63	Sick in Gen. Hos. Aug. 31, 64.
Jefts, Norman L.....	8	K	29 Dec.	18, 63	
Jennison, Francis W.....	4				[31, 64.
May, Sidney S.....	8	I	19 Dec.	21, 63	At Camp Parole, Annapolis, Aug.
Morse, Abial T.....	8	K	34 Dec.	25, 63	Sick in Gen. Hos. Aug. 31, 64.
Parsons, Samuel L.....	8	I	31 Dec.	22, 63	
Phelps, Eugene L.....	9	H	18 Dec.	18, 63	
Robinson, Wm.....	9	H	22 Jan.	17, 64	
Rugg, Argalus R.....	9	H	21 Jan.	17, 64	
Saunders, Harrison W.....	9	H	19 Jan.	17, 64	
Saunders, Horace W.....	9	H	18 Jan.	28, 64	
Styles, Jeremiah D.....	8	D	34 Dec.	21, 63	
Thayer, Homer E.....	11	C			
Thomas, Freeling G.....	8	D	21 Dec.	23, 64	
White, Austin D.....	9	H	29 Dec.	17, 63	

SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1861.—*Continued.*

VOLUNTEERS FOR ONE YEAR.

	Regiment.	Company.	Age.	When Enlisted.
Bailey, Otis.....	5			
Bridge, Rodolphus.....	9	A		
Cobb, Chandler L.....	9	H		
Davidson, Riley A.....	Cav.			
Divoll, John A.....	Cav.	H		
Gilson, Wm. H.....	Cav.			
Goodale, Geo. F.....	9	H		
Hennessy, Tho. J.....	9	C		
Hoard, Geo. A.....	5			
Howard, Albert.....	Cav.			
Kingsbury, Ambrose A.....	5			
Kingsbury, Elliott O.....	5			
Kingsbury, Merritt W.....	5			
Lamphear, Geo. A.....	Cav.			
Leet, Lucius N.....	Cav.			
McClellan, Sam'l T.....	9	E		
Miller, Edmond G.....	9	H		
Rawson, Chandler D.....	9	H		
Rawson, Webster L.....	9	H		
Sanders, Wm. H.....	Cav.			
Stephen, Newell.....	9	A		
Van Fleet, Abraham S.....	Cav.			

VOLUNTEERS RE-ENLISTED.

	Regiment.	Company.	Age.	When Enlisted.
Stockwell, Franklin.....	4	F	18 Sept. 6, 61	Re-en. Dec. 15, 63.
Underwood, Ludovic.....	4	I		

MISCELLANEOUS, NOT CREDITED BY NAMES, VOLUNTEERS FOR NINE MONTHS.

	Regiment.	Company.	Age.	When Enlisted.
Allen, Phineas.....			18 Aug. 29, 62	
Ball, David.....			39 Aug. 29, 62	
Barnes, Wm. L.....			18 Aug. 29, 62	Discharged Feb. 2, 63.
Briggs, Chester L.....			27 Aug. 29, 62	Wagoner.
Castle, Charles W.....			21 Aug. 29, 62	
Chase, George F.....			20 Aug. 29, 62	
Dale, John J.....			18 Aug. 29, 62	Pro. 1st Lt. Co. F, April 18, 65.
Divoll, John A.....			30 Aug. 29, 62	Disch. at Brattleboro, Feb. 26, 63.
Ellis, Henry A.....			37 Aug. 29, 62	
Estabrook, Nelson F.....			18 Sept. 3, 62	
Estabrook, Rodney L.....			25 Sept. 3, 62	
Goodale, George F.....			33 Aug. 29, 62	
Hard, George A.....			33 Aug. 29, 62	
Holton, Warren L.....			18 Aug. 29, 62	Died Aug. 1, 63.
Howe, Wm. G.....			18 Aug. 29, 62	
Johnson, Asa L.....			29 Aug. 29, 62	

SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1861.—*Continued.*

MISCELLANEOUS, NOT CREDITED BY NAMES, VOLUNTEERS FOR NINE MONTHS.

	Regiment.	Company.	Age.	When Enlisted.	
Johnson, Elan G.		33	Aug. 29, 62	Serg.	
Johnson, Myron H.		18	Aug. 29, 62		
Joseph, Abner B.		25	Aug. 29, 62		
Kingsbury, Ezra B.		31	Aug. 29, 62		
Kingsbury, Ward.		44	Aug. 29, 62	Musician.	
Lyon, Daniel.		23	Aug. 29, 62		
Martin, Joseph M.		21	Aug. 29, 62	Killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 63.	
Read, Edward H.		32	Aug. 29, 62		
Rugg, Argalus R.		19	Sept. 20, 62	Wagoner.	
Skinner, Sam. E.		23	Aug. 29, 62	Died July 12, 63.	
Wilder, Andrew F.		26	Aug. 29, 62	Corp.	

DRAFTED AND ENTERED SERVICE.

	Regiment.	Company.	Age.	When Drafted.	
Howard, Wells.		31	July 13, 63		
Howe, Henry.		28	July 13, 63		
Read, Lavant M.		20	July 13, 63		
Rider, Henry R.		29	July 13, 63		

REPORTED SINCE SEPT. 30, 1864, VOLUNTEERS FOR ONE YEAR.

	Regiment.	Company.	Age.	When Enlisted.	
Hall, Geo. E.		18	March 13, 65	Mustered out of serv. July 14, 65.	
Howe, Wm. J.		21	March 7, 65	Mustered out of serv. July 14, 65.	
Shaffner, Addison E. ...		18	March 7, 65	Mustered out of serv. July 14, 65.	

VOLUNTEERS FOR THREE YEARS.

	Regiment.	Company.	Age.	When Enlisted.	
Leyden, Thomas.		29	Feb. 17, 65	Musician Tr. to C. A, June 13, 65.	

UNITED STATES NAVY.

Fitzgerald, Michael.
 Parlin, Isaac.
 Parlin, Robert.
 Redding, Charles.
 Regan, John.
 Sullivan, Daniel.
 West, Henry.

MARLBORO.

By EPHRIAM HOLLAND NEWTON, D. D.

MARLBORO.

A post town in the central part of Windham county, is in latitude $42^{\circ} 53'$ and longitude $4^{\circ} 26'$, and is bounded north by Newfane and a part of Dover, east by Brattleboro and a part of Dammerston, south by Halifax, and west by Wilmington. It is 24 miles east from Bennington and 44 miles south-west from Windsor. The township is 6 miles square. It was chartered April 29, 1751, but the charter was forfeited in consequence of not complying with its requisitions. The proprietors urged as a reason for their neglect, the intervention of the Indian and French war, and succeeded in getting their charter renewed by the same authority, New Hampshire, Sept. 21, 1761. The charter was given to one Timothy Dwight, and his associates, of Northampton, Mass., and its vicinity. The settlement was commenced as early as the spring of 1763, by Abel Stockwell, from West Springfield, Mass., and Thomas Whitmore, from Middletown, Conn. Whitmore came in by the way of Halifax, and settled in the south part of the town, and Stockwell by the way of Brattleboro, and settled in the eastern border. These families spent nearly a year in town and endured many hardships without any knowledge of each other, each considering his own the only family in town. Whitmore brought his provisions from Deerfield, Mass., on his back, a distance of 20 or more miles. Mrs. Whitmore spent most of the winter of 1765 alone, her husband being absent in the pursuit of his calling, as a tinker. Mrs. Whitmore was

very useful to the settlers as a nurse. She frequently went through the woods on snow shoes, from one part of the town to the other, both by night and day, to relieve the distressed. She lived to the age of 87.

The first town meeting on record was held May 8, 1775. William Mather was the first town clerk. Another meeting was held on the 22d of the same month, to know the minds of the people with respect to the impending war with Great Britain. At this meeting they passed the following resolutions: "Resolved, we will, each of us, at the expense of our lives and fortunes, to the last extremity, unite and oppose the last cruel unjust and arbitrary acts of the British Parliament passed for the sole purpose of raising a revenue; Resolved, we will be contented and subject to the Hon. Continental Congress in all things which they shall resolve for the peace, safety and welfare of the American colonies." When the news of the Lexington battle reached here several young men shouldered their guns and hastened to the field of action. In 1777, Capt. Francis Whitmore was sent as a delegate to the convention at Windsor, and in 1778, Dr. Samuel King was sent as the first representative to the legislature, which met that year at Windsor. The Congregational church in town was organized by Rev. Joseph Lyman, D. D., of Hatfield, Mass., Oct. 20th, 1776. It consisted at first of nine male and eight female members. On the 9th of December, 1778, the Rev. Gershom C. Lyman, D. D., was ordained and settled over this church and society, he having

preached one year. Dr. Lyman continued faithfully to discharge the duties of his sacred office 'till the time of his death, which took place on the 13th of April, 1813, in the 61st year of his age, and the 35th of his ministry.

Rev. Dr. Lyman in the early part of his ministry accustomed himself to manual labor, cultivating his farm. When not engaged in labor he was found in his study, which was sacred to himself.

The following is the epitaph upon his tombstone :

*In Memory of
Rev. Gershom C. Lyman, D. D.,
First Pastor of the Church
in Marlborough.
Who was a wise counsellor a skillful guide
A blessed peacemaker
An example to believers
A pattern to God's ministers
Having for thirty-four years
with uncommon ability
An exemplary fidelity
An ardent zeal for Christ
And tender concern for the salvation
of sinners
Fulfilled his course, went to rest
In the bosom of his Saviour
April 13, A. D., 1813,
In the 61st year of his age
and 35th of his ministry.*

*The dead men shall live together, with
my dead body shall they arise. Awake
and sing, ye that dwell in the dust : for
thy dew is as the dew of herbs and the
earth shall cast out the dead.*

Isaiah, XXVI. XIX.

Rev. Ephriam H. Norton was then settled over the church and society, and continued until about the year 1833. Since that time, Rev. Benjamin H. Pitman, Rev. Josiah Peabody and Rev. Elisha Smith have been their ministers at different times. The present minister is Wm. Schofield. The first meeting house was built in 1779. The Congregationalists erected a new meeting house in 1820. In 1822 the old meeting house was taken down, and a commodious town house erected. There is also a Baptist church and society, partly in this town and partly in Newfane. A Baptist meeting house was built here in 1815. Rev. Phineas Howe, being pastor. He

was born in Fitzwilliam, N. H., May 16, 1792, came to Marlboro to preach, June 1, 1824, ordained Oct. 24, was pastor seven years, then absent three years, returned, and remained another seven years; while here, baptised 308, in Marlboro and adjoining towns. Rev. Dana Brown supplied one year; little is known of his history. Centre Mountain is a considerable elevation, and is so called on account of its being situated near the centre of the township. Allen's pond in the north-east part of the town is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long and three-quarters of a mile wide; South pond, in the south part, is about the same size; it is watered by the west branch of West river, Whetstone brook and Green river, which rise here and afford several valuable mill rites. The soil in general is rich and deep and produces good crops. The timber is beech, birch, maple, bass, spruce, oak, hemlock, pine, fir, ash and cherry. The minerals are: sulphur, serpentine, garnets, stratite of different varieties, clay, sulphuret of iron and sulphuret of copper. In the early settlement of the township near Mather's mills was found a horn-blende rock in mica slate in which was discovered upon the surface somewhat imbedded, precious and massive garnets with chlorite and sulphuret of iron. A Mr. Samuel Mathers, a man of rare genius and of a peculiarly visionary temperament, having an occasional residence in the place, became charmed with the appearance of this rock. He professed to possess a glass with which he could look and see the mineral treasures in the earth, and he induced individuals to believe that in the heart of this rock he saw caverns lined with nuggets of gold. The rock was opened and a deep pit opened by drilling and blasting done by the gold seekers at an expenditure of much hard labor and about all the riches they possessed, without reaching the gold. During the year 1780 the inhabitants in this vicinity were in continual apprehension of a hostile visit from the Indians and

Tories, and meetings were held to take measures for the common safety, whereupon it was agreed that every able-bodied man should hold himself in readiness to defend the settlements. On the eve of the last day of October, in the same year, after a clear and pleasant day, a violent snow storm commenced, and in the evening, Mr. Stockwell of this town received a letter from Col. Sergeant of Brattleboro, calling upon the inhabitants to defend themselves against the Indians and Tories who had reached Newfane. Charles Phelps, a lawyer from Hadley, Mass., moved into town in 1764, and his was the third family here. During the controversy with New York his son Timothy was high sheriff of the County of Cumberland. About the year 1768, two young women of Irish descent, by the name of McLaughlin, came to this town and resided with Mr. W. Clark. In the fall of the same year one of them went out towards evening after the cow, and was probably lost and perished in the woods, or devoured by wild beasts, as she never was afterwards heard of. In 1769 and '70, Col. Wm. Williams, who distinguished himself in the battle of Bennington, moved from Northboro, Mass., accompanied by Capt. Nathaniel Whitney and his two brothers, Samuel and James, from Shrewsbury, Mass. The latter was a representative of the town in the general assembly seven years, 32 years a justice of the peace, and 47 years a deacon of the church. He removed to Ohio. In 1770 the settlement was considerably augmented by emigrants from Massachusetts and Connecticut. About this time meetings were established for religious worship, but they had no regular preaching in town for several years. In 1771 the Rev. Abner Reene of Brattleboro married the first couple. (Peren Stockwell and Dinah Fay) in this town. The first death in town was that of James Ball, who died here in December, 1762.

TOWN CLERKS.

Wm. Mather, 1775-1781; Phineas Freeman, 1781-1787; Benj. Olds, Jr. 1787-1788; Phineas Freeman, 1788-1790; Luther Ransom, 1790-1795; Joseph Olds, 1795-1804; Eli Halladay, 1804-1807; Joseph Olds, 1807-1821; Cotton Mather, 1821-1825; Ephriam Holland Newton, 1825-1833; David Mather, 1833-1834; Jesse Cone, 1834-1850; Zebina Wallace, 1850-1857; H. F. Houghton, 1857-58; W. W. Lynde, 1858-1862; J. C. Snow, 1862-1864. A. W. Prouty, present town clerk, treasurer and postmaster, 1891.

The first physician in town was Samuel King. The following have since practiced here: Drs. Morgan, Wood, Torry, Baldwin, Percival, Taylor, Greenfield, Ransom, Smith, Pulsipher and Ebenezer Tucker.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Samuel Whitney, Jr., eldest son of Samuel J. of Shrewsbury, Mass., who in company with his brother Nathaniel came to Marlboro, March, 1770. He built a log house and moved his family from Shrewsbury to Marlboro, consisting of his wife and four children. He was resolute and fearless, was a great hunter; his dogs would tree a bear and he was sure of his prey. On one occasion his dogs had driven a bear into a den among the rocks, he ventured to look in, saw the glaring eyeballs very near him, started back, at which the bear sprang upon him; they took a fair hug and rolled from the rocks down the hill together. In the struggle the bear seized his opponent's leg in his jaws and made a frightful wound. The old hero's sons, Moses and Guilford, mere lads at the time, saw the perilous condition of their father but dared not fire lest they might shoot him; but they put on the dogs and urged them to the combat, whereupon the bear quit his hold to attack the dogs; and they improved their opportunity to shoot the bear. The old hunter was disabled a long time by the wound and

carried the scar to the grave. In 1762 he married Phebe Harrington, of Grafton, Mass., and moved to Marlboro in the spring of 1770. He died Feb. 1, 1811, aged 71. She died March, 1812, aged 71.

Children: Catherine, m. Sam'l Pratt; Betsy, m. Alvin Pratt; Moses 1st, Moses 2d; and Guildford b. in Shrewsbury. The folloing in Marlboro: Sam'l, jr.; Mariam, m. Lyman Brown; Zenas; Simei, Phebe, m. Roswell Paddlford; Russell, b. May 21, 1789, d. May, 1790. In the fall of 1777, Capt Whitney had a fever by which he was confined many weeks. His family was out of fuel. As a last resort, Betty, 13 years of age, put on her father's leather apron, yoked up the oxen, went into the woods, cut small trees, snaked them to the house, and chopped them up into fire wood. That this was the custom of the handy child was narrated by her sister, Mrs. Brown.

WHITNEY,

Capt. Nath'l, son of Sam'l of Shrewsbury, Mass., when a young man of 20 years, with his brother, Sam'l, jr. was induced by the invitation of Col. Wm. Willkens to visit Marlboro in Nov. 1769. After spending a few days he returned to his parents and made a proposal to the young lady to whom he was afterwards married, whom he left a widow after over 50 years of married life. Mar., 1770, his father carred his sons, Samuel, jr. and Nath'l to Marlboro, left them and returned to Massachusetts.

Capt. Nath'l put up a log camp in the woods and commenced clearing. In this camp he spent his next two summers. He had to bring the meal on his back, 15 miles. Capt. Whitney built the first framed house in town which he occupied a few years and sold for Continental paper money. He suffered almost a total loss of his sale. In this impoverished condition, he began anew by purchasing of Chas. Phelps the whole right of No. 23, in 1777. The land adjoining he purchased of Perez

Stockwell, where he again settled, thrive and spent his life. He was an influential citizen. As a hunter and a trapper no one excelled him.

From notes penned 40 years since by himself; "In the autumn of 1773, brother Samuel and myself are to go out hunting at the first suitable fall of snow. In November a few inches of snow had fallen, when I repaired to my brother and found him sick, feeling himself too feeble to engage in the chase. In the morning I took my brother's dog with my own, and went into the woods. Bear tracks were plenty; the dogs took one, but at night I returned to my brother, and found him not as well. In the morning I again took his dog and entered the forest. At that time all was a howling wilderness, without a single settlement. I took a westerly course, and saw a monstrous track of a bear, larger than I ever before saw. I returned to the house and persuaded brother Samuel to go and see it. We were both exceedingly surprised. We pursued it nearly to the top of the hill, in the west part of the town near Wilmington line. I let the dogs go. In a few minutes they entered a thicket and roared tremendously. I flung off my pack and pursued with all speed down the hill near Wilmington Pond to Deerfield river. The bear and dogs had crossed. By taking some pains I found a tree which had fallen across the stream, on which I found a safe passage, and soon discovered that Samuel's dog had treed the bear. I then levelled my gun and fired directly at his head. He dodged a little, came down, struck brother Samuel's dog with his paw and laid him stiff, and again ascended the tree. I fired the second time at his body. He instantly slid down the tree and moved off with two streams of blood flowing, one on each side. I shot at him the third time, and put the ball through his body. I shot the fourth ball through his middle, shot the 5th through his

head and the bear yielded. Enormous creature. The bear was so heavy that in ascending and descending the tree, he tore his nails off to the very quick. The next day I succeeded in obtaining help in drawing the animal and carrying him home."

Capt. Whitney was fond of the exciting scenes of the hunter's life, even until his hair was whitened by age. In recounting his success as a sportsman, he said he thought, but could not tell exactly, that, he had killed not less than 100 bears, 100 deer, one moose and 14 wolves, to say nothing of the multitude of lighter game.

He was a staunch whig and took a decided stand for the Revolution. On hearing of the battle of Lexington (as before told) he and Capt. James Warren, took their muskets and started for the American camp. It will be remembered he was also on the guard over the Bennington prisoners, after that battle in which he shared. At the close of the campaign he returned to his family and his farm. He took a lively interest in the prosperity of the town also in the Congregational church of which he was a worthy member. His family has been widely dispersed. But few of their descendants remain to cherish their memory. Children: Capt. Nathaniel was b. May 30, 1749, m. Mary Houghton of Lancaster, Mass.; moved to Marlboro in the winter of 1772; she d. Sept. 1844, aged 93. He, June 4, 1829, aged 80. Nath'l, b. in Shrewsbury, and d. 1774; Dolly, m. Henry Sawtell at the age of 15; Molly, d. 1776, aged 7; Luther b. 1777 (of whom no recent information). Nath'l, jr. b. 1779; Solomon, b. Mar. 7, 1781; Chloe, d. Sep. 1803, aged 20; Charlotte, m. Eli Higley; Rhoda, b. July 9, 1787, m. Wm. D. Merrill, resided in Burlington; she d. 1848; Zilpah, m. Elisha Putnam of Massachusetts; Betsy b. 1791, m. Asa Jacobs, moved to Ohio; Clark, d. 1814, aged 20.

EDSON WHITNEY,

son of Luther, who was son of Capt.

Nath'l, d. a young man, in St. Louis, Mo.

SOLOMON WHITNEY,

son Capt. Nath'l, m. Lucy, daughter of Rev. Gershom C. Lyman. D. D. Dec. 9, 1815; children: Emily, m. Henry Colsson, Esq.; Diana, d. 1812, a. 4; Lucy Lyman, m. Milo B. Crosby, of Wilmington, d. aged 39; Electa; Enoch Jacobs; Lyman Hubbard; Henry d. 1828, aged 11; Frank, aged 9; Jane Matilda, aged 29; Juliana, d. infant. She d. in Springfield, Mass., Mar. 1, 1829; he m. 2d, Sybil, widow of Wm. Goodnow, 1829. Children: Ann, Ross, Solomon, jr. Solomon, sr., d. Feb. 18, 1856, at Whitingham.

TIMOTHY MATHEW.

In the spring of 1773, then a lad of 16, who was after promoted to the office of major, came from Suffield, Ct., selected 100 acres of land, built a log house and spent the summer clearing land, and in the fall returned to Suffield. In the spring of 1774 his parents and family came and settled with him in Marlboro, and secured the title to the 100 acres on which he had commenced improvements. His brother Phineas purchased 100 acres. They obtained the right of cutting a canal from a large natural pond and then erecting a dam with a gate, to draw water when needed. This was done at considerable expense, and the water was carried through the canal and the natural channel about a mile to their own lands, where there was a natural descent, and where it could be used to the best advantage. This mill site is now the best one in town. The two brothers by their industry and enterprise bought lands till they owned rights 13, 5, 4 and 12. The whole is now in the possession of the descendants, viz: General Phineas, Cotton, Dan and James P. Mathew.

GENEALOGY OF THE MATHEW FAMILY.

Timothy and William, brothers, came to Marlboro in 1774, from Suff.

field, Ct., and were said to have descended from the branch of the Mathew family in New Jersey.

Timothy, b. Aug. 26, 1723, d. Oct. 28, 1802, a. 79; m. 1st, Sarah Fuller, d. in Suffield, Ct., 1757; 2d, m. widow Kent, d. in Marlboro, 1777; m. 3d, widow Lydia Curtis Allen, d. in Dover. Children: Sarah, b. 1799, m. Jona Howard, d. in 1826; Phineas, b. 1750, m. Huldah Taylor; he d. 1838, a. 88; Timothy, b. 1757, m. Hannah Church, d. 1818, a. 61. Six children by second marriage, none by the third.

Lieutenant Phineas Mathew, son of Timothy, m. Huldah Taylor of Suffield, Ct. He died in 1838, aged 88 years; she d. 1858, a. 88. He was the father of Gen. Phineas Mathew, and grandfather of James P. In 1775 he enlisted in the Continental service; was a pensioner. Children: Huldah, Elihu, Phineas, jr., Rufus, Luther, Nif, Gad and Elijah.

Gen. Phineas Mathew, son of Phineas, Brig. Gen. I. P., m. Sept. 28, 1831, Mary Cole, she b. June 23, 1787, d. Oct. 11, 1855; m. 2d, Dec. 22, 1858, Eliza Gould, daughter of Sewell, of Jaffery, N. H.

Captain Rufus, son of Lieutenant Phineas, m. Lucy, daughter of Captain Oliver Adams, Oct. 31, 1815. Children, six.

Luther Mathew, son of Lieut. Phineas, m. Clarrissa Thomas, 1795. He d. 1846. Children, six.

Timothy Mathew, jr., served for a time in the Revolutionary war; d. in his 62d year. In his family of 10 children all lived till the oldest was 78, and the youngest 63.

Cotton Mathew, I. P., son of Maj. Timothy, m. Betsey, daughter of Benijah Carpenter. Children, five.

Capt. Dan Mathew, son of Maj. Timothy, m. Almira, daughter of Capt. Abraham Miller. Children, ten.

DR. CHESTER OLDS,

son of James, m. Phila, daughter of Capt. Simeon Adams, settled in

Marlboro, then removed to Circleville, Ohio, where he died in 1862.

HON. EDSON BALDWIN OLDS,

son of Joseph——, Esq., m. Anna Maria Carolus, June 1, 1824; was a druggist in Circleville, Ohio; became a prominent politician. Representative to State Legislature, 1842-43-45-46-63; in the Senate, 1847-48; speaker of the Senate, 1848; representative in Congress from 1849 to 1855; chairman of the committee on post-offices and post-roads from 1851 to 1855; Children, nine.

CHAUNCEY NEWELL OLDS,

son of Joseph, Esq., b. in Marlboro, Feb. 2, 1816, removed with his father from Marlboro to Circleville, 1820; graduated at Miami university 1836; professor there of Greek and literature from 1837 to 1841; commenced practice of law in 1841; member of Ohio Legislature 1848-49; of Ohio Senate 1849-50; member of board of trustees Miami university; member of board of trustees of Ohio Lunatic asylum; removed to Columbus, Ohio, to practice law in the State and United States Courts in 1856; m. Caroline S. Woodruff at Oxford, Ohio; she d. 1851. Children, five.

METHODIST CHURCH.

In the spring of 1844, the Rev. Elijah Gale and the Rev. John L. Smith of the Methodist Episcopal church, commenced preaching alternately in the hall of Capt. Ira Adams, which was followed with a revival and resulted in the organization of a Methodist church and society in the west part of Marlboro. This church succeeded by the help of the subscriptions of citizens year by year, to erect a church at a cost of \$1,000, and in 1846 the society added a parsonage. The ministers here have been Rev. Elijah Gale, John L. Smith, 2 years; Rev. Moses Adams, Chester D. Ingraham, John L. Roberts; Moses Spencer, Jesse S. Butterfield, Pliny Granger 2d, Ze-

nus Kingsbury and Moses Morse, Persons and Mr. Chase.

JOHN S. LUCE,

son of William of New Salem, Mass., m. Sarah Larned, Jan. 16, 1803, and moved to Marlboro and cut the first tree on the farm which he continued to occupy until 1860. He was b. March 6, 1777, d. March 6, 1862, aged 85. She was born Oct. 1, 1781. He was the oldest man living in town at his death, and they were the oldest married couple, having lived together 58 years. Children: John, jr., Almira, John L. and Anna B.

BRIG. GEN. JONES SMITH,

son of Jonas, m. Lucy, daughter of Dea. Jonas Whitney, June 23, 1809; settled first with his father; sold to his brother, Oshea, m. 1812, and removed to the tavern in the middle of the town with his wife's parents; in 1834 he sold out and went to Brattleboro. His wife d. April, 1836; he June, 1851. For his second wife he m. Amanda Stone of Windsor, Feb. 1838.

DR. THOMAS SMITH,

married Esther, daughter of Rev. Gershom C. Lyman. He came to Marlboro from Colerane, stayed a short time practicing physicks, and moved to Pittstown, N. Y., and in 1813 to Pennsylvania, where he died, and his wife married Rev. Luke Bowen of Strongsville, O.

JOHN SMITH,

born in Groton, Ct., m. Lucy Rowe of Suffield, Ct., moved to Marlboro, Feb., 1802, and settled near the south line on land he cleared, and cultivated until his death, June 5, 1838, aged 77. She died Nov. 27, aged 83. Children, 7.

AMOS SMITH,

of Groton, Ct., m. Hannah Alexander. Children: William, Jabez, Eunice, Simeon, Betsy. William

settled in the middle of the town as a tanner and shoemaker. In 1813, he went with a lot of boots and shoes to sell to soldiers at Sacketts Harbor. He entered the army as a lieutenant, was wounded in the battle of Brigdewater, under Gen. Brown, and did not return to Marlboro. His mother remained several years in town, then removed to Michigan and there died.

AMOS FRANKLIN SMITH,

born Nov. 17, 1832, son of Simeon, m. Harriet, daughter of Capt. Lyman Brown, July 3, 1858. In 1862 he enlisted in the 4th Vt. Reg., Co. I., Vols., and went to New Orleans. Children, 2 daughters.

JOHN STOUGHTON STRONG,

son of David of Stafford, Ct., came to Marlboro in 1793; m. Tamar, daughter of Dea. Jonas Whitney, and settled on the farm since known as the John Strong farm. In 1815 he went to Ohio and commenced the settlement of a township, named Strongsville, in honor of himself, to which town he removed his family in 1818, and became a useful and prominent citizen. Children, 9.

— STRONG,

brother of John S., above, b. Dec. 11, 1776, m. Abigail Pinny of Stafford, Ct., Feb. 1808, and immediately removed to Marlboro, where he had previously been 11 years. He settled on the farm where he lived at the time of his death, July, 1842. Children, 10.

ABEL STOCKWELL,

first settler of Marlboro, came in the spring of 1763. Children, 12. Of the large family, no descendant has resided in town for many years.

EZEKIEL THAYER,

from Smithfield, R. I., came to Marlboro in 1790; settled and cleared land, which with additions thereto is now owned by his descendants.

He m. Mary Sheperdson of Guilford. They had 9 children. He was born 1762, d. 1820, aged 88; she was born in 1765, d. June 30, 1843, aged 78.

COL. EZRA THAYER,

son of Ezekiel, m. Thirza, daughter of David T. Sheldon of Wilmington, Oct. 29, 1829, and settled on the homestead. Children, 7.

DEA. JOHN CHURCH,

m. Jemima Montague and came to Marlboro from South Hadley, Mass., in 1775, where he spent the residue of his life. He and his wife were original members of the Congregational church. He was the first deacon. He died May 6, 1779, aged 83. She died Aug. 28, 1812, aged 93. Children: Joseph, Moses, Jemima and Hannah.

TIMOTHY TOMLIN

and wife, Susana, were early settlers here. He was a Revolutionary soldier. Their children were Rochsena, Polly, Achsah, Abner, Lucy, Timothy, jr., Seth, Cybil, John Webster and Theda.

ISALAH SMITH,

m. Susannah, May, 1764; settled in Marlboro in 1780. Mrs. Smith died in Nov. 1789, aged 45. He m. 2d, Austis Eustis Kneeland, ward of Chas. Phelps, Esq., Oct 30, 1790. She died Sept. 22, 1813, aged 67. He died Sept. 30, 1815, aged 74. Children by his first wife, 11, among which were twin brothers, Paul and Silas. Paul settled in Marlboro, but in 1816 moved to Jay, N. Y. Silas lived in Springfield, Mass., and was connected with the U. S. army.

TUCKER,

Ebenezer, jr., M. D., son of Rev. Ebenezer Tucker, graduate of Harvard, married Mary Hunt of Heath, December 31, 1818; he, born in Phillipstown, Mass., November 2,

1793; she, born in Heath, October 9, 1795. He moved to Marlboro, March, 1819, and for some time was the only physician of the place, with a large practice in this and surrounding towns. Children, 5.

ELIJAH BRUCE,

son of Artemas, married Abigail, daughter of Nathaniel Whitney of Grafton, Mass., in 1763. He was a soldier in the Revolution, and in the Bennington battle, 1777. He moved to Marlboro in the early part of the present century. He died with small pox, May 16, 1833. His wife died July, 1847. Children, 11. His daughter Catherine married Joshua Phillips, who was in the war of 1812, and shot in battle near Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.

JETHRO BROWN,

was in the French war of 1756; served both as a marine on board of a war vessel or privateer, or as a soldier upon scouts. He married Molly Haynes of Groton, Ct., came to Marlboro 1787, purchased right 48, died February 16, 1813, aged 86. His widow died March 10, 1817, aged 84. Children, 9.

HENRY CLOSSON, ESQ.

married June 1, 1830, Emily, daughter of Sol. Whitney and settled in Whitingham, a lawyer; married 1861, resides in Springfield, Mass., has been State's attorney, Probate registrar, Judge of Probate. Children, 6. Henry Whitney, 2d son of Judge Closson, was born June 6, 1832. Graduate of West Point. Married Olivia A. Burke. Children 2. Stationed (1861) at Ft. Duncan, Texas.

EPHRIAM HOLLAND NEWTON, D. D.

was born in Newfane, Vt., June 13, 1787, and died at Cambridge, N. Y., October 26, 1864. He graduated at Middlebury College, 1810, and Theological Seminary, 1813; licensed by the Haverhill, Mass., Association,

1813; ordained and settled in Marlboro, Vt., 1814. 1815 married Huldah, daughter of Maj.-Gen. Timothy Chipman of Shoreham. In 1833, dissolved connection with the Marlboro Congregation and was installed over the Presbyterian Church of Glens Falls, N. Y., which charge he resigned in 1837, and accepted a call to the First United Presbyterian Church, in Cambridge, N. Y. Resigned in 1843 and had no regular charge afterwards. He was principal of Cambridge Washington Academy from July, 1843, to 1848. In 1857 he gave his valuable mineralogical collection to Andover Theological Seminary, where he spent a few years in arranging it. In 1863 he presented to Middlebury College his library, where it is arranged in an alcove bearing his name. He was always an active laborer in the cause of education, a devotee to natural science, and earnest in his endeavor to win men to godliness.

EPHRIAM HOLLAND NEWTON,

son of Marshall, of Newfane, who was son of Marshall of Shrewsbury, Mass., who was son of Obadiah, born 1702, who was son of Thomas, born 1674, who was the son of John, born August 20, 1641, who was son of Richard and Anna who came from England about 1635. He graduated from the medical college 1810; and Theological seminary 1813; licensed by the Haverhill Association, April 14, 1813; ordained second pastor of the Congregational church in this town March 16, 1814; married Huldah, daughter of Maj. Gen. Timothy F. Chipman of Shoreham, Jan. 29, 1815, a descendant from John Howland, one of the pilgrims of the Mayflower (1620). She died in Jackson, N. Y., Nov. 26, 1853; re-interred in Woodland cemetery, N. Y. Children: infant, born and died July 8, 1817; Silas Chipman, born Dec. 29, 1818, and married Mary Graham, daughter of James Ball, of Circleville, Ohio. She died and he married for his second wife, Emily L.,

widow of James Coombs. He settled a merchant in Cincinnati, Ohio. Ephriam Holland, jr., born Feb. 17, 1821, died April 12, 1822.

REV. HIBBARD H. WINCHESTER.

Rev. Eli Ball, a Baptist minister. Collegiates: Rev. Dana D. Pratt, Baptist clergyman in Nashua, N. H.; Porter Ingram, graduate Yale, lawyer at Columbus, Ga., colonel, and planter; James Phelps, lawyer in Guilford, Vt.; Calvin Houghton, lawyer in Pennsylvania; Joseph Olds, lawyer in Cincinnati, Ohio; Sidney Houghton, physician in Ellensburg, N. Y.; Chester Olds, physician, Newfane; Edson B. Olds, physician, Circleville, O., and member of Congress; Elisha Halladay, physician, Newfane; Charles Houghton, physician, Pawlet; Ozri Underwood, graduated physician; his name was changed to Henry Vail; David Howard went through his collegiate studies at the U. V. M., but refusing to deliver his oration commencement day, the conferring of his degree was withheld; went south as a teacher, settled as a planter.

THOMAS ADAMS,

born in Amherst, Mass., Oct. 1, 1758, m. 1783, Lucy Perkins, b. in Bridgewater, Mass., Dec. 1, 1757. He was a soldier in the American Revolution, removed to Marlboro in 1794, and settled with his parents, remaining until near the close of life, when he removed to his son-in-law's, Capt. Isaac Worden of So. Halifax, where he and his wife died; he April 1, 1858, she Jan. 1854; 5 sons and two daughters. Orinda, the youngest, b. Dec. 27, 1800; m. Capt. Isaac Worden of Halifax, Dec. 31, 1820.

DAVID,

son of Thomas, m. Oct. 1857, Susan, daughter of Capt. Jona. Warren. Children: 5 sons, and 4 daughters.

ZEBNER,

son of David, married and had 10 children.

SIMEON ADAMS,

a soldier of the French war; captured by the Indians and taken to Canada; redeemed and returned home; renewed his services, again taken prisoner, and again redeemed. He removed his family to Marlboro, 1782, having bought out William Mather, where he lived, and died Aug. 1, 1803, aged 80. He married Hannah, dau. of Jona. Underwood of Suffield, Ct.

JUSTUS ANGIER,

from Haddam, Ct., came to Marlboro near 1800; purchased land on the "Branch" and there he settled. He first married Rhoda Allen; one child, Allen; 2d, m. Abigail Spencer; she died May 18, 1817; children: David, Sarah. Mr. Angier was a soldier of the American Revolution, and a pensioner for many years; d. Sept. 18, 1843, aged 101.

ZABUGER BARTLETT,

born Jan. 20, 1748, m. Sally Taylor, b. Oct. 13, 1750. Came from Hadley, Mass., 1775; purchased, cleared and lived on the farm on which he died. Mr. Bartlett was a soldier of the Revolution and one of the pioneer settlers of the town. Children: Thomas, Sally, Medad, Joel, Luther, Louisa, Urania, Lydia, Luther, 2d. Mrs. Bartlett died Dec. 21, 1815. Mr. B. for his second wife married, March 12, 1818, Esther, widow of Moses Church. He died in 1824; she died in 1827.

JOHN BARTLETT

came to Marlboro and settled as early as 1777. He died April 29, 1814, aged 76; she died Aug. 27, 1829, aged 88. children, 8.

CHARLES BELLOWES,

son of Joseph, m. Eleanor, dau. of Jotham Bellows of Southboro, Mass.; moved to Marlboro with three children in 1780; cleared his new farm, on which he lived and died.

He was a soldier in the Revolution; died March 10, 1839, aged 84; she died July 16, 1840, aged 80.

CAPT. CHARLES BELLOWES, JR.,

m. Oct. 19, 1809, Laura, dau. of David Miller, Jr. for his first wife, and for his second wife, Wealthy, dau. of Capt. Judah Moon, of Wilmington; for his third wife, Sally Croner. Children: Laura, Almira and Charles Hernian, Clark, Mary A., Franklin, Dolly A., Catherine, Judah, Rufus, John, Elmira, Martha, Timothy and Sally. Laura his eldest daughter, born Feb. 7 1810, married first Mar. 25, 1828, Luman Stearns, who died June, 1830, age 23; she married second, Dec. 1833, Hosea Haskell of Wilmington; he died and she married third, Ebenezer Stone of Wilmington; he died and she married for her fourth husband, Alonzo Bugbee of Dover.

HENRY CLOSSON.

Henry Closson Jacobs, son of Enoch Jacobs, formerly of Marlboro, enlisted in May, 1861. He had not been absent two years when he fought his last battle. We need not speak of his deeds of personal bravery for he belonged to a regiment of heroes. In the battle of Winchester he escaped with two bullet holes in his coat. In another battle only one beside himself of all his company who were in the action escaped. At the battle of Cedar Creek the stock of his gun was shattered in his hands by a rebel shot. He was in the battle of Antietam and South Mountain and in over 20 skirmishes.

BOOMER JENKS,

son of Joseph, b. in Scituate, R. I., Feb. 19, 1761, only child of his father by a second marriage to Mrs. Sarah King. Young Jenks at the age of 15 enlisted under the State authorities of Rhode Island as a soldier, and served three years in the Revolutionary war. The night he was 16 he stood sentry. He was a

pensioner. Before the close of the war m. Anna King of R. I., b. Jan. 21, 1761, d. March 14, 1837. At the declaration of peace he found himself destitute but with a whole constitution. Came to Marlboro with his family and purchased 30 acres, to which he afterwards added ample additions; d. June 8, 1847, a. 86.

DEACON SYLVESTER BISHOP

came when a young man to this town from Brookfield, Mass., 1776, purchased right No. 9, lived on it till his death. In 1777, joined the regular army, was with the Green Mountains Boys in the battle of Hubbardton, and with John Marks of Burlington was taken prisoner, and incarcerated in Fort Ticonderoga. While there the prisoners were daily marched to Lake George and employed in the construction of forts built for the defense of the lake. One morning Bishop and Marks by previous engagement while on the march, stepped from the ranks into the bushes, hapily they were unnoticed by their guard. They secreted themselves in the woods till night, when they wandered over Mount Defiance to the western shore of the lake when fortunately they found a canoe in which they started for the Vermont shore. On approaching the center of the lake a gun was fired from one of the enemy's vessels of war, when they found themselves in the fog, almost under the mouth of the cannon. Unobserved, silently as possible they rowed to the N. Y. shore, which they reached, fastened their boat, and secreted in the rocks through the day. At night they succeeded in coming to the Vermont shore. They steered their course for Castleton and reported themselves to the wife of a fellow prisoner whom they had left in the fort. They were fed and sheltered through the day, and at night cautiously continued their journey through the forest; they reached Bennington on the morning of the Bennington battle. They procured each a mus-

ket and entered the ranks. After the battle they found among the prisoners the Ticonderoga guard from whom they had escaped. As they recognized each other Bishop said, "what, my boys, are you here?" "Yes! turn about is fair play." He married Deborah Barnes of Brookfield, Mass., and died Mar. 12, 1822, age 66. She died July 20, 1851, age 92; one child, Isaac born Feb. 15, 1802.

CAPT. ISAAC BISHOP,

son of Sylvester, married Dec. 4, 1823. Susa, daughter of Captain Abraham Miller, died Dec. 29, 1860. Children 9.

AMOS PROUTY,

son of James, of Spencer, Mass., came to Marlboro about 1784; m. Phoebe, daughter of John Bartlett; settled on a farm which he cleared and where he lived the rest of his life. He was born 1766, d. 1841; she was born 1768, d. 1841. Children, 12.

Dolly, daughter of Capt. Nathaniel Whitney, m. Jan. 22, 1791, Levi Sawtell. Her children have had 48 children, and her grandchildren 48, making her mother to 10, grandmother to 48 and ancestral mother of 106 in her lifetime.

Jona. Underwood m. Hannah Richardson and moved from Suffield, Ct. to Marlboro in 1776. He died Oct. 1, 1794, age 79. She died Mar. 6, 1813, age 95.

Children: Jona. Underwood jr., married Deborah, daughter of Isaac Morgan, who was from Brinfield, Mass., and with her parents came to Marlboro. At the time of her wedding the snow was very deep and she with her bridegroom and another couple went several miles through the woods on show shoes to Col. Granger's where they were married. They had 9 children. He died Dec. 1801. She married second, Benjamin Lee of Vernon, Mar. 1815. After Mr. Lee's death

she returned to Marlboro, and died, Jan. 18, 1830. Children by first marriage 9. Thaddeus, son of Jona. born in Suffield, Ct., came with his parents to Marlboro, at the age of 16 he married Mary Farr of Boylston, Mass., settled on the homestead where he lived, and died Sept. 1840, age 80. His widow died in Westminister; children, 10. Phineas Underwood and Sabra, early settlers, removed after a few years.

Capt. Jona. Warren son of Jona. came a young man to Marlboro, purchased and cleared the farm now owned by Lincoln Adams, on which he reared his family.

When the news of the Lexington battle reached Marlboro, he and Capt. Nathaniel Whitney shouldered their muskets and forthwith repaired to the opening scenes of the American Revolution and tendered their services. The same noble spirit was the prominent characteristic of the man in childhood and stayed throughout life. He lived to an advanced age. For his first wife he married Huldah, daughter of Joseph Winchester, sr. She died in early life. He married second, Sarah Sawtell of Phillipston, Mass. Children, by first marriage; Lucy, who married Daniel Higby for her first husband and Royal Knights for her second; children by second marriage, Jona., born May 10, 1779, died Dec. 25, 1844, in Brooklyn, N. Y. Sarah, died unmarried, in Bath, N. Y. Huldah, born Dec. 1783, died in Bath, N. Y. Susan, born Feb. 20. 1786, married David Adams.

Thomas, son of Capt. Jona., married Polly Knight, sister of Royal. Children: Dwight, Phineas, Gratia Knight, Dunford. Jona. jr., son of Capt. Jona, married Sarah, daughter of Thomas Adams, 1807. She died 1838; children: Clark, Barnard, Adams, Almon F., Lucy, Emily, Louisa. The three youngest brothers reside in Brooklyn, noted for their mechanical talents, and as self-made mechanics in the invention and manufacture of their own tools.

They commenced business without capital and invented and manufactured a variety of diamond pointed tools by which they have admirably succeeded in establishing for themselves the reputation of business men.

WAR FOR THE UNION 1861-65.

MARLBORO VOLUNTEERS FOR THREE YEARS CREDITED PREVIOUS TO THE CALL FOR 300,000 VOLUNTEERS, OF OCTOBER 17, 1863.

	Reg.	Co.
Adams, George H.	2	E
Adams, Simon, jr.	2 s.s.	E
Baldwin, Edward	2	C
Bishop, George J.	8	I
Blakesley, Horace	4	I
Brigman, Lewis	8	I
Brown, Franklin	8	I
Carpenter, Ralph W.	8	E
Carter, King, D.	2	C
Fisher, Elijah B.	2	C
Gould, George H.	9	K
Higley, John Elliott	8	I
Houghton, Charles E.	8	I
Lynde, William W.	8	I
Morgan, Roswell W.	4	I
Plummer, George F.	8	I
Prouty, Harvey	8	I
Seymour, William H.	4	I
Swift, Amos F.	8	I
Whitaker, Foster S.	8	I
Whitney, Porter J.	8	I
Warden, Alfred S.	8	I
Warden, Francis N.	8	I

CREDITS UNDER CALL OF OCTOBER 17, 1863.

	Reg.	Co.
Bartlett, Justin	8	I
Bragman, Lewis	8	I
Buck, William	9	K
Butler, Herbert J.	8	H
Carney, William	3	H
Cheney, Harry	10	K
Davis, Leander	10	K
Hill, Herbert E.	8	I
Houghton, Bradley, jr.	8	I
Harvey, Marcus A.	Cav.	G
Howard, George	8	I
Jenks, Charles E.	8	I
Johnson, Luther R.	8	I
Kelley, William	3	I
Phinney, Detroi.	8	I
Price, Walter W.	8	I
Root, Frederick W.	10	K
Welch Henry C.	6	D

VOLUNTEERS, ONE YEAR.

	Reg.	Co.
Blanchard, Amos P.	8	I
Duncklee, Willard S.	8	I
Higley, William M.	8	I

VOLUNTEERS RE-ENLISTED.

	Reg.	Co.
Blakesley, Horace.....	4	I
Bolan, Patrick.....	8	I
Carpenter, Chauncy H.....	2	C
Seymour, William H.....	4	I

ENROLLED MEN WHO FURNISHED
SUBSTITUTES.

Adams, Francis C.....
Duncklee, Noah W.....
Higley, George E.....
Houghton, Rufus A.....
Ingram, Alpheus.....
Prouty, Albert M.....
Thayer, Orson.....
Whitaker, Charles.....
Winchester, Asa.....

Miscellaneous, not credited by name,
three men.

VOLUNTEERS FOR NINE MONTHS.

	Reg.	Co.
Barker, Gilbert A.....	16	H
Bellows, Willard.....	16	H
Blanchard, Amos P.....	16	H
Bruce, George A.....	16	I
Fay, Daniel A.....	16	I
Higley, Orange.....	16	B

Reg. Co.

Johnson, Delevan.....	16	B
Kelsey, George P.....	16	I
Kelsey, John A.....	16	I
Monday, James.....	16	H
Stearns, Addison E.....	16	B
Warren, Dana.....	16	B
Winchester, Hiram C.....	16	B

FURNISHED UNDER DRAFT, PAID COM-
MUTATION.

Adams, Henry.....
Ames, Henry D.....
Barney, Lovell A.....
Copeland, Oscar P.....
Halliday, Elliot.....
King, H. C.....
Pearsons, George R.....
Powers, Martin V. B.....
William, Alfred.....

PROCURED SUBSTITUTE.

Stanciliff, Willard N. B.....

VOLUNTEERS FOR ONE YEAR.

	Reg.	Co.
Cady, Henry.....	8	B
Harlow, Horace.....	8	H
Mather, Charles D.....	3d	Bat.
Phettiplace, Herbert H.....	8	H
Tilley, David O.....	8	B

NEWFANE.

Compiled from "Newfane's First Century," and
other Sources.

By JOHN H. MERRIFIELD.

HISTORICAL ADDRESS

OF THE HON. CHARLES K. FIELD,
DELIVERED AT THE CENTENNIAL
ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORGAN-
IZATION OF THE CHURCH
AND TOWN OF NEWFANE,
JULY 4TH, 1874.

Newfane, the shire town of Windham County, is situated eleven miles west of Connecticut river, and is bounded north by Townshend, east by Dummerston, Putney and Brookline, west by Wardsboro and Dover, and south by Marlboro. The township contained originally within its chartered limits thirty-six square miles; but, in 1820, that part of the town lying northeast of West river was annexed to Brookline, which materially reduced the chartered area of the town. The original charter of the town was granted in 1753, by Benning Wentworth, governor of New Hampshire, to Abner Sawyer and others, by the name of Fane. There was a current tradition, seventy years ago, that it was called Fane after Thomas Fane, one of the "men of Kent," who was engaged in an insurrectionary movement under Sir Thomas Wyatt, in 1554, during the reign of Queen Mary, for the purpose of elevating Lady Jane Grey to the throne, in consequence of the odious Spanish match which Mary had formed with Philip 2d. Abner Sawyer and sixty-

five others were the original grantees of Fane. Their names were as follows:

Abner Sawyer, John Milling, Ebenezer Morse, Vespasian Millar, Joseph Baker, Thomas Adams, James Ball, John Ball, Samuel Brown, Jabez Beaman, John Hazeltine, Ross Wyman, John Young, John Adams, Charles Bridgman, Joseph Dyer, jr., John Chadack, Barnet Wait, Ebenezer Taylor, Ebenezer Prescott, Isaac Temple, Edward Goodale, John Holland, Phineas Wilder, Josbua Houghton, Asa Boucher, David Osgood, Jonathan Osgood, Asa Whitcomb, Samuel Bayley, Thomas Sawyer, Saul Houghton, Ezekiel Kendall, Samuel Kendall, Daniel Allen, Ebenezer Taylor, jr., Joseph Bayley, Nathaniel Houghton, John McBoide, Philip Goss, Joseph Glazier, Jacob Pike, Benjamin Glazier, Abner Wilder, Josiah Wilder, William Densmore, Barzillai Holt, John Glazier, Nathaniel Bexby, Reuben Moore, Aaron Newton, Peter Larkin, Matthias Larkin, Samuel Moore, Jonathan Wilder, Tille Wilder, Ezra Sawyer, Ezra Sawyer, jr., John Stone, Fortunatus Taylor, Hy. Sherburne, Theodore Atkinson, Richard Wibird, Samuel Smith, John Downing, Samuel Solley, Sampson Sheaffe, Daniel Warner, and John Wentworth, jr.

In 1761 the charter was returned

to Governor Wentworth, and a new one issued to Luke Brown and his associates, containing the same provisions that are embraced in the original charter. The 11th day of May, 1772, the governor of New York made a grant of this township, by the name of Newfane, to Walter Franklin and twenty others, most of whom resided in the city of New York. This New York charter is a literal copy of the original charter granted by Governor Wentworth. The 12th of May, 1772, Walter Franklin and his associates, the grantees named in the New York charter, assigned and conveyed all their right in said township to Luke Knowlton and John Taylor, Esqs., of Worcester County, Mass. The titles to the lands in said township are derived directly from the New York charter. The township was surveyed in 1772, and duly organized May 17, 1774. The town was first settled in 1766, by Jonathan Park, Nathaniel Stedman and Ebenezer Dyer, who emigrated from Worcester County, Mass. The first clearing was made by Park and Stedman on the Nathan Merrifield farm, north of the Newfane Hill Common, in the spring of 1766. In 1774, Judge Knowlton, one of the original proprietors under the New York charter, was allowed some 300 or 400 acres in and about the present site of Fayetteville.

Deacon Park's clearing covered the old common on Newfane Hill and the Knowlton farm. Judge Knowlton exchanged his lands in and about Fayetteville with Deacon Park for his clearing of eighty acres and a log cabin thereon. The deacon went down and cleared up the land in and about Fayetteville. In 1787, the judge succeeded in removing the shire from Westminster to Newfane Hill; but in 1824—thirty-seven years thereafter—the shire was removed from the Hill to Fayetteville. Had Judge Knowlton made his pitch upon the lots originally allotted to him on Smith's Brook, and contributed as liberally towards

the growth and prosperity of a village where Fayetteville now is, it would have changed materially the destiny of Newfane. Starting, a hundred years ago, a settlement where Fayetteville now stands, with no rival villages near, it would have secured such a concentration of wealth and business as would have made it one of the most important villages in the county. For several years the early settlers suffered all the hardships and privations incident to the settlement of a new country. Without roads, or teams, or any of the ordinary means of transportation, they were under the necessity of conveying, by their own personal efforts, all their provisions and farming tools from Hinsdale, N. H.—a distance of twenty miles—through an unbroken forest. At that early day there was no road or pathway up the valley of the West river, from Brattleboro; but they were obliged to cross Wicopee Hill, in Dummerston by marked trees. Elizabeth, a child of Jonathan Park, was the first child born in town,—February 20th, 1768.

INDIANS.

The early settlers of Newfane were never molested by the Indians, for the reason that no permanent settlements were made in this town until after the storming and taking of Quebec by Wolf, in 1759, and the capitulation of Montreal in 1760, when the French lost their control over the Indian tribes in the Canadas. June 27, 1748, before any settlement was commenced, a battle was fought in the south part of this town or north part of Marlboro; the precise place of the battle cannot be fixed. Captain Humphrey Hobbs, with forty men, was ordered from Charlestown, No. 4, through the forest to Fort Shirley, in Heath, one of the frontier posts in Massachusetts. The march was made without interruption until Hobbs arrived at a point about twelve miles northwest of Fort Dummer, "on a low piece of ground covered with alders

intermixed with larger trees, and watered by a rivulet," where he halted to give his men an opportunity to refresh themselves. A large body of Indians, commanded by a half-breed of the name of Sackett, who was said to have been a descendant of a captive taken at Westfield, Mass., discovered Hobbs' trail, and endeavored to cut him off. Hobbs had carefully posted a guard on his trail, and, while his men were refreshing themselves, the enemy came up and drove in the guard. Hobbs then arranged his men for action, each man selecting his tree for a cover. The enemy rushed forward, and received a well-directed fire from Hobbs' men, which checked their progress. A severe conflict ensued. Sackett and Hobbs were well known to each other, and both were distinguished for their intrepidity and courage. Sackett could speak English, and frequently called upon Hobbs to surrender, threatening to sacrifice his men with the tomahawk if he refused. Hobbs, in a loud voice, returned a defiant answer, and dared his enemy to put his threat in execution. The action continued about four hours, each party retaining their original position. During the fight the enemy would approach Hobb's line, but were immediately driven back. Sackett, finding his men had suffered severely, retreated, carrying off his dead and wounded. Hobbs lost only three of his men—Ebenezer Mitchell, Eli Scott and Samuel Green; and three were wounded. The loss of the enemy was supposed to be greater. In all battles the Indians made extraordinary efforts to conceal their loss, and to effect this would incur greater exposure than in actual combat. When one fell, the nearest comrade was accustomed to crawl up and, under cover of the trees and brush, fix a "tump line" to the dead body and cautiously drag it to the rear. Hobb's men stated that in this action they often saw the dead bodies of the Indians sliding along the ground as if by en-

chantment. As late as the year 1810, a large number of graves were visible on the lower portion of the Robinson flats, so-called, under a cluster of chestnut trees, near the South branch below Williamsville, where the bodies of the Indians who were killed in this fight were supposed to have been buried; at least, such was the current tradition for fifty years or more among the early settlers of Newfane. Stevens, in his journal, states that Capt. Hobbs started for Fort Shirley from Charlestown, No. 4, with forty-two men, officers included, on Thursday, June 23, 1748, and camped the first night at Bel-lows Falls, and the next day marched for West river, which they reached Saturday, 25th; "Then traveled down the river and came to the South branch, then traveled up the branch two miles and camped, then traveled six miles southwest, and came to a small brook, where we boiled our kettles, and just as we began to eat, the enemy came upon us." The late General Field, who furnished a sketch of Newfane for Thompson's Gazetteer, about fifty years ago, was evidently misled by the prevailing traditions in relation to the fight with the Indians by Melvin's party, for he fixed the scene of the battle at the mouth of the South branch, in Newfane; and Belknap, in his history of New Hampshire, and Beckley, in his history of Vermont, adopt the same error. The publication of Capt. Melvin's journal, in the New Hampshire historical collections, fixes the place of the fight with Melvin's party in Jamaica, some seventeen miles above the mouth of the South Branch in Newfane, and about four miles below the mouth of Winhall river, which, during the old French wars, was regarded as the upper fork of West river, and the South branch in Newfane as the lower fork thereof. After the fight with Hobbs, Sackett retreated and passed down the Wantastiquet to its mouth, and crossing the Connecticut, marched down to a point opposite Fort Drum-

mer, where they ambushed a party of seventeen men who were marching from Hinsdale to the fort, under command of Ensign Thomas Taylor, and killed four of the party. Four escaped, and the remainder, with Ensign Taylor, were taken prisoners. Ensign Taylor, in a journal describing his march to Canada, which he wrote after his return, describes his route to Crown Point, on Lake Champlain, as follows: "Crossed the Connecticut at a place called 'Catts-bane,' two or three miles above the mouth of West river, which, which we fell in with at the *lower fork*; thence proceeded up that river, part of the way on the flats, over the ground where Capt. Melvin's affair happened, three or four miles below the *upper fork*; thence to the source of the river." This would seem to settle the question conclusively, that the fight with Melvin's party took place some two hundred rods northeast of Jamaica village, on the banks of West river. At the commencement of this century, the graves on the Robinson meadow, about one hundred rods below Williamsville, near the left bank of the South branch, were plainly to be seen; and the writer of this remembers when a boy, as late as 1812, two graves were distinctly visible on Newfane hill, and the current tradition was that two scouts from Fort Dummer were at one time engaged in shooting salmon at the mouth of the South branch, and being driven by the Indians to the summit of Newfane hill, were killed, and afterwards buried about sixty rods northwest of the site of the old court house. The theories of Beckley, Belknap, and others, in relation to the origin of the graves on the Robinson meadow and on Newfane hill, are all contradicted by the journals of Melvin and Stevens. The ploughshare has long since rudely obliterated every trace of their existence.

RIVERS.

The Wantastiquet, commonly

called West river, rises in Weston, Windsor county, and, passing through Newfane, empties into the Connecticut at Brattleboro. The South branch, so-called, rises in Dover, and, after receiving a number of tributary streams, passes through the southerly part of the town and empties into the West river near the eastern boundary line of said town. Baker's brook, a tributary of the South branch, rises in Wardsboro, and empties into the South branch at Williamsville. Smith's brook rises in Wardsboro, and, running through the entire northerly part of the town, empties into West river, two miles below Fayetteville. These streams afford many eligible mill sites and water privileges.

SOIL.

The intervals afford excellent tillage land, and the uplands are inferior to none in the state for grazing. The town is diversified with high hills and deep valleys; but there are no elevations that deserves the name of mountains; there is little or no broken or waste land that is unsuitable for cultivation.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

The geological character of the town is uniformly primitive; few continuous ranges can be traced with certainty. The rocks in place are principally mica slate and horn-blende. Granite is by no means an uncommon rock; boulders and rolled masses of granite are scattered in profusion over every part of the town, and sometimes they are found on the summits of the highest hills which are composed entirely of mica slate. These boulders by skillful splitting, are wrought into fence-posts and building-stone. Horn-blende is a very common rock; it forms a range which extends through the entire town. It is the variety called horn-blende slate, and is often curiously curved and twisted, and occasionally passes into primitive greenstone and greenstone porphyry. Mica slate is the most common rock

in town, yet no connected range can be traced. It forms the summits and frequently the sides of the hills, and in the valleys it is a common rock; but horn-blende is constantly thrusting itself from underneath the mica slate, and interrupting the continuity of its ranges. In the north part of the town are extensive strata of mica slate, which are occasionally quarried and wrought into flagging stones. Talcose slate better deserves the name of a range than any other in town. It traverses the whole county, passing through Whitingham, Wilmington, Marlboro, Newfane, Townshend, Windham, Athens and Grafton. In Grafton, Athens and Townshend it is extensively quarried, and wrought into fire-jams, etc. There is an extensive bed of this rock in the west part of Newfane, bordering on Wardsboro and Dover, which, at some future day will be successfully wrought, whenever the railroad facilities shall be such as to furnish a cheap mode of conveyance to market. Serpentine associated with talcose slate forms a range extending four or five miles on the western border of the town, presenting perpendicular precipices in some places forty or fifty feet in height. The crystalline appearance of this rock demonstrates it to be of the most primitive kind. Its texture is close, and it is extremely tough and hard, though in some cases it is easily broken on account of the fissures that pass through it. Chloride slate occurs in this town, in which is embedded splendid specimens of garnet. A nugget of native gold, weighing eight and one-half ounces, was found in this town in 1827, about one hundred rods east of the village of Williamsville. It was of a conical shape, and there were adhering to it a number of small crystals of quartz. It was found in alluvion consisting of thin strata of sand, clay and water-worn stones. The rocks *in situ* are all of a primitive class, consisting of horn-blende, horn-blende slate and greenstone porphyry,

which are often found alternating with mica slate. At the time this mass of gold was found, it was supposed to have been a piece that was accidentally lost by a band of counterfeiters, who formerly resided in the immediate neighborhood, although their operations were confined exclusively to the counterfeiting of silver coin. Gold at that time had not been discovered elsewhere in New England; but since then its discovery at Somerset, Plymouth, Bridgewater, and other places in Vermont, seemed to favor the theory that it existed originally in the bed of serpentine and talcose slate in the west part of the town, near the head waters of the South Branch, and was swept out of place by some freshet and deposited in the alluvion some six miles below. All the gold which has thus far been found in Vermont has been associated with the serpentine and talcose slate range, which extends from Massachusetts north line to Canada. This town probably furnishes the richest and most extensive variety of minerals of any town in the State.

THE BURNING OF THE SAWTELL FAMILY.

A melancholy catastrophe occurred in this town on the night of the 2d of February, 1782, in the burning of the log house of Henry Sawtell, which created great sorrow, bordering upon terror, in the minds of the inhabitants of the vicinity, for the house was not only burned, but Mr. and Mrs. Sawtell and five children were consumed therein. The morning after the fire the neighbors saw a cloud of smoke gathered over the Sawtell place, and smelt an unusual odor in the air like burning flesh and clothing. The site of the house was hidden from the view of all the neighboring inhabitants, being situated in a deep valley; but as they approached the ruins they discovered, to their great horror and astonishment, the Sawtell house in ashes. Some of the

larger logs were still burning, and the charred bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Sawtell and five of their children were smouldering in the ruins. They gathered up, with pious care, the charred remains of the family, placed them in a coffin, and a public funeral was holden at the center of the town on the fourth, when a great crowd of people from the town and vicinity were assembled, and an appropriate sermon was preached by Rev. Hezekiah Taylor, the pastor of the church. From an old copy of his sermon, in the possession of the writer of this sketch, it appears that he exhorted his hearers not to construe this painful and violent death of a whole family as a judgment of God by reason of any great or unusual wickedness, for the manner of a person's death was no evidence of his righteousness or sinfulness before God. He appealed in pathetic and eloquent terms to the neighbors and townsmen of the deceased family, to take warning by this terrible and appalling calamity to be "always ready," for they know not at what hour the Lord would come, "whether at the second or third watch, whether at nightfall or at midnight." Mr. Henry Sawtell and his wife came to Newfane about 1774, and began the clearing of a new farm at a point midway between Newfane Hill and Williamsville. He was highly esteemed for his integrity. His wife was regarded as a pious, amiable woman, an exemplary, affectionate mother. After having undergone the hardships and vicissitudes attending the commencement of a new settlement, though not wealthy, Mr. Sawtell was in comfortable circumstances, and contemplated the erection of a more convenient and suitable dwelling for his family. But fate had decreed "that but for a little time" and they would need no earthly dwelling.

THE OLD SHIRE VILLAGE.

In the early settlement of the

town, a village grew up on the summit of a hill, which rose like a cone in the center of the town, and in 1787 Newfane was constituted the shire town of Windham county, and the courts were removed from Westminster to Newfane Hill, so called. From 1790 to 1820, the village consisted of a court house, jail, meeting house, academy, three stores, two hotels, a variety of shops, such as were found in all New England villages at an early day, and about twenty private residences. The village stood upon the summit of the hill, and afforded a prospect as extensive and picturesque as any in New England. From the summit, near the meeting house, might be seen not less than fifty townships, lying in Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts. On the west, Haystack in Wilmington, and Manicknug in Stratton, towered above the ridge of the Green mountains which formed the western boundary of the county. On the north, Ascutney was plainly visible to the naked eye, and on a clear summer day, the White Hills in New Hampshire could be distinctly seen by the aid of a telescope. The Highlands of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, extending for a distance of more than eighty miles from Sunnapee to Holyoke, were distinctly visible on the east, while Monadnock and Wachusett, with their cloud-capped summits, seemed to mingle with the heavens; and along the margin of the horizon to the southeast, little was to be seen but a broad sea of mountain tops, displaying, in wild disorder, ridge above ridge, and peak above peak, until the distant view was lost among the clouds.

SITE OF THE NEW SHIRE.

In 1825, the site of the public buildings were changed from Newfane Hill to what is now called Fayetteville, a village two miles east of the old centre in the valley of the Wantastiquet or West river. The

present site of the shire is three miles east of the geographical centre of the county, and one mile south of the centre of population. It is easy of access from all parts of the country. A new court house and jail were erected at an expense of \$10,000. In 1853, by act of the General Assembly, commissioners were appointed, who altered and improved the public buildings at a cost of \$13,000. After the removal of the shire from the hill to the valley below, the owners of the real estate on the hill commenced removing their buildings to Fayetteville and Williamsville, the two villages that have sprung up since the removal of the public buildings, and as late as 1860 not a building remained to mark the pleasant site of the old shire of Windham county. Fayetteville, the present site of the shire, has entirely grown up since 1825.

TOWN CLERKS.

The following is a list of the town clerks from the first organization of the town, in 1774, to the present time:

Luke Knowlton, from 1774 to 1783; Hezekiah Boyden, from 1783 to 1784; Luke Knowlton, 1784 to 1789; Calvin Knowlton, from 1789 to 1792; Nathan Stone, from 1792 to 1834; Joseph Ellis, from 1834 to 1836; William H. Hodges, from 1836 to 1839; Otis Warren, from 1839 to 1867; Marshall Newton, from 1867 to 1868; Dennis A. Dickenson, from 1868—.

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Ebenezer Myrick, 1779; William Ward, 1780; Ebenezer Myrick, 1781; Daniel Taylor, 1782; William Ward, 1783; Luke Knowlton, 1784-5; Wm. Ward, 1786-7; Luke Knowlton, 1788-9; Calvin Knowlton, 1790-91; Luke Knowlton, 1792; Moses Kenny, 1793; Ebenezer Allen, 1794 to 1804; Luke Knowlton, 1805-6; Elijah Elmer,

1807; Joseph Ellis, 1808-9; Martin Field, 1810; Sylvanus Sherwin, 1811; Luke Knowlton, 1812-13; John Brooks, 1814; Luke Knowlton, 1815; Sylvanus Sherwin, 1816; Horace Dunham, 1817; Luke Knowlton, 1818; Martin Field, 1819; Sylvanus Sherwin, 1820; Martin Field, 1821; Sylvanus Sherwin, 1822; Jason Duncan, 1823-4; Sylvanus Sherwin, 1825; William H. Williams, 1826; D. W. Sanborn, 1827; Sylvanus Sherwin, 1828; Joseph Ellis, 1829-30; Henry Wheelock, 1831-2; George Williams, 1833-4; Roswell M. Field, 1835-6; James Elliott, 1837-8; Walter Eager, 1839; Nahum Eager, 1840-1; Walter Eager, 1842; Otis Warren, 1843-4; Oliver P. Morse, 1845; no representative in 1846; Marshall Newton, 1847; George Arnold, 1848; Sir Isaac Newton, 1849-50; F. O. Burditt, 1851-2; Chas. K. Field, 1853-4-5; Marshall Newton, 1856; Otis Warren, 1857; Emory Wheelock, 1858; Otis Warren, 1859; Charles K. Field, 1860; O. L. Sherman, 1861-2; A. J. Morse, 1863-4; H. T. Robinson, 1865-6; John Rice, 1867; Holland Plimpton, 1868; E. P. Wheeler, 1869; Dana D. Dickinson, 1870-72; Alvin B. Franklin, 1874-76; John H. Merrifield, 1878-80; M. O. Howe, 1882; Alvin B. Franklin, 1884; Charles E. Sparks, 1886; Albert T. Warren, 1888; Chester E. Perry, 1890.

PERVERSION OF LEGAL MAXIMS.

By a strange perversion of legal principles, which prevailed among the early settlers of Windham county, it was supposed that whoever married a widow who was administratrix upon the estate of her deceased husband represented insolvent, and should thereby possess himself of any property or thing which had been purchased by the deceased husband, would become an *executor de son tort*, and would thereby make himself liable to answer for the goods and estate of his predecessor. To avoid this diffi-

culty, Major Moses Joy, of Putney, who became enamored of Mrs. Hannah Ward of Newfane, the widow of William Ward, who died about 1788 leaving an insolvent estate, of which Mrs. Ward was administratrix, and married her within three months after taking out letters of administration. The marriage took place in the old Field Mansion on Newfane Hill, February 22, A. D. 1789, and was solemnized by Rev. Hezekiah Taylor. Mrs. Ward placed herself in a closet, with a tire-woman, who stripped her of all her clothing, and while in a perfectly nude state, she thrust her fair, round arm through a diamond hole in the door of the closet, and the gallant major clasped the hand of the widow, and was married in due form by the jolliest parson in Vermont. At the close of the ceremony, the tire-woman dressed the bride in a complete wardrobe which the major had provided and caused to be deposited in the closet at the commencement of the ceremony. She came out elegantly dressed in silk, satin and lace. A similar marriage took place in Westminster, in this county. See Hall's History of Eastern Vermont, page 585.

An instance, illustrating the strange perversion of legal maxims which prevailed among our ancestors at an early day, fell under the observation of the writer of this sketch. The Hon. Luke Knowlton, Sen., died December 12, 1810, and, at the time of his decease, there were many unsatisfied judgments existing against him. The morning after his decease, a creditor who had obtained a judgment of about forty dollars, applied to the late General Field, his attorney, for an execution with which he could seize the body and commit it to prison, hoping thereby to wring the amount thereof from the relatives and friends of the debtor. But the attorney refused to have an execution issued, insisting that it would be regarded as an outrage to take the

dead body of a debtor and commit the same to prison. The prevailing notion at that time was that inasmuch as the execution run against the body, that the officer might take the body of the debtor, whether dead or alive, and commit the same to the common jail. The same notion prevailed in England as late as 1816. The creditors of the eloquent Richard Brinsley Sheridan, just before his decease, in July, 1816, became so clamorous that they caused a sheriff's officer to arrest the dying man in his bed and was about to carry him off in his blankets to a sponging house, when the attending physician interfered, and by representing to the officer the responsibility he must incur, if, as was too probable, his prisoner should expire on the way, succeeded in averting the outrage.

In the *Vermont Republican*, printed at Brattleboro, in July, 1855, a story is told of a custom which prevailed in this county at an early day, of holding even the dead body of a debtor liable to arrest, and that a case occurred in the town of Dummerston, when a dead body was arrested on its way to the grave and detained until some of the friends "backed the writ," and thus became bail for the debtor's appearance at court. As the return day of the writ was put far ahead the defendant was in no condition to appear and consequently "lurched his bail." In 1820 Dr. John Campbell of Putney, had obtained a judgment against Anthony Jones and Joel Lee, upon a jail bond executed by Jones and Lee. By virtue of an execution issued upon said judgment, Lee was arrested and confined in the common jail, on Newfane Hill, and under the law which prevailed in this State at that time he was not entitled to the privilege of the jail yard, but was subjected to close confinement. He died within the prison, in the summer of 1820, and his son requested the privilege of taking his body away for the purpose of burying it in the cemetery at Brook-

line, with his relatives and friends, but the jailer refused to permit the body to be taken away; insisting if he permitted the body to be removed it would be regarded as an escape, and he and his bail would be made liable to satisfy the original judgment, and not until the creditors had consented, would the jailor permit the body to be removed.

THE WHIPPING POST.

At an early day corporal punishments were inflicted at every term of the Court on Newfane Hill. The writer of this sketch, when a mere boy, well remembers witnessing the whipping of old Mother White, of Wardsboro, in August, 1807. She was convicted of passing counterfeit money, and sentenced to receive thirty-nine lashes upon her bare back. A great crowd of men and women collected to witness the whipping. The Post was in the form of a cross, with a transverse strip near the top, to which her bare arms were bound, and her body was stripped to the waist. The High Sheriff applied a certain number of stripes, and the balance were allotted to his Deputies, some seven in number, and some of whom applied the blows with great vigor. Near the close of the whipping her back became raw, and she suffered excessive pain and she shrieked and screamed terribly in her agony. The writer of this sketch, although very young, remembers the scene distinctly. The Meeting House and Academy stood a few rods above the site of the Whipping Post, and their windows were filled with women, gazing intently upon the revolting scene. This was probably the last woman publicly whipped in Vermont, for the Legislature abolished the Whipping Post that fall and provided for the building of a State Prison at Windsor.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. LUKE KNOWLTON,

was born in Shrewsbury, Mass., Nov. 4, 1738. He served as a soldier in the old French War, and in 1759 was stationed at Crown Point awhile, and suffered great hardships during his march from Crown Point to Charlestown, No. 4. From a journal he kept during his service as a soldier, we learn that his company, in marching through the wilderness, exhausted their stock of provisions and were obliged to kill a pack-horse to save themselves from starvation. He married Sarah, daughter of Ephriam Holland, of Shrewsbury, Mass., January 5, 1760, and with his family moved to Newfane in Feb. 1773, which was the fourteenth family that settled in town. He continued to reside in this town until his death, which occurred Dec. 12, 1810, at the age of 73 years. His wife died Sept. 1, 1797. He was chosen first Town Clerk, at the organization of the town in 1774, and continued to hold that position for fourteen years. He was Town Representative in the General Assembly of the State of Vermont during the years 1784, 85, 88, 89, 92, 1803 and 1806, and a member of the old Council from 1790 to 1800; Judge of the Supreme Court in 1786 and a Judge of the Windham County Court from 1787 to 1793.

He was a Loyalist, and in consequence of the great sacrifices he made in behalf of the British Government, in the early part of the Revolutionary war, he received a large and valuable grant of land in Lower Canada, upon a part of which the present town of Sherbrooke is built.

Previous to the year 1784 Judge Knowlton gave in his adherence to the government of Vermont, and voluntarily became a citizen of the State. He was liberal and generous to the poor, entered heartily and zealously into all the public enterprises of the day, gave to the County of Windham the land for a common

on Newfane hill, at the time of the removal of the shire from Westminster to Newfane, and contributed largely towards the erection of the first Court House and Jail in Newfane. His family consisted of seven children, three sons and four daughters, as follows:

Calvin, born in 1761, died January 20, 1800; a graduate of Dartmouth college, class of 1783; married Sophia Willard, of Petersham, Mass., in 1793; studied law and practised his profession in Newfane until he died. Patty, born in 1762, died in Ohio in 1814. She married Daniel Warner, and was the grandmother of Hon. Willard Warner, late United States Senator from Alabama, and a member of General Sherman's staff in his celebrated "March to the Sea." Silas, born 1764, married Sarah Holbrook at Newfane, November 30, 1786, died in Canada aged eighty. Sarah, born May 2, 1767, married John Holbrook at Newfane, November 30, 1786. She died March 22, 1851. Alice married Nathan Stone April 24, 1788. She died November 14, 1865. Lucinda, born August 8, 1771, married Samuel Willard. They lived awhile in Sheldon, Vt.; from thence they removed to Canada where she died, May 4, 1800.

Luke Knowlton, jr., was born in Newfane, March 24, 1775; died at Broome township, Canada East, September 17, 1855, aged eighty. Luke Knowlton's grandsons were men of marked ability, among whom were Paul Holland Knowlton, Broome township, Lower Canada, son of Silas Knowlton, who occupied distinguished political positions in the province, and was for many years a member of the Canadian Parliament; Rev. John C. Holbrook, of Syracuse, N. Y., an eloquent divine, highly esteemed for his piety and learning; Hon. Willard Warner, of Alabama; Hon. George W. Knowlton, of Watertown N. Y.; Hon. Frederick Holbrook, of Brattleboro, who for two years during the War of the Rebellion, was Governor of the State of Vermont, and

who in the discharge of his official duties exercised the prudence and discretion, united with the energy and ability which characterized his worthy ancestor, the subject of this notice.

REV. HEZEKIAH TAYLOR,

the first pastor of the Congregational church in Newfane was born in Grafton, Mass., in 1748; graduated at Harvard college in 1770, and was settled as pastor of the Congregational church in Newfane the 30th day of June, 1774. The church was organized the same day of his settlement, and at that time there were but fourteen families in the town, and the church consisted of only nine members. He died August 23, 1814. He was possessed of a firm and vigorous constitution, of great endurance, an indomitable will, and a resolution unshaken by the care of his flock and the labor and hardship incident to the early settlement of the town. Possessing habits of great industry, with a liberal education, and a disposition of great kindness and benevolence toward all with whom he was connected, he faithfully ministered to the spiritual and temporal wants of his people. Of an exceedingly genial temperament, overflowing with wit and humor, he was the delight and ornament of the social circle. His efforts and example contributed eminently to the happiness and prosperity of the early inhabitants of the town.

HON. EBENEZER ALLEN

was born in Medway, Mass., 1758; removed to Newfane in 1785. He represented the town in the General Assembly, for ten years, from 1794 to 1804. He was for a time a Judge of the County Court, also a Judge of Probate for the District of Marlboro, and was actively engaged in public business until his death December 16, 1805. He was an enterprising, active, and eminently practical man, and highly esteemed for his patriotism and public spirit.

REV. AARON CROSBY.

Born in Shrewsbury, Mass., November 27, 1744; graduated at Harvard in 1770, married Mary Taylor, sister of Rev. Hezekiah Taylor, August 22, 1774. His family resided in Newfane from 1774 until his death, in 1824, with the exception of the term of his pastorate over the church in Dunmerston, Vt., from 1784 to 1804. He died January 13, 1824. He was for many years a missionary among the Indians on the head waters of the Susquehanna. He acted under the patronage of a society in Scotland. The war of the Revolution interrupted his labors and compelled him to return to New England.

WARD EAGER.

BY HIS GRANDDAUGHTER, MRS. FANNY A. BAKER,
OF PUTNEY, VERMONT.

The subject of our sketch, son of Bezaleel and Persis Eager, was born in Northboro, Mass., April, 1750. His mother's maiden name was Ward, and she was related to the Wards of Worcester County, Mass., who distinguished themselves in the war of the Revolution by their patriotism and loyalty. He came to Newfane about the time of the commencement of the war, in which he served awhile as a soldier. He was engaged in the battles of Bennington and Saratoga, but the perils he encountered and the hardships he endured he never communicated to his family in after years, for he was excessively modest and taciturn, and never talked of himself. The musket and cartridge box he bore at the battle of Bennington and the taking of Burgoyne at Saratoga, he retained with scrupulous care until his decease. He came to Newfane when it was little more than a wilderness, and when the land he purchased was a dense forest. He married a Mrs. Abigail Pike, a widow lady, whose maiden name was Holland.

He cherished a passionate fondness for mathematical studies, par-

ticularly geometry, and for many years was the only practical surveyor in the town and vicinity. He took a lively interest in the study of astronomy, and prepared the astronomical calculations for two or three almanacs. The only office he was ever known to accept was that of Town Treasurer, which he held for many years. He was reticent, taciturn and generally regarded as unsocial, for he loved seclusion and quiet, and much preferred his books to a free social intercourse with his neighbors, or the society of the many cultivated men for which the town was distinguished at an early day. He was a member of the Congregational church, although he differed with his bretheren upon the subject of baptism. It is said of him that without consulting his family or friends he quietly rode away one Sabbath morning into a neighboring town and received the ordinance of baptism by immersion, and the fact was studiously concealed from his family for a long time. Quietly and serenely, in the retirement he so much loved and coveted, his days passed away until his life had reached almost four score years, when he died, March 24, 1824. He left at his death three sons and three daughters.

His sons, Benjamin, Nahum, and Walter, were prominent men in town, distinguished for their enterprise, probity and practical good sense. Nahum and Walter Eager represented the town two years, respectively, in the General Assembly of this State, and for more than thirty years they filled many of the most responsible offices in town.

GEN. MARTIN FIELD,

was born in Leavitt, Mass., February 12, 1773; graduated at Williams College in 1798, and received the honorary degree of A. M. from Dartmouth College in 1805. He studied law with his uncle, Lucius Hubbard, Esq., of Chester, Vt., and upon the decease of Calvin Knowlton, in 1800, and at the special in-

stance and request of Hon. Luke Knowlton, he came to Newfane in January, 1800, and entered upon the practice of law. He married Esther Smith Kellogg, daughter of Daniel Kellogg, of Amherst, Mass., February 21, 1802, an accomplished lady of fine personal appearance, of great goodness and exemplary piety. He was indebted, in a great measure, for his success in life to her great industry, prudence and discretion. She died June 6, 1867, aged 88 years, surviving her husband thirty-four years. He was full of anecdotes, and could tell a story with inimitable grace. His forensic efforts abounded with flashes of wit and occasional bursts of caustic sarcasm and biting ridicule, which he could use with great skill and effect. These peculiar powers rendered him a popular and distinguished jury advocate. He was eminently successful in his profession, and for nearly thirty years enjoyed a large and lucrative practice, which he was compelled to abandon by reason of his excessive deafness. On relinquishing his practice he commenced the study of Geology and Mineralogy, and by great perseverance and industry he collected what, at that time, was regarded as the rarest and most extensive cabinet of minerals in the State. A few years since it was generously given to Middlebury College by his widow, Mrs. E. S. Field. He was, for ten years, State's Attorney for Windham county, and repeatedly represented the town of Newfane in the General Assembly and Constitutional Conventions. In 1819 he was elected Major General of the first division of the Vermont militia.

He died at his residence in Fayetteville, October 3d, A. D. 1833, aged 60 years.

ROSWELL MARTIN FIELD,

son of Gen. Martin Field, was born in Newfane, February 22, 1807, died at St. Louis, Mo., July 12, 1869. He fitted for college with Rev. Luke Whitcomb, of Townshend,

Vt., and entered Middlebury college in the autumn of 1818, at eleven years of age. Graduating in 1822, he studied law with Hon. Daniel Kellogg, of Rockingham, Vt., and was admitted to practice in September, 1825, at eighteen years of age. He practiced law in Windham county from 1825 to 1839, when he removed to St. Louis, where he remained until his death. He represented the town of Newfane in the General Assembly of this State during the years 1835 and 1836. He was elected State's Attorney for Windham county in 1832, 1833, 1834 and 1835. While a member of the Legislature in 1835, he wrote an able report in favor of abrogating the rule of the common law excluding atheists from giving testimony in courts of justice. The proposition failed of adoption, but in 1851 it was renewed by Hon. Loyal C. Kellogg, of Benson, then a member of the House of Representatives, and passed into a law. Since that period, "no person is deemed incompetent as a witness in any court matter or proceeding on account of his opinions on matters of religious belief." The special pleas which he drew and filed in the libel suit of Torrey vs. Field, reported in the tenth volume of Vermont reports, were declared by Judge Story to be masterpieces of special pleading. He was a finished scholar, and read Greek, Latin, French, German and Spanish, besides having an extensive acquaintance with English literature and general science. He could speak with greater facility, not only French but German. It was as a lawyer that he won his great distinction. When he went to St. Louis, in 1839, he had to contend with such men as Benton, Gamble and Bates. To none of these was he second in legal attainments, sound judgment and keen foresight. As an advocate he was eloquent, and as a lawyer, learned. His first distinction at the bar was obtained in cases involving the intricate old Spanish claims, which he mastered at an early day. His

opinions always had great weight in the Superior Courts of the State, and at the time of his decease, he was esteemed as the ablest lawyer at the Missouri bar. He gained a national reputation in the famous Dred Scott case, which he started and carried on until the appeal was entered in the United States Supreme Court, when he turned it over to Montgomery Blair, then residing at Washington. In the dark days of the rebellion, during the years 1861 and 1862, when the friends of the Union in St. Louis and Missouri felt that they were in imminent danger of being driven from their homes and their estates confiscated by rebels and traitors, Gen. Lyon, Gen. Blair, and R. M. Field were among the calm, loyal and patriotic men who influenced public action and saved the city and State.

Eugene Field of Chicago, son of Roswell M. Field, is one of the leading humorous newspaper writers of the country. Several volumes of his character sketches and short poems have been published.

WILLIAM H. WILLIAMS,

son of Larkin and Anna Williams, and grandson of Col. Abraham Williams, was born in Chester, Mass., February 24, 1776. At an early age he was bound out to a farmer who proved to be a hard master, depriving him almost entirely of school privileges. He came to Newfane, in October, 1797, and took charge of the cloth dressing and oil making works of Thomas and Darius Wheeler. In 1801, he bought the mills of the Wheeler's and worked them until his decease. He engaged in the mercantile business in 1814, and continued in trade for more than forty years. During the war of 1812 he was extensively engaged in the manufacture of potash and woolen cloth. He erected a large flouring mill, also a carding machine and saw-mill.

He was a resident of Newfane about 70 years, gave a name to the village where he resided and died;

contributed largely towards the erection of the village church in 1834, and was at all times liberal and generous in his donations for the support of the gospel.

He was a member of the Methodist church, represented the town in the General Assembly, filled many municipal offices and faithfully discharged the duties incident to the same. He was enterprising, industrious and eminently practical in all his views and efforts. He was liberal in his contributions for the furtherance of all public enterprises which stimulated the growth and prosperity of the town, and although he suffered severely by fire and flood at different times during his life, yet by his untiring industry and perseverance he repaired all his losses and accumulated a handsome fortune, which he left to his family. He married Abigail Robinson, October 17, 1802. She was born March 25, 1781, died July 6, 1821. He married Rosanna Miller for his second wife, February 22, 1826. She was born May 19, 1794; died Oct. 1, 1884. He died Dec. 9, 1866. Here follows the names, births and deaths of his children, only two of whom survived him:

George Williams, born September 14, 1803, died May 26, 1841.

Anna Williams, born January 24, 1805, died January 26, 1805.

Hastings Williams, born March 5, 1806, died December 26, 1808.

Mary Williams, born May 26, 1808, died May 27, 1834. She married Roswell Robertson, January 26, 1831.

Sarah R. Williams, born March 30, 1810. Married Roswell Robertson, December 10, 1835, and died October 9, 1839.

Louisa Williams, born October 26, 1811, married John A Merrifield, January 17, 1843, died Aug. 15, 1884.

William L. Williams, born Dec. 9, 1813, died at Dubuque, Iowa, January 11, 1864.

Abigail E. Williams, born March

3, 1816, married Charles Converse, of Ohio, September 25, 1808, died—

John W. Williams, born January 9, 1818, married Gertrude Brown, April 22, 1841, and died May 25, 1851.

DANIEL FISHER,

was born in Newfane in February, 1776, died August 17, 1862, aged 86. He married, for his first wife, Millicent Durren, of Newfane, in 1797. She died in 1813. He married, for his second wife, Miss Priscilla Ritter, of Walpole, N. H., in September, 1815. She died June 9, 1862. His children, by his first wife, were Clark Fisher; Lydia, who married Nathaniel Sampson, of Brattleboro; Orrison Fisher; Caroline, who married Richmand Dunklee of Newfaue; Millicent, who married Richard P. Pratt, of Newfane; Hannah, who married Isaac Burnett, of Dummerston, and Simon Fisher, the only surviving son. Daniel Fisher, Sr., the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Milford, Mass., in 1752, and removed to Newfane in 1774. He purchased a large amount of real estate, situate in the eastern portion of the town, supposed to exceed one thousand acres in quantity, and embracing within its limits the fertile and productive meadows on West river. At an early day he was known and called by the name of Corn Fisher, for the reason that he raised upon his meadows great crops of Indian corn, which he sold to the early settlers on the hills and mountains west of Newfane. He was exceedingly thrifty and prudent, and at his decease he left a large estate. He died in 1820, aged 68. Daniel Fisher, the subject of this sketch, inherited a large property from his father, which he judiciously distributed among his children and grandchildren before his decease. He was generous and even munificent in his donations and subscriptions for various public enterprises. He was distinguished for his integrity and benevolence, cordial and kindly in his

greetings and generous in his hospitalities; liberal and kind to the poor and suffering, never closing his door or his hand to their applications for relief. He was of a tall, commanding figure, and manly and dignified in his deportment. He early united with the First Congregational church in Newfane, and died at an advanced age, universally respected and beloved for his integrity and benevolence. The father and son were both distinguished for their practical good sense, and were often elected to the most important municipal offices in town, and faithfully discharged their official duties.

GEN. PARDON T. KIMBALL.

Born in Newfane, July 2, 1797, died April 5, 1873. He was nearly 76 years of age at the time of his decease. His death resulted from injuries received by a fall from his carriage, in the month of November, 1872. He was greatly distinguished for his energy and enterprise. He represented Windham County in the State Senate for two years, and for the last 50 years of his life he had filled the most important municipal offices in his native town. As a citizen he faithfully discharged all his duties, and greatly distinguished himself by the zeal and energy with which he entered into all the enterprises which were calculated to promote the growth and prosperity of his native town. He was munificent in his contributions for public improvements, and generous and liberal in his gifts for the relief of the suffering poor. It was oftentimes said of him, that he had a great heart and it was in the right place. His friendships were enduring, and his heart was full of the kindest charities for the poor and of sympathy for the suffering and distressed.

DEACON MOSES KENNEY,

was born in Northboro, Mass., Sept. 11, 1747, died in Newfane,

June 23, 1808, aged 61 years. He was supposed to have descended from a family by the name of Keayne, as there were many of that name in the vicinity of Boston and Lynn from 1630 to 1670, and none by the name of Kenney until after that period. (See Shurtliff's Records, second volume.) He married Azubah Parmenter, about the year 1770. She was born in Sudbury Mass., Jan. 17, 1751, and died in Newfane, Jan. 3, 1837. They removed to Newfane during the year 1774. They had 12 children, four of whom died in infancy and early childhood. The others all lived to in age past middle life. Sally, who married Zadock Chapin, was born Sept. 11, 1771, removed to Pennsylvania with her husband, and died in 1831. John, born April 18, 1773, died in Newfane Sept. 6, 1849. Lucy, wife of Capt. Chandler Carter, born August 27, 1777, died in Newfane in 1825. Captain Carter was a prominent citizen, a skillful mechanic, a fine military officer, highly respected for his honesty and industry. He died in Michigan about 1864. Halloway Kenney, born February 18, 1781; removed to Lower Canada, and the day and place of his death is unknown. Charlotte, born May 26, 1783, died in Lower Canada, February 22, 1843. She married Luke Knowlton, jr., of Newfane, March 18, 1799. Silas Kenney was born April 12, 1785, died May 5, 1863. In 1813 and 1814 he commanded a company of cavalry composed of citizens of Newfane and Wardsboro. While he held a subordinate position in the company, and it was under the command of Captain Barnard, of Wardsboro, they assembled at the dwelling-house of Silas Kenney, and ascending a stone wall which he had just completed, they marched and counter-marched upon its top which was at least six feet across. The wall was built upon the roadside and twenty rods or more in length. After his discharge from the command of the cavalry company he or-

ganized and commanded a company of riflemen, who were the pride and boast of the town, the rank and file numbering not less than one hundred tall and stalwart men, beautifully uniformed with green frocks, and caps ornamented with black plumes. For a few years it was regarded as the best drilled and most attractive military company in the State.

Olive, wife of Jonathan Hall, was born April 25, 1787. Munnis Kenney, born December 10, 1788, died April 5, 1863. He fitted for college at the old academy on Newfane hill, graduated at Middlebury college, studied law and practiced his profession in Townshend, Vt., for a number of years represented the town of Townshend in the State Legislature many times. In 1830 he removed to Webster, Washtenaw county, Michigan. While living in Michigan he was a prominent and influential citizen of the town and county where he resided. Sewell Kenney, born April 1, 1791, died in Chicago, Illinois, October 14, 1844.

Deacon Kenney possessed a vigorous and robust constitution, and in all his farm labors was exceedingly active and industrious. He left a large estate to his children, and of the thousand acres or more of wild forest land which he originally purchased, he had cleared and fenced, with heavy stone wall, more than six hundred and fifty acres. He built the first grist mill in town, at the outlet of Kenney Pond, so-called, within a hundred rods of his homestead; represented the town in the General Assembly, filled many municipal offices in the town, was a deacon in the church at the time of his decease, and in all his relations in life was distinguished for his industry, probity and public spirit.

EXTRACTS FROM REMINISCENCES OF
MARSHALL NEWTON (GUNSMITH)
AND HIS CHILDREN, AS WRIT-
TEN IN 1854, BY REV.
E. H. NEWTON.

Marshall Newton (gunsmith), of

Shrewsbury, Mass., married, first Mrs. Eunice Taylor Howe, and to them were born Daniel, Eunice and Marshall. His second wife was Mrs. Hannah Willard Roberts, and they had two sons, Calvin and Liberty. He was lieutenant in the French and Indian war and furnished three sons for the American army of the Revolution. After the war Daniel lived in Shoreham, Vt., in whose settlement and improvements he was active. Liberty lived in Shoreham and Ticonderoga, N. Y. Eunice married Col. Ephraim Holland, a soldier of Boylston, Mass., whose two sisters' Tory husbands fled to Vermont to escape the indignation of the Whigs, and took refuge in Newfane, where Col. and Eunice Holland afterward settled.

Of Calvin Newton no record can be found.

Marshall Newton, third child of Marshall Newton (gunsmith), was born in Shrewsbury in 1757. He served seven years in the war, returned to Shrewsbury and engaged in money speculations; thence went to Shoreham, Vt., where he surveyed the township into lots, in company with Timothy Chipman. He then bought land in its wild state on Newfane Hill and erected a blacksmith shop. In 1786 he married Lydia Newton of Shrewsbury and settled in Newfane. For close attention to business, laborious and persevering toil he was scarcely excelled. Possessing means to stock his shop and carry on his business to advantage he kept work on hand for the farmer and mechanic. Tools of every description and the nails used in construction of all the vicinity buildings were made in his shop. Nothing in the way of barter was refused for his work and he waited patiently for his pay. He took a deep interest in the education of children, was active in the erection of an academy, and a liberal contributor to improvements of the place. He seldom left his home yet was very hospitable. The example of his industry and economy will prove a fortune to the possessor.

Children of Marshall and Lydia Newton: Ephraim H., married Huldah Chipman; Eunice T., married Capt. Silas Kenny; Isaac, married Patty Bartlett; Daniel, married Eunice Clemens.

Twin sons, died day of birth. Hannah, married Rev. Bliss Burnap; Louisa, married Rev. Chandler Bates; Marshall, married twice, first to Lydia Duncan, second to Nancy Tufts.

Eunice, Isaac and Marshall lived and died in Newfane.

There were 43 grand children, 24 of whom were brought up in Newfane. Not one of Isaac's ten children lives in Vermont at this date, eight of them range from Massachusetts to California.

HON. MARSHALL NEWTON,

[SON OF MARSHALL NEWTON SENIOR.]

Was born Newfane, April 1, 1805 and died June 29, 1870, aged sixty-five years. The subject of this sketch was possessed of more than ordinary intelligence and good sense. Respected for his judgment, and popular and unaffected in his manners, he was, for forty years honored with the most important municipal offices in the gift of his townsmen. And he discharged his official duties with great fidelity. He represented the town in the General Assembly two years, was high sheriff of the county one year, and for six consecutive years was elected and served as first assistant judge of the Windham County Court. At the time of his decease he was county treasurer and deputy county clerk. His neighbors and townsmen reposed great confidence in his integrity and good judgment, and he was largely engaged in the execution of responsible trust, during the last years of his life, growing out of the settlement of estates, and the discharge of various important commissions that were entrusted to his care. In the enjoyment of ample means, he dispensed his charities to the poor and suffering with a liberal and open

hand. He was greatly respected while living and sincerely mourned at his decease. Marshall Newton was married to Lydia Duncan of Dummerston in 1833. Their only child Evelyn died at about the age of 14. He married Nancy Tufts, daughter of Rev. James Tufts of Wardsboro, Dec. 14, 1836, who is now living. Of their eight children seven lived to maturity: Fanny W. John, Seraph, James H., Mary, Chas. Marshall, and William Henry.

Marshall Newton like his grandfather furnished three sons for the war. James H. Newton was killed at the battle of Spottsylvania Court House. Three sons and three daughters are living. There are five grandchildren.

JONATHAN ROBINSON, SR.

Born in Milford, Mass., July 12th, 1754, married Sarah Taylor, sister of Rev. Hezekiah Taylor, and removed to Newfane in the early part of 1775. He bought of John Wheeler November 13th, 1775, a farm in the parish, so-called, which he occupied until September, 1796, when he exchanged farms with Lieut. James Lamb. The Lamb farm which he received in exchange embraced an extensive meadow a hundred rods or more below Williamsville, where Sackett's men who were killed in the fight with Hobbs, June 25th, 1748, were buried.

Jonathan Robinson died April 14, 1819.

Sarah Robinson, his wife, died March 9, 1809.

They had ten children as follows:

Simon T. Robinson, born April 19, 1779, died in Townshend, May 11, 1813.

Abigail Robinson, born March 25, 1781, married William H. Williams, died July 26, 1821.

John H. Robinson, born August 3, 1783, died September 17, 1843.

Aaron C. Robinson, born October 3, 1785, killed by a fall from his wagon June 4, 1864.

Jonathan Robinson, born Novem-

ber 5, 1787, died July 23, 1829, at Wardsboro.

Hezekiah Robinson, born March 31, 1791, died February 7, 1851, at Waterloo, Canada.

Sally Robinson, born January 12, 1795, died April 16, 1871.

Hannah C. Robinson, born July 5, 1798, married Arad Taylor, January 11, 1821, died September 1, 1853.

Mary C. Robinson, born July 29, 1800, died in infancy.

Hollis T. Robinson, born August 25, 1803, died ———.

AARON C. ROBINSON,

the third son of Jonathan Robinson, sr., succeeded his father in the possession of the farm and occupied the same until his decease, in 1864, and during his possession added to it largely by the purchase of adjoining lands. He possessed more than ordinary ability. His strong sense and excellent judgment gave him great prominence among his townsmen. For thirty years or more before his death, he was uniformly selected and appointed road commissioner at almost every term of the Windham County Court, upon petitions to lay roads and bridges in the several towns in the county.

It is creditable to his superior judgment that there are more or less highways in every town in the county, that were surveyed and laid out under his especial direction and supervision, and since they were built they have greatly subserved the interest and convenience of the public.

He married Betsey Crosby of Brewster, Mass., June 18, 1816. She was born July 12, 1791, died October 20, 1867.

They had four children, as follows:

Mary C. Robinson, born July 18, 1817, married Dennis A. Dickinson, February 25, 1845.

Eliza A. Robinson, born August 10, 1831.

Aaron W. and Betsey C. Robinson, twins, born August 9, 1833;

Aaron W. died December 13, 1838. Betsey C. married O. L. Sherman, of Newfane, September 10, 1856.

JONATHAN ROBINSON, JR.

the fourth son of Jonathan Robinson, Senior, was educated for a merchant and was largely engaged in mercantile business in Wardsboro, where he resided at the time of his decease. He was highly respected and honored by his townsmen; represented the town in the General Assembly, was for a few years a Judge of the Windham County Court, and was highly esteemed for his ability and enterprize.

HEZEKIAH ROBINSON,

[BY REV. FREDERICK ROBINSON.]

son of Jonathan Robinson, Sr., was born at Newfane, Vt., March 31st, 1791. He received a good elementary English education at the Academy of his native town.

In 1817 he married Seleucia Knowlton, oldest daughter of Assistant Judge Luke Knowlton, of Windham county.

His father-in-law having removed to Canada, Mr. Robinson followed him in 1821, and settled in Stukely, Shefford county, where he built a carding mill. The following year he purchased a valuable mill site in the adjoining township of Shefford, with small grist and saw-mills, and to which he removed his carding mill. A few years later he rebuilt the mills and opened a store. At Judge Knowlton's suggestion he called his new purchase Waterloo.

His unswerving integrity commanded the respect and confidence of the community. He was repeatedly chosen to municipal and other offices, which he filled with ability and credit. By the governor of the Province he was, in 1831, appointed Justice of the Peace for the District of Montreal, and in 1836, the first postmaster of Waterloo. From the time of his appointment to the date of his death, in 1851, he was the

leading magistrate in the neighborhood.

In 1815 he became a member of the Congregational society in his native town, then under the pastorate of the Rev. Jonathan Nye. Shortly after his removal to Canada he became a member of the Church of England (Episcopal) and was ever after warmly attached to her Scriptural Liturgy, a constant attendant upon her worship, and a devout and regular communicant. He contributed liberally towards building the first church (Episcopal) in Waterloo, and gave seventeen acres of valuable land, now comprised within the village limits, towards the endowment of the parish.

The village which he practically founded, is now, in 1876, a thriving town of nearly three thousand inhabitants, the seat of public business of the county, and the commercial centre of a wealthy and enterprising district.

Mr. Robinson's family consisted of five sons and four daughters, all of whom, with the exception of one daughter, who died in childhood, married and settled in Waterloo, or its vicinity.

HOLLIS T. ROBINSON,

the youngest son of Jonathan Robinson, Sen., was bred a merchant in the store of his brother Jonathan, and for several years was engaged in mercantile business. He represented the town of Newfane in the General Assembly, and for many years he was trial justice in Newfane. He resided seventeen years in Canada, and for fourteen years was a Sheriff's bailiff in one of the eastern counties. He died Feb. 1, 1885.

He married Eliza Tufts, daughter of Rev. James Tufts of Wardsboro, and they had four children.

HON. LUKE KNOWLTON, JR.

[BY REV. FREDERICK ROBINSON.]

Luke Knowlton, jr., son of the Hon. Judge Luke Knowlton, of the Supreme Court of Vt., and of Sarah

Holland, his wife, was born in Newfane, March 24, 1775, and educated first at the elementary school, at Westminster, Vt., then at Chesterfield academy, N. H., and finally as a private pupil and law student of his brother Calvin, a graduate of Dartmouth College, N. H., at Newfane, where he was admitted to the bar about 1796. He was a successful practitioner although he had no special fondness for the profession, and became assistant judge of Windham county, and also represented Newfane for several years in the General Assembly of Vermont.

In 1799 he married Charlotte, daughter of Deacon Moses Kenney of Newfane, who was then under 16 years of age. Her father opposed the match on three grounds, viz.:

First—"She is too young." Second—"I cannot spare her." Third—"I can give her no dower."

To this *demurrer* the young advocate replied:

First—"She will grow older every day, and as fast in my hands as in yours." Second—"You have a wife and other daughters, and can better do without her than I can." Third—"It is your daughter that I want and not a dower."

The man of law was successful in his suit—the *demurrer* of the Deacon being withdrawn.

This union proved to be fruitful, the issue being ten daughters and five sons.

Previous to his father's death in 1810, Mr. Knowlton became interested with him in wild lands in the Province of Lower Canada; this led to repeated journeys, on horseback, to that district and eventually resulted in his settling, in 1821, in Stukeley, Lower Canada.

In 1825 Judge Knowlton removed to Brome, then in Shefford county, and settled upon a farm, where he remained thirty years, till his death, aged 80, in 1855, having survived his wife twelve years.

HON. AUSTIN BIRCHARD

was born at Wilmington, Vt., December 5, 1793. In June, 1805, he went to Saratoga Springs with his father, who died there the 22d of August following. After the death of his father he lived at Wilmington with his mother, employed on the farm and in the tavern, until her death, which occurred March 3, 1813, with the exceptions of a few months, when absent at school or attending store.

In April, 1815, he engaged himself to the late Hon. Samuel Clarke, of Brattleboro, for two years, as clerk in his store. In April, 1817, he entered into partnership for two years with the late Hon. John Noyes in a store in Dummerston as active partner, under the firm name of Noyes & Birchard. At the end of two years the firm was dissolved, and his brother Roger was received as his partner in trade, under the firm name of A. & R. Birchard, and business continued at the same place.

In April, 1819, he married Roxana, eldest daughter of the late John Plummer, jr., of Brattleboro. Soon after their marriage they visited Saratoga for her health, but she continued to decline and died July 9, 1820.

In April, 1822, he removed to Newfane Hill, the county seat, and continued trade under the firm name of A. & R. Birchard.

In September, 1824, he married Mary A., daughter of the late John Putnam of Chesterfield, N. H., by whom he had four children, two sons and two daughters. Sardis, his youngest son, gave his life for his country in the war of the Rebellion, and died a prisoner at Andersonville, Ga., August 22, 1864.

On the shire being located at Park's flat, now Fayetteville, in 1825, he immediately commenced building a store at that place and had it finished about the first of May, 1825, and filled with goods.

The subject of this sketch was an early advocate of railroads and other

public improvements; cheerfully labored on the building committee and other committees of the society formed for building the first meeting-house in Fayetteville; also, on the prudential and other important committees of the Congregational society for many years. He was elected a member of the old council in 1833, at that time a co-ordinate branch of the State Government, and re-elected in 1834. He was elected one of the board of the Council of Censors, in 1841, and proposed an amendment to the constitution, abolishing said board and providing a different mode of amending the organic law of the State, which failed of adoption, but the proposition was renewed in 1870, and adopted by the Constitutional convention of that year. In 1846 he was elected State Senator. In April, 1850, he retired from trade, his constant occupation for thirty-five years. In January, 1854, he was appointed treasurer of the Windham County Savings Bank, and held the office twenty years.

He was a strenuous opponent of slavery and secret societies, from early manhood. A cheerful contributor to the Missionary and Bible societies, and other public and private charities. In 1864 he united with the Congregational church.

DEA. JOHN GROUT.

Dea. John Grout, who lived in the southwest part of the town, came from Westminster to Newfane about the year 1810. He was the fourth in descent from Capt. John Grout of Watertown, Mass., who came here from England about the year 1634, and is believed to have been the son of Richard Grout (or Groutte,) whose lineage has been traced back to the *Grudii*, a Belgic tribe spoken of by Julius Cæsar. John Grout married Azubah Dunklee of West Brattleboro, in 1811, and in 1836 went there to live, and there died in 1851. He was the father of nine children, of whom

eight were sons. Of these, Lewis, the eldest, Admatha, the second, and Henry Martyn studied for the ministry. Admatha, a graduate of Dartmouth College, and of Union Theological Seminary, died in Kansas in 1855. Henry Martyn, a graduate of Williams College, from which he received the honorary title of D. D., died in Concord, Mass., in 1886. Of the living, aside from Lewis in West Brattleboro, one resides in Kansas, one in Illinois, one in California, and one in Medford, Mass.

REV. LEWIS GROUT.

Rev. Lewis Grout was born in Newfane, Vt., January 28, 1815, attended Brattleboro Academy in 1834, '5, '6 and '7, and Burr Seminary in Manchester, Vt., in 1838; graduated at Yale College in 1842; taught in a military, classical and mathematical school, at West Point, N. Y., for nearly two years; studied theology at Yale Divinity College two years, 1844 and 1845, and graduated from Andover Theological seminary in 1846. He was ordained as a missionary and married to Miss Lydia Bates, in Springfield, Vt., October 8, 1846; set sail from Boston for South Africa October 10; stopped for a few weeks in Cape Town, and reached Port Natal, Africa, February 15, 1847. Here, among the Zulus, in the District of Natal, he labored as a missionary in the service of the American Board, for fifteen years, and at the end of that time, with health impaired, he returned to America, and landed in Boston, June 7, 1862. Health somewhat restored, he preached a year for the Congregational Church in Saxton's River, and then accepted a call to the church in Feeding Hills, Mass., where he was installed and labored till the first of October, 1865. He then received an appointment from the American Missionary Association as secretary and agent of that society for New Hampshire and Vermont, and in their employ has continued till the present time,

now, September, 1876, about eleven years, having his home in West Brattleboro.

He has had two children, one son who died in Natal; the other a daughter, Annie L. Grout, who graduated at Abbott Female Academy, Andover, Mass., in 1870; had charge of Belair Institute, in West Brattleboro, for four years; taught in a Ladies' Seminary in Philadelphia a year, and is now teaching in Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

WILLIAM L. WILLIAMS, the third son of William H. Williams, was a clerk in his father's store during his early youth, and when he attained to his majority he entered into a copartnership with his father in the mercantile business, which he prosecuted successfully for many years. He removed to Dubuque about 1860, and was extensively engaged in business as a produce broker at the time of his decease. He was exceedingly popular in his manners and highly esteemed for his intelligence and sound practical judgment. While residing in Newfane he manifested a lively interest in the growth and prosperity of his native town, was munificent in his donations in aid of all the enterprises that would contribute to its progress and advancement. He gave generously to the poor, was kind to the sick and suffering; he was courteous and affable in his bearing, proverbially honest and upright in all his business relations, modest and familiar in his deportment. His whole life was without reproach and his death at the comparatively early age of fifty, was a source of great regret to all his friends and associates. He accumulated a handsome property which he bequeathed to the two sons of his deceased brother, John W. Williams.

CHARLES K. FIELD.

[BY JUDGE JAMES M. TYLER, OF THE VERMONT SUPREME COURT.]

Charles K. Field, the oldest son of Martin Field, was born in New-

fane, April 24, 1803; fitted for college at Amherst, Mass.; entered Middlebury College at the age of 15 and graduated in 1822. After studying law three years in the office of his father he was admitted to the bar in this county and commenced the practice of his profession in Newfane. In 1828 he moved to Wilmington, where he resided for ten years, representing that town in the Legislature in 1835, '36, '37 and '38. He was a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention in 1836. In 1838 he returned to Newfane, where he resided until 1861, representing the town in the Legislature in 1853, '54, '55 and '90, and also representing it in the Constitutional Convention in 1842, '50 and '57. In 1861 he moved to Brattleboro, where he resided until his decease, Sept. 16, 1880. He was elected a member of the Council of Censors in 1863, and chosen president thereof at its first session, and in 1870 represented Brattleboro in the Constitutional Convention. Thus it will be seen that he had large experience in legislative bodies where he always exerted great influence and did much toward shaping the legislation of the State.

Mr. Field inherited many of his father's characteristics, especially his sarcasm, humor and faculty for relating stories, of which he possessed an inexhaustible store. He was a great reader and the best ancient and modern authors were as familiar to him as were his village neighbors. His memory was wonderful; he remembered all of value that he ever read or heard, and had it at instant command, which, with his quick perception, originality, powers of description, wit and humor, made him a most entertaining man in conversation, a brilliant public speaker and a formidable adversary in forensic debate. His judgment of men was unerring. A distinguished jurist of this State once said of him, that it made little difference what men said to him, he seemed to look right into their minds and read their

real thoughts. He was a skillful lawyer, few men wielding a keener rapier than he, and he apparently possessed every requisite of a most effective jury advocate; but though he always commanded a large practice, he mainly left the trial of jury cases to others, regarding that as an uncertain and unsatisfactory field of enterprise. He was widely known throughout this State and highly regarded for his brilliant abilities. He possessed a kind sympathetic heart, retained the strongest attachment for his friends, and was an honest man. He was the last of that generation of men composed of the Bradley's, the Kellogg's, the Shafter's and the Fields,' who for more than half a century gave eminence to the bar of Windham county, and whose names will always shine in the galaxy of Vermont's distinguished men.

Mere casual acquaintances were sometimes repelled by his somewhat rough exterior and blunt remarks, but those who knew him intimately looked below the surface into his heart and esteemed and loved him.

Mr. Burnham, in his sketch of Mr. Field, in his history of Brattleboro, quoted Byron's couplet upon Sheridan,

"God never made but one such man,
And broke the die in moulding Sheridan."

Mr. Field was married in 1828 to Julia A. Kellogg of Cooperstown, N. Y., by whom he had four children, three of whom survived him, Mrs. E. P. Jewett of Montpelier, Mrs. H. C. Willard of Brattleboro and Henry K. Field of San Francisco.

JOHN WHEELER.

John Wheeler, one of the early settlers of Newfane, was a descendant of the fourth generation, from Thomas Wheeler, of Concord, Mass., who was living there in 1640. Capt. Thomas Wheeler and Shadrach Hapgood, with twenty others, went to Brookfield to treat with the Indians

in 1675. They were drawn into ambush, where Capt. Thomas Wheeler was wounded and Hapgood was killed. A descendant of the one married a descendant of the other in 1717, and were the parents of John Wheeler, born 1735.

John Wheeler's wife was Jedidah Bigelow of Marlboro, Mass.

Their children were,

Darius Wheeler, born in 1761, married Francis Balcom and went to Alleghany county, N. Y., about the year 1815.

Susanna Wheeler, born in 1762, married Jonas Stockwell of Dummerston Hill.

Thomas Wheeler, born in 1765, married Amy Wood of Dummerston, settled in Newfane, where he died about the year 1813, and his widow afterwards became the second wife of Elijah Elmer, Esq., of Newfane.

Mary Wheeler, born in 1767, married Joel Stockwell of Dummerston Hill.

Elizabeth Wheeler, born in 1769, married Daniel Taylor, Jr. of Newfane.

Catherine Wheeler, born in 1771, married Gamaliel Arnold of Dummerston Hill.

The children of Thomas and Amy Wheeler were:

Austin Wheeler, born in 1797, went to Waterloo with Hezekiah Robinson, in 1821. Married first, Charlotte Sophia, daughter of Luke and Charlotte Kenney Knowlton. His second wife was Charlotte, daughter of Samuel and Sylvia Keep Miller of Dummerston. His third wife was Melona Ann, daughter of George and Orilla Pease Williams of Newfane. He settled in Brome, Quebec, where he died in 1866.

George Wheeler, born in 1799, married Ferona, daughter of George and Orilla Pease Williams. He lives in Newfane.

Thomas Wheeler, born in 1801, married Julia Lucy, daughter of Jason Duncan of Newfane, now living in Muskegon, Mich.

Franklin Wheeler, born in 1803, died unmarried in Newfane, in 1843.

Julianna Maria Wheeler, born in 1807, married Asa Blunt of Bolton, Quebec.

Laura Ann Wheeler, born in 1809, married Luke Morgan Knowlton, of Brome, Quebec, died in 1845.

John Elhanan Wheeler, born in 1812, married Mary Ann Roylance of New York city, died in Kewanee, Ill., in 1867. He was employed for many years by Mr. Greeley as foreman in the office of the *New York Tribune*, and still later was one of the editors of the *Chicago Tribune*. He was a man of genius and good literary taste.

REV. OTIS WARREN.

[BY REV. HOSEA F. BALLOU.]

Died at his residence in Fayetteville, (Newfane,) Vt., May 17, 1867, Rev. Otis Warren, in his fifty-ninth year.

He was born in Pomfret, Vt., November 23, 1807. His father, Oliver Warren, died when Otis was but seven years old, leaving him and three younger sisters in the care of an affectionate and faithful mother. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to learn the cabinet-maker's trade, in Barnard, and as it was his natural inclination to do well whatever he did, he became an exact and efficient mechanic.

Having become intensely interested in the doctrine of a universal Father and an all-efficient Saviour, he procured the works of Ballou, Balfour, Hudson and others. These with a pocket Bible were his constant companions, generally having a well-worn book upon his bench or in his hand, and midnight and often the gray light of morning would find him with unclosed eyes and book.

The sacred Scriptures became familiar to him as "household words," and a determination to become a teacher in our spiritual Israel was fixed in his mind.

October 30, 1832, he married

Miss Emily, second daughter of Isaiah Tinkham, Esq., of Pomfret, a lady of many accomplishments, and every virtue, his constant companion and able coadjutor in his public labors and domestic life.

After studying awhile with the lamented Rev. A. Bugbee, he preached his first sermon in West Brattleboro, in the summer of 1833. In the autumn he returned to his native town and preached there and in the vicinity, until he received an invitation to become pastor of the Union Society, in Newfane, Vt., to which place he with his family removed in August, 1836, where he was ordained the September following, and where he lived in happiness and peace with the society and acquaintances, in a ministry of more than twenty years. His standing may be known from the fact that for four years he represented the town of Newfane in the Legislature of Vermont, and was twenty-nine consecutive years elected town clerk, and held the office at the time of his death.

LONGEVITY—LONG MARRIED LIFE.

BY J. J. GREEN.

The first white woman and undoubtedly the oldest person that ever lived in town, was Mrs. Jane Hazelton, who died on the Franklin farm, February 16, 1810, at the advanced age of one hundred and three years, eleven months and eleven days. A venerable lady who well remembers this centenarian, says of her, that the day she was one hundred years old she spun a full day's work, and then called her son and told him to set her wheel away, as she had spun her last thread. Tradition says that Mrs. Dyer was the first white woman that ever wintered within what was then supposed to be the chartered limits of Fane. We find her death recorded November 27, 1789, at the age of eighty-nine, and that of Joseph Dyer, September 2, 1790, at the age of ninety. The names of

Ebenezer Dyer, who is reported in *Thompson's Gazetteer* as one of the original trio of settlers, is not mentioned in the town records or Hezekiah Taylor's notes; but inasmuch as the early historians have handed down the name, it is probable that there was such a name in the family. We have been able to obtain the least authentic knowledge of this family of either of the original three.

Isaac Goodnough and wife lived in the married state sixty-six years. She died October 8, 1804, aged eighty-seven, having been a member of the church seventy-two years. He died July 6, 1805, aged ninety-two. Thomas Green and wife lived together sixty years, dying July 10 and 24, 1804, at the age of eighty. Artemas Bruce and wife were married fifty-five years. He died July 31, 1811, aged eighty-four. She died the 29th of August, following, aged seventy-eight. The first grown person whose death we find recorded by the Rev. Mr. Taylor, is that of Ebenezer Merrick, who was killed by a falling tree, January 9, 1779, aged seventy-five. April 20 and 21, 1795, five children died in town under twelve years of age.

WINDHAM COUNTY SAVINGS BANK.

BY MILON DAVIDSON OF NEWFANE.

The Windham County Savings Bank, located at Newfane, Vt., was chartered in 1853, and in December of the same year was organized with the following officers: Hon. John Roberts, President; Emery Wheelock, Vice President; Austin Birchard, Treasurer.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

Wm. R. Shafter, William Harris, Jas. H. Phelps, Daniel Read, Preston F. Perry, Lewis F. Walker, Thomas White, Jonas Twitchell, William L. Williams, Aaron C. Robinson, John Rice, jr. Marshall Newton, Franklin Sawyer, Jacob Dunklee, jr., Charles K. Field.

COMMITTEE OF FINANCE:

William L. Williams, John Rice, jr., Jonas Twitchell, Charles K. Field, Franklin Sawyer.

The first deposit was made Feb. 7, 1854. Amount, \$2.00. From this small beginning it has increased to over half a million. Its growth and standing at the expiration of one year, and at the close of each decade thereafter, may be learned from the following figures:

	Deposits.	Surplus.	Resources.
Jan. 1855,	\$11,677.82	\$259.72	\$11,521.73
Jan. 1865,	93,497.28	3,714.89	97,212.17
Jan. 1875,	176,509.13	5,358.67	181,867.80
Jan. 1885,	397,735.17	16,780.58	414,515.75
Jan. 1891,	504,687.06	37,197.73	541,884.79

In its early days the bank kept its papers and transacted its business in a small room in the dwelling house of the treasurer, afterwards and until 1883, in a building which it owned, but rented most of it for a store. Since 1883 it has occupied a fine brick building, erected in the village of Newfane, for the purposes of the bank. It is one of the most substantial edifices of the kind in the state. From the first the institution has been under conservative management, and to this fact alone has been largely due its past prosperity.

Its presidents have been, Hon. John Roberts, from 1853 to 1869, Col. Jonas Twitchell from 1869 to 1878, Dea. Samuel D. Winslow, from 1879. to 1891, when he tendered his resignation.

Its treasurers have been, Austin Birchard from 1853 to 1874, and Milon Davidson from 1874 to 1891, and he is the present incumbent. The officers at this date are, ——— President; N. M. Batchelder, Vice President; Milon Davidson, Treasurer. Board of Trustees, Wm. T. Bruce, I. K. Batchelder, P. H. Rutter, H. H. Holbrook, John B. Stebbins, E. B. Batchelder, N. M. Batchelder, W. C. Halladay, B. C. Eager, E. C. Benedict, A. A. Wyman.

Board of Investment, I. K. Batch-

elder, Wm. T. Bruce, B. C. Eager, M. Davidson, P. H. Rutter. Auditors, N. M. Batchelder, W. C. Halladay, H. H. Holbrook.

POPULATION.

[BY M. O. HOWE, OF NEWFANE, SUPERVISOR FOR VERMONT OF U. S. CENSUS OF 1890.]

One hundred and twenty years ago, or in 1771, three years before its organization as a town, there were 52 inhabitants in Newfane. By the several U. S. censuses the population of the town is given as follows:

1791, 660.	1840, 1,403.
1800, 1,000.	1850, 1,304.
1810, 1,276.	1860, 1,191.
1820, 1,506.	1870, 1,113.
1830, 1,441.	1880, 1,031.
1890, 952.	

These figures show a loss of population in each decade since 1820, and a total loss of 554 since that date. The decline of population in Newfane has something more than a local interest, for similar conditions have led to a like result in more than half the towns of the State. A loss of population occurred generally in the farming towns; only two towns in Windham county (Brattleboro and Rockingham) have as large a population as they had sixty years ago, and the growth of these two is in their prosperous villages. The loss of population in Newfane cannot justly be accredited to the want of a fertile soil or less attractive homes than can generally be found elsewhere. Statistics of agricultural products and their values prove beyond refutation that the farmers of Vermont realize more profit from their labor and investments than the average farmer in any one of more than thirty other States, yet our people emigrate and often settle in a less desirable country than they leave.

There are two direct causes for the decrease of population in Newfane, which, without seeking for any precedent cause, fully account for it; these are: (1) A low birth

rate; (2) Emigration. In the early history of the town families of from eight to twelve children were not uncommon. At this time it is rare to find a family with more than four or five children, and a large number of families have none. The average number of persons in a Newfane family, as found by the census of 1890, was only 3.76. The average annual birth rate in the United States is estimated by good authorities at about 35 per thousand of living inhabitants. The average number of births in Newfane for the past 30 years, as shown by a compilation from the registration reports, was as follows:

Average annual number of births for ten years ending with	
1870	17.7
1880	17.1
1890	17.

Average annual births for 30 years, 17.27.

At the normal birth rate the whole number of births in 30 years would have been about 1155

The whole number of births in the past 30 years was ----- 518

Deficiency ----- 637

There are no complete records from which the birth rate at the time when the town had more than 1,500 inhabitants can be ascertained, but it was then, probably, above rather than below the normal rate, or more than twice as great as at the present time. In 1824 the number of children in the common schools of Newfane, as stated in the town history, was 518. Last year (1890) the number of scholars in town attending any school was 184. In 1824 the children in the schools were 34.5 per cent of the total population; they are now but 19.3 per cent.

The proportion of deaths to whole number of inhabitants, for the period covered by the registration reports, has been about the same in Newfane as the general average for the country. For the decade ending with 1870 the annual average of

deaths in town was 21.3; for the decade ending with 1880, 18.1; for the decade ending 1890, 17.1. The annual death rate for 1,000 inhabitants for the thirty years was about 17. The whole number of deaths in the thirty years was about 566. The deaths excelled the births for the corresponding period by 48. The loss in population during the same period was 241, which leaves a loss of 193 to be accounted for by the excess of emigration over immigration.

Of the first cause of the decline in our population I forbear to comment here. Our loss from emigration has been the country's gain; for Newfane, like other country towns of New England, has sent out many persons who have helped to develop other localities and to give sterling character to other communities. Of late, the people of the town have a better appreciation of the privileges of their own homes, and there is reason to believe that hereafter there will be fewer removals from the old homesteads, and that the population may be increased by additions from abroad.

THE PONDVILLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
FORMERLY CALLED MARLBORO AND NEWFANE.

This church was organized October 29th, 1794, from members of the Dummerston church, fifteen males and seven females. At the close of the council, the infant church met and elected John Phillips, jr., as clerk, who served them in that capacity, with the interruption of only two or three years, till 1840, when Joseph Morse, came into office. These two men served the church in the capacity of clerk for more than eighty years.

In 1802, Nehemiah Fisher was called deacon, and the membership doubled in two years.

In 1803, Eld. Benj. Cole was preacher, and was still with them in August of 1804.

In November, 1804, Matthew Bennett was authorized to improve his gifts.

In 1806, James Ball and Mansfield Bruce were chosen deacons, the latter of whom, with twenty others, were added to this little church during the last seven months of this year.

In March, 1807, the church "voted, that it is the deacons' duty to call on brethren that do not go to meeting, to know the reason and invite them to their duty."

In July, 1809, Dea. N. Fisher was licensed to preach, and Bro. John Phillips and Stephen Otis chosen deacons. In September of the same year, Dea. M. Bruce was ordained and became the first settled and salaried pastor of the church, and remained such till the close of 1818. During the last years of his pastorate, he did not preach all the time to this people; the rest of the time was occupied by their licensed deacon, Nehemiah Fisher. Elder Bruce baptised into this church, 85 converts.

From the close of Eld. Howe's pastorate till the commencement of Foster Hartwell's in October, 1884, the church was supplied one year by a licentiate named Caleb Smith. Eld. Hartwell closed his labors about September, 1848. They were destitute a short time, when Rev. C. L. Baker supplied them till the fall of 1849; and, sometime before September, 1850, Rev. A. H. Stearns became pastor, and was pastor three years. During this time he received into the church thirty-six by baptism and nine by letter.

In 1852 the church passed the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That we disapprove of all secret societies, whether it be Odd Fellowship, Freemasonry, or called by any other name."

After a destitution of about one year, Rev. J. P. Huntington became pastor, and was pastor till about the last of 1856. In January, 1857, Bro. Baldwin labored as an Evangelist. In March following, I. C. Carpenter became pastor. Twenty-two baptisms were reported in the association letter as the result of this re-

vival. Eld. Carpenter remained pastor till March, 1862, and was followed in the pastorate by C. D. Fuller in July next. The latter was pastor till March, 1864, when J. M. Willmarth succeeded him in this office till April, 1867.

From the last date till December, 1868, the church was destitute of a pastor, but not destitute of revival interest, as several were converted and added to the church. At that time, S. S. White became pastor, closing in April, 1871. During the winter of 1870 and 1871 the church was refreshed, and nine were added by baptism. From April, 1871, to June, 1872, they were without a regular preacher, but were supplied at intervals. During this time they repaired their house of worship at an expense of about \$1,500. In June, 1872, John A. Rich became pastor and continued in that relation till September, 1873. He was succeeded in February, 1874, by A. J. Walker, who preached two years. During Mr. Walker's pastorate twenty-six were added to the church. William Beavins was pastor from April 1876, to March, 1879; ——— Shepardson from June, 1879, to April, 1882; Wallace Crocker from April, 1882, to August, 1884; Geo. Green from October, 1884; E. F. Mitchell from May, 1886, to April, 1889, and was succeeded by E. F. Hatfield the present pastor.

Since 1802, there have been added to this church, by baptism, 400; 8 have been licensed to preach, the most of whom were subsequently ordained, and 8 have been called to the deacon's office.

Present membership of the church is about 100.

The following vote, passed September 5, 1810, shows the early practice of the church on the subject of the Lord's Supper:

"WHEREAS, The church has formally given liberty to those members that were received into this church to commune with an unbaptized denomination, we now see our error; and now, voted, to unfellowship the practice."

In 1817 the church built their first meeting house within the limits of the town of Marlboro.

The church was supplied by Dea. N. Fisher during 1819 and a part of 1820, when Eld. Paul Hines became pastor and served as such for two years. The church was prospered during his pastorate, and forty-three were added by baptism. From the close of Elder Hines' labors till the ordination of Phineas Howe, the church was supplied with preaching by Dea. N. Fisher, assisted, in 1823, by N. McCulloch.

With the exception of three years, from 1832 to 1835, when D. H. Grant and other licentiates supplied the church, Eld. Phineas Howe was pastor till 1842. During this pastorate the church enjoyed, at least, four periods of revival, and nearly one hundred and seventy-five were added by baptism, and had numbered as many as one hundred and ninety-five in 1841.

In 1838 a man 97 years of age was baptized, who had waited 67 years to become fit for the ordinance.

About 1840 a new meeting house was built, and the location changed to Pondville. This change created a dissatisfaction in a part of the membership, who, for a time, held a separate meeting. This same meeting house was extensively repaired at an expense of \$1,500, and re-dedicated May 30, 1872.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

FROM A CENTENNIAL DISCOURSE DELIVERED AT
NEWFANE, JULY 5TH, 1874, BY REV.
CHARLES BURNHAM.

The town was organized May 17, 1774. The church was organized and the first pastor, the Rev. Hezekiah Taylor, was settled about six weeks later, on June 30, 1774.

This was the eleventh Congregational church organized in the State. It was organized at a time which, emphatically, tried men's souls. It was only two years before the Declaration of Independence, when the whole country was agitated by those events which resulted in the Revo-

lutionary war. Here there were neither roads nor bridges; neither horses, oxen, nor wagons, and the traveler must guess his way along, or find it by marked trees. All supplies must be brought on foot from Hinsdale, 20 miles distant.

The church, at its organization, consisted of the following persons: Luke Knowlton and wife, Thomas Green and wife, John Wheeler and wife, Jonathan Park and wife, and the wife of Mr. Henry Balcom. On the fourteenth of December, 1774, the church made choice of Luke Knowlton, Esq., as Deacon. Moses Kenney was chosen the 2d Deacon, March 11, 1783. Brother Knowlton, was appointed to wait on the communion table and read the psalm. To the younger portion of this audience this statement may need some explanation. One hundred years ago books were scarce, and there might have been but one hymn book in the whole congregation, and that in the hands of the minister. He would select the psalm, and hand the book to the deacon, who would read two lines. Then the chorister, pitchpipe in hand, would pitch the tune, and the singers would sing them. The deacon would then read two more, which would be sung, and so on to the end of the psalm.

We find upon the nineteenth of November, 1781, a town meeting was called "To see if the inhabitants of Newfane would vote the Rev. Mr. Taylor to be their minister." Also, "To see what means they would choose in regard to having the salary of the Rev. Mr. Taylor assessed upon the inhabitants." At this meeting it was "Voted unanimously that the town approve of and accept the Rev. Mr. Taylor to be minister of the gospel for said town." Also, "Voted to raise two hundred HARD DOLLARS to pay the salary due to the Rev. Mr. Taylor on the thirtieth day of December next." Also, "Voted a salary of sixty pounds, meaning two hundred Spanish milled dollars, per annum, to be assessed annually so long as the Rev. Mr. Taylor, re-

mains a minister of the gospel in said town." Thus it appears that the minister's salary was raised by assessment, the same as other taxes, on all inhabitants. At that time this was well enough as the people were all of one way of thinking, or were all Congregationalists.

Let us consider their efforts to build a meeting house.

September 17, 1792, at a town meeting, the following action was taken: "Voted to build a meeting-house, forty feet by fifty. Voted to set said house betwixt the court house and Mr. Taylor's lane. Voted the sum of fifty pounds for the purpose of setting up a frame for a meeting-house. Voted to appoint Lieut. Ward Eager, Capt. Ephraim Holland, Deacon Moses Kenney and Mr. Ebenezer Morse a building committee."

After many delays, embarrassments and changes, on the 8th of January, 1798, arrangements were made, by which the materials for the house were to be delivered at the place of building. One man agreed to furnish four sills of specified dimensions, for a certain price; another undertook to furnish the plates, rafters, or braces, and so on. In this way the materials for the house were furnished by some twenty or thirty persons. On the 17th of July, 1799, the house was raised. The raising of a meeting-house in those days, was an affair of great importance and the master workman must have picked men, tried and true. Accordingly the men were selected from all the neighboring towns, and to distinguish them from all others, each wore a handkerchief around his head. Col. Tyler, of Townshend, fell from the frame and was taken up for dead; but he revived at length, and in due time recovered. On the 12th of November, 1799, a contract was made by the building committee with Mr. Joseph Pond, of Warwick, Mass., to finish the house. The materials were to be all furnished for him except the sash and

pews, which were to be made at Warwick and brought to this place. The workmen were to be furnished with board while here, and twenty-five gallons of West India rum was to be supplied for their use. Mr. Pond was to do the work "in a workman-like manner," and to receive therefor \$1146; \$50 in cash within one year from date, and \$1096 was to be paid in beef at cash price in the month of October next ensuing after date. Mr. Pond's receipt for his pay on the contract bears date November 19, 1800. The whole cost of the house as shown by the bill was \$3,731.32.

During the pastorate of the Rev. Mr. Taylor, of something more than thirty-seven years, there were received into the church, not including the nine at its organization, one hundred and twenty-six members forty-eight males, and seventy-eight females.

The Rev. Jonathan Nye, the second pastor of this church, was installed November 6, 1811, and was dismissed December 29, 1819. During his pastorate of eight years and more, there were received into the church eighty-eight members, twenty-seven males and sixty-one females.

The Rev. Chandler Bates, the third pastor, was settled July 4, 1821, and was dismissed January 12, 1831. During his pastorate of nearly ten years, eighty-five were received into the church, eighteen males and sixty-seven females.

In 1832-3 the Rev. C. M. Brown supplied the pulpit and received six into church fellowship, one male and five females. Mr. Brown preached the first temperance sermon in the place.

In 1833, the Rev. Rodger C. Hatch labored here eight weeks. The Rev. John F. Griswold was installed pastor of this church April 1, 1834, and was dismissed July 30, 1839. Rev. L. S. Coburn was settled here October 2, 1839, and this present house was dedicated to the worship of God, at the same time. Because

of continued ill health, Mr. Coburn was dismissed June 14, 1842.

May 18, 1843, the Rev. Dana B. Bradford was installed pastor of this church, and was dismissed June 10, 1845. The Rev. Darwin Adams was installed pastor of the church, January 28, 1846, and was dismissed February 21, 1850. The Rev. Mr. Plimpton supplied about ten months, in 1850, and was followed by Rev. Charles Whiting, who continued here till his death, in May, 1855. The Rev. Mr. Estey supplied about six months, in 1855, and was followed by the Rev. Mr. Eastman in 1856. The Rev. Mr. Bixby came in 1857, and remained five or six years. He was dismissed from the church in May, 1863, and was succeeded by the Rev. Benjamin Ober, who continued about five years, and was followed by the Rev. Messrs. Parkinson, Chase, Shurtleff and Dow, who averaged about one year each.

During the past hundred years this church has had twenty pastors and acting pastors, beside those who have supplied for a few weeks only. The average pastorate has been less than five years.

The whole number of members in this church from its organization until this time, has been four hundred and seventy-one; one hundred and eighty-eight males, and two hundred and eighty-three females. The present number of members is ninety-five; twenty-four males, and seventy-one females.

The first Sabbath School was opened here in the summer of 1818, by Miss Lucy Burnap, sister of Dea. Asa Burnap.

Seven Congregational ministers have here been nurtured, trained and sent forth into the world to do their work.

The Rev. Bliss Burnap was brought up in the family of the Rev. Aaron Crosby; he was a good man, and still lives to bless the world by his example, faith and prayers. He has preached in Malone and Bangor, N. Y., and in other places of which I am not informed.

The Rev. Luke Whitcomb was born in this town in 1789. He possessed a strong mind, and was fond of books, and ardently desired an education. After many struggles he fitted for college, and was admitted to the Junior class, at Middlebury, where he graduated in due course. He preached in several places while a licentiate, but soon received a call to settle in Townshend, Vt., which he accepted. The church at Townshend has been made distracted by divisions, but by his wise and judicious labors, it became united and prosperous. This was his only settlement, which continued about five years, until his death, Jan. 2, 1821.

The Rev. Hollis Read graduated at Williams college, and was sent by the A. B. C. F. M., as a missionary to the Mahratta mission, in India. Here he continued till the failure of his health led him to return to his native land, where he still lives. He is the author of a number of works of great value; "God in History," "India and her People," "The Palace of the Great King," "The Footprints of Satan in History," a counterpart "God in History," and a prize essay, "Commerce and Christianity." This last is a work of rare merit, and does honor to the head and heart of its author.

Rev. Ephraim H. Newton, D. D., was born in Newfane, June 13, 1787. In his younger days he assisted his father in the blacksmith's shop, but having an ardent desire for knowledge, and after many hard struggles he fitted for college and entered at Middlebury, in 1806, graduating in 1810. He then entered the Theological Seminary, at Andover, and graduated there in 1813. His first settlement was at Marlboro, Vt., March 16, 1814. His ministry there continued nearly twenty years and was very successful. 133 additions were made to the church under his ministry. He was afterwards settled at Glen's Falls, N. Y., where he continued more than three and a half years. In 1837 he was settled at Cam-

bridge, Washington county, N. Y. In each of these places he was greatly blessed in his labors. He died Oct. 26, 1864.

The Rev. Lewis Grout was born in the southwestern part of Newfane, January 28, 1815, the eldest of nine children, of whom eight were sons.

Rev. Admatha Grout was born in Newfane, February 19, 1817, fitted for college at Brattleboro Academy, graduated at Dartmouth College 1845, and at Union Theological Seminary, in 1851. But failing health did not allow of his being settled in the ministry. He died in Kansas, in 1855.

Rev. Henry Martyn Grout, brother of Lewis and Admatha, was born May 14, 1831. Graduated at Williams College, in 1854, after which he taught for a time as principal of the Brattleboro Academy, and subsequently as principal of Monson Academy. He was licensed to preach in 1856, and labored for a time in Marlboro. He was ordained and installed over a church in Putney, September 1, 1858. Subsequent to this he was called to the church in West Rutland, where he was installed, August 26, 1862. His next pastorate, a term of four years, was over the church in West Springfield, Mass. He is now settled in Concord, Mass. He was, for several years, associate editor in the literary department of the Congregationalist of Boston.

The pastorate of Rev. Charles Burnham commenced in May, 1874, and continued to January, 1880. Mr. Burnham was succeeded by Rev. George Porter, who preached about two years, and was followed by Rev. W. W. Nason for two years. Then came Rev. George W. Lawrence for one year, Rev. William H. Marble for two years, and Rev. C. H. Smith, the present pastor, who entered his fifth year August 1, 1891.

METHODISM IN NEWFANE.

An organized society was formed in 1830, under the direction of Guy

Beckley and James M. Fuller, members of the Vermont Conference, who, for about two years, divided their time between Fayetteville, Williamsville and Wardsboro. They were succeeded in this town, in 1832, by Wm. H. Hodges, who preached at the two villages, alternately, most of the time till 1838. Then followed Elder Guernsey, till May, 1839, after which time, till 1848, the society was destitute of preaching, with the exception of occasional supplies. E. B. Morgan was stationed at Williamsville, by Conference, in 1848, followed by John A. Wood in 1850, O. S. Morris in 1851 and '52, C. D. Ingraham in 1853, and Simeon Spencer in 1862. In addition to the above, the society was often supplied, temporarily, by local preachers. The public services of the society were held at Fayetteville, in the Court House and in Union church; at Williamsville, in Wm. H. Williams' hall, and afterward in the church, a half interest in which, until its sale to the First Universalist society in 1868, was controlled by this denomination.

In 1878 Conference united Williamsville and East Dover as one charge and stationed A. S. Maxham here. Mr. Maxham was followed by J. E. Knapp in 1881, Geo. F. Arms in 1882, Frank Handy in 1885, J. A. Steele in 1888, and F. H. Roberts in 1891. In 1881 the society erected at Williamsville a church at a cost of about \$3000, and in 1885 a parsonage at a cost of \$1500, from funds contributed mostly by Mrs. William H. Williams, one of the original members of the society.

FIRST UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY.

The present society was organized in 1825. That Universalism existed in town, in an organized form, at a much earlier period, however, is shown by the following extract from the first volume of town records:

"NEWFANE, AUGUST YE 14, 1787.

This may certify all persons

whom it may concern that the following persons, whose names are herein inserted, are professors of the doctrine of Universal Salvation by Jesus Christ, and are constant attenders to hear the preaching of the same, and also do contribute to support the preaching of that doctrine, viz: " * * * * *

It also appears, from the same source, that there was inserted in the warrant for the annual March meeting, in 1820, an article which reads as follows:

"8th. To see if said Town will vote to permit the Universalists to occupy the Meeting House four Sabbaths in each year;" which article, according to the record of the meeting, it was voted to dismiss. In November, 1825, a new society was organized by Charles Hudson, under the name of "The First Restorationist Society in Newfane," the constitution being signed by Josiah Taft and 70 others. Jonathan Whitcomb was the first regular minister, but there is nothing to indicate the dates of the commencement and expiration of his term. At the annual meeting of the society, Nov. 23, 1827, it was "Voted that the committee should hire Mr. Wm. Balch to preach one-fourth of the Sabbaths in eight months, to commence in March or April, on condition that Mr. B. does not want more than five dollars per Sabbath, and his boarding." From information received from Mr. Balch, it seems that he preached his first sermon in Newfane, and the fifth in his ministry, at the schoolhouse in Williamsville, September 23, 1827, and, occasionally, at other places in town till the following April, at which time he commenced a regular engagement with the society for one-half the time, which was continued till November 15, 1829. From the latter date to 1836 the society was supplied for short periods by A. L. Pettee, — Maynard, Matthew Hale Smith, and others, but was destitute of preaching the greater portion of the time. Otis Warren became pastor

in 1836, which relation he occupied till 1859.

At a meeting of the society, held December 10, 1839, it was voted that the old constitution be considered null and void, and a new constitution was adopted, under the name of "The First Universalist Society of Newfane."

W. W. Hayward was preacher in charge from May, 1860, to March, 1862; M. B. Newell from June, 1862, to June, 1863; and Joseph Barber during the summer of 1865, and till 1871, the society was wholly destitute of preaching. In 1870 the meeting house at Williamsville was extensively repaired, and was dedicated June 28, 1871, as a Universalist house of worship. N. C. Hodgden was preacher from July, 1871, to September, 1872; D. C. White from the latter date till the spring of 1874. From the close of Mr. White's term the pulpit was supplied by different persons till October, 1874, at which time Mrs. R. A. D. Tabor commenced her labors, which were terminated in April, 1876.

Lucius Holmes was pastor 1878-80, followed by J. H. Farnsworth, State missionary, 1880-81, Edward Smilie, 1881-83, and William N. Barber, 1884-89. Mr. Barber's five years term rounded up a ministry of half a century. Most of the public services of the society, prior to 1836, were held at Fayetteville, at first in the court house, but in the Union church after its dedication in 1832. From 1836 to 1854, the time of the preacher was divided between the two villages, meetings being held one-half the time in each, respectively.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS AND SCHOOLS.

The first recorded action of Newfane in regard to schools, was taken March 15, 1784, when it was voted to divide the town into five school districts.

At a meeting held September 7, 1790, the town was divided into

seven districts, and March 20, 1792, it was again divided into eight districts. March 4, 1799, the 9th district was added to the list, and the sum of one hundred pounds voted for the support of schools. March 22, 1802, the 10th district was formed; March 20, 1809, the 11th district, and March 10, 1817, the 12th and 13th districts.

There are at present ten organized school districts in town.

District No. 1 comprises Whitakerville, and the immediate surrounding territory; No. 2 includes the village of Fayetteville; No. 3 is situated midway between Fayetteville and Williamsville; No. 5 is known as the parish district; No. 6 includes the village of Williamsville; No. 7 occupies the north-west corner of the town; No. 8 includes the village of Pondville; No. 9 is the first district north of Fayetteville; No. 10 embraces the Adams neighborhood; No. 11 takes in Stratton Hill, now called, and is a joint district with No. 14 in Marlboro.

The following table shows the number of weeks of school sustained by the several districts in 1874, the rates per cent raised on the grand list for support of the same, and the population of the town, by districts, in January, 1877:

Districts.	No. of weeks. 1874.	Rate per cent of tax.	Pop. 1877.
No. 1	20	57	73
2	24	13	255
3	24	24	71
5	20	22	41
6	30	15	175
7	20	45	60
8	24	50	121
9	24	50	104
10	22	60	42
11	20	50	25
Townshend and Newfane,	24	23	6
Dummerston and Newfane,	24	112½	6
Dover and Newfane	24	25	9

Population of town, January, 1877, 988

The following table may be of interest as showing the number of scholars attending the common schools of the town in 1824 and in

1874, the fiftieth and one-hundredth years, respectively, of its existence as an organization:

Districts.	Scholars, 1824.	Scholars, 1874.
No. 1	23	26
" 2	26	34
" 3	42	14
" 4	58	
" 5	65	12
" 6	80	35
" 7	47	19
" 8	62	33
" 9	50	28
" 10	31	9
" 11	25	6
" 12	9	
Townshend and Newfane.....		5
Dummerston and Newfane.....		2
Dover and Newfane.....		2
Totals,	518	225

Decrease in scholars, 56 per cent.

Population of town, 1820, 1506
" " 1870, 1113

Decrease in population, 26 per cent.

The practice of school supervision by a committee chosen by the town, commenced in 1828. At the annual March meeting held in that year, Chandler Bates, Roswell M. Field, Geo. A. Morse, Roger Birchard and Huntington Fitch, were chosen a committee to superintend schools. This practice evidently soon came into disrepute, as men of a lower standard of intellect were chosen at each successive election till 1833, when the office was filled by persons said to be chiefly noted for ignorance.

In 1847 the practice was renewed, and Foster Hartwell, Otis Warren and Darwin Adams were chosen superintendents. Since the latter date the position has been occupied by the following persons: 1851, Otis Warren; 1852, '53, O. S. Morris and Otis Warren; 1854, George Fisher and Phineas Howe; 1855, J. P. Huntington; 1856, George Arnold; 1857, Phineas Howe; 1858, '59, Solomon Bixby; 1860 and 1866, D. B. Morse; 1861, W. W. Hayward; 1862, '63, '65, '68, R. M. Pratt; 1864, Benjamin Ober and J. W. Willmarth; 1869, J. W. Croker; 1870, '71, '72, J. H. Merrifield; 1873, '74, '75,

A. M. Merrifield; 1876, '77, '78, Charles Burnham; 1879, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84, M. O. Howe; 1885, '86, H. W. Bailey; 1887, '88, Frank L. Fish; 1891, Charles E. Brown. Member of County Board of Education 1889, '90, J. H. Merrifield.

The inhabitants of this town, quick to detect a necessity for better educational facilities than were afforded by their common schools, took measures, at an early date, to secure the establishment of an academy. An act incorporating the Windham County Grammar School was granted by the Legislature, October 31, 1801, in which the following persons were named as the first board of trustees: Luke Knowlton, Jason Duncan, Asa Wheelock, Samuel Fletcher, Jonas Whitney, James Shafter, Martin Field, Esqs., and Mr. Joseph Ellis. A suitable building was erected, and for several years the institution enjoyed high repute. Many persons who afterward occupied honorable positions in the affairs of the county and State, received their education at this place. This school had a run of about fifteen years, and then became a subject of that general decline which about that time began to attach itself to all the public enterprises of the village on the hill. The academy building was used for several years for the district school purposes and was finally taken down and removed to Fayetteville.

For many years the inhabitants of the town have supported one or more select schools for a portion of the time, which, though not of an academic character, have been very useful as aids to the common school work.

The following is a list of the natives of Newfane who have graduated from colleges:

Ephriam H. Newton,	Middlebury,	1810
Luke Whitcomb,	"	1813
Charles K. Field,	"	1822
Roswell M. Field,	"	1822
Chesselden Ellis,	Union, N. Y.,	1823
Lewis Grout,	Yale,	1842
Hollis Reed,	Williams,	1826
Admatha Grout,	Dartmouth,	1845

Henry M. Grout,	Williams,	1854
Henry K. Field,	Amherst,	1869
Webster Merrifield,	Yale,	1877
Aaron C. Dickinson,	Tufts,	1878
R. Morton Sherman,	"	1880
John N. Shipman,	Madison U'ty,	1880
Marshall A. Howe,	U'v'ty of Vt.,	1890
Abel J. Grout,	"	1890

The following, though not natives, have received a collegiate education while residents of the town: Calvin Knowlton, moved to New-fane with his father in 1772, fitted for college here, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1784; Edward J. and Samuel R. Warren, sons of Dr. John P. Warren, graduated,—Edward at Dartmouth in 1846, and Samuel at Yale in 1860.

William H. Hodges, graduated at Colby University, Waterville, Maine, in 1851.

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

BY J. J. GREEN.

When our military stores at Bennington became in danger, and the call came for the Green Mountain Boys to rally for the rescue, Lieut. Jonathan Park and others from this grant, volunteered, and after a two day's march reached Bennington in time to participate in the glorious struggle of that memorable day.

The following is all the official record we have been able to find

that in any way connects this town with the war for our independence: "March 8, 1781, they voted to raise the soldiers, for the defense of the frontiers, by a town tax."

WAR OF 1812-15

September 29, 1812, a town meeting was called to see if the town would vote to raise the wages of the Cavalry and Militia, that should be compelled to march, to ten dollars per month. They voted to dismiss the article and adjourned without day.

There is a tradition that at one time the militia expected to be called to Plattsburgh, and the company volunteered. Many of the men worked all night, running bullets, making cartridges, etc. But the order came the next day to disband, instead of march. The soldiers who actually enlisted from this town were Lyman Holden, a man by the name of Gambel, a Mr. Bullard, and Nathaniel Holland, who died at Plattsburgh, Oct. 6, 1814. Isaac Hovey, of Williamsville, enlisted in January, 1841, from the town of Craftsbury, and served for a period of eighteen month in the engineer's department. He was in only one engagement, the battle of Bridge-water.

SOLDIERS FURNISHED BY NEWFANE, 1861-5.

Names.	Regiment.	Company.	Age.	When Enlisted.	Remarks.
Carpenter, Edwin J.	2	C	18	Aug. 10, 61	Discharged Jan. 28, 63.
Howe, Edmund P.	2	C	22	May, 61	Pro. Ser. mustered out June 29, 64.
Lamb, Henry L.	2	C	22	May, 61	Taken pris. at Savage Station; discharged Jan. 25, 63.
Mason, Albert.	2	C	21	May, 61	Taken pris. at Spottsylvania; discharged Dec. 24, 64. [May 10, 64.
Miller, Frederic E.	2	C	24	May, 61	Pro. Ser. killed at Spottsylvania,
Miller, Morris.	2	C	40	May, 61	Discharged June 2, 63.
Pratt, R. M.	2	C	22	May, 61	Lost right arm and taken pris. at first Bull Run; dis. Nov. 1, 61.
Allison, Everett M.	3	H	23	June 1, 61	Killed at Wilderness, May 5, 64.
Cooley, Geo. C.	4	I	20	Aug. 21, 61	Pro. Ser. Must. out July 13, 65.
Hall, James.	4	F	29	Sept. 2, 61	Discharged March 14, 62.
Nelson, Stephen H.	4	F	38	Dec. 6, 63	Taken pris.; died at Andersonville, Dec. 13, 64.
Perry, Daniel.	4	F	25	Sept. 5, 61	Discharged Oc. 23, 62. [July 13, 65.
Perry, Henry.	4	F	22	Sept. 3, 61	Taken pris. June 23, 64; Must. out
Sexton, Thomas B.	4	F	21	Dec. 6, 63	Taken pris. June 23, 64; Must. out at Andersonville, Sept. 11, 64.
Greene, George E.	6	F	34		Drafted July 13, 63. [Mar. 14, 66
Hazelton, Edward L.	7	G	24	Nov. 30, 61	Pro. 1st Lt. July 31, 65; Must. out
Alls, Horace.	8	I	25	Dec. 11, 61	Mustered out June 22, 64.
Bemis, Leonard C.	8	I	36	Nov. 30, 61	Prom. Corp. Trans. to Vet. Reserve Corps. April 25, 65.
Betterley, Alfred.	8	I	19	Nov. 29, 61	Mustered out June 28, 65.
Betterley, Geo. S.	8	I	19	Nov. 30, 61	Discharged May 4, 63.
Betterley, Gilbert W.	8	I	18	Nov. 29, 61	Discharged July 16, 62.
Betterley, Thomas F.	8	I	21	Nov. 26, 61	Deserted June 30, 63; dishonorably discharged June 12, 65.
Blashfield, Henry C.	8	I	18	Dec. 2, 61	Killed at Port Hudson, June 14, 63.
Brown, Clark.	8	I	23	Dec. 3, 61	Discharged July 17, 63.
Carpenter, Eben B.	8	I	18	Dec. 2, 61	Mustered out June 28, 65.
Charter, Samuel.	8	I	32	Jan. 16, 62	Mustered out June 22, 64.
Church, Henry.	8	I	33	Dec. 15, 61	Mustered out June 22, 64.
Davis, Enos L.	8	I	18	Dec. 9, 61	Died March 18, 62, while on passage to Ship Island.
Davis, Hiram.	8	I	44	Dec. 9, 61	Discharged July 15, 62.
Downs, Henry W.	8	I	18	Nov. 28, 61	Pro. 2d Lt. April 18, 65; Must. out June 28, 65.
Estabrooks, Sidney J.	8	I	19	Aug. 11, 64	Mustered out June 28, 65.
Forbush, Wm. F.	8	I	15	Jan. 13, 62	Musician, discharged July 15, 62.
Fairbanks, Wayland.	8	I	20	Dec. 24, 63	Pro. Ord. Ser.; died Jan. 24, 65.
Franklin, Alvin B.	8	H	23	Nov., 61	1st Lt. Jan. 17, 62; Capt. Oct. 27, 63; Major Nov. 24, 64; Lt.-Col. Mar. 8, 65; Must. out June 28, 65.
Gates, Alvin.	8	I	21	Dec. 28, 61	B. drummer; Must. out June 28, 65.
Holland, Geo. N.	8	I	27	Nov., 61	1st Lt.; resigned Oct. 25, 62.
Hudson, Bonaparte.	8	I	20	Nov. 20, 61	Corp.; d. at N. Orleans, May 24, 62.
Ingram, Charles E.	8	I	18	Dec. 6, 61	Mustered out June 28, 65.
Ingram, John H.	8	I	19	Aug. 15, 64	Mustered out June 28, 65.
Ingram, Jonathan M.	8	I	38	Aug. 10, 64	Mustered out June 28, 65.
Lamson, Daniel.	8	I	27	Nov. 27, 61	Died March 10, 63.
Mills, Alonzo.	8	I	21	Dec. 24, 63	Mustered out June 28, 64.
Morse, Joshua C.	8	I	30	Nov., 61	2d Lt. Pro. 1st Lt.; res. July 10, 63.
Morse, Luke J.	8	I	23	Nov. 27, 61	Mustered out June 22, 64.
Park, Oscar E.	8	I	18	Dec. 5, 63	Mustered out June 28, 65.
Park, Otis.	8	I	20	Dec. 6, 61	Discharged November, 63.
Peavey, Augustus C.	8	I	18	Nov. 30, 61	Discharged Nov. 28, 62; re-en. in regular army.

SOLDIERS FURNISHED BY NEWFANE, 1861-5.—*Continued.*

Names.	Regiment.	Company.	Age.	When Enlisted.	Remarks.
Plummer, Geo. F.	8	I	17 Dec.	2, 61	Mustered out June 28, 65.
Stearns, Henry M.	8	I	19 Dec.	14, 63	Mustered out June 28, 65.
Stratton, Asa H.	8	I	22 Jan.	16, 62	Mustered out June 22, 64.
Tyler, Stephen M.	8	I	28 Feb.	7, 62	Mustered out June 22, 64.
Warner, Frank R.	8	I	22 Jan.	13, 62	Pro. 1st Lt.; Must. out June 28, 65.
Warren, Francis E.	8	I	23 Dec.	23, 61	Cor. Pro. Capt.; Must. out June 28, 65.
Allen, Warren.	9	F	33 Aug.	23, 64	Mustered out June 13, 65.
Newton, James H.	9	K	18 June	9, 62	Pro. Ser. Killed at Spottsylvania, May 12, 64.
Waller, Edgar G.	9	F	19 Aug.	18, 64	Mustered out June 19, 65.
Birchard, Sardis.	11	L	21 June	27, 63	Taken pris.; died at Andersonville, Aug. 20, 64.
Carpenter, Henry A.	11	E	21 Aug.	9, 62	Pro. Cor.; Must. out June 21, 65.
Johnson, Edward H.	11	E	21 Nov.	13, 63	Mustered out Aug. 25, 65.
Miles, Linus P.	11	E	20 Aug.	9, 62	Died Feb. 8, 63.
Morse, Amherst.	11	E	23 July	29, 62	Pro. 1st Lt. Co. K; dis. May 8, 65.
Mullett, Daniel A.	11	E	37 Dec.	4, 63	Mustered out Aug. 25, 65.
Newton, Charles M.	11	L	17 July	6, 63	Mustered out Aug. 25, 65.
Park, Otis.	11	E	21 Dec.	5, 63	Mustered out Aug. 25, 65.
Parsons, Geo. W.	11	E	20 Aug.	9, 62	Mustered out June 24, 65.
Patch, Albert.	11	E	19 Aug.	9, 62	Pro. 2d Lt.; Must. out June 24, 65.
Smith, Everett N.	12	I	18 Oct.	4, 62	Mustered out July 14, 63.
Adams, Aden.	16	I	26 Sept.	20, 62	
Brooks, Wm. A.	16	I	23 Sept.	20, 62	
Cook, James F.	16	I	20 Sept.	20, 62	Killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 63.
Corbett, John N.	16	I	24 Sept.	20, 62	
Donahue, Patrick.	16	I	38 Sept.	20, 62	
Dunklee, Addison R.	16	I	19 Sept.	20, 62	3d Sergt.
Fairbanks, Wayland E.	16	I	19 Sept.	6, 62	Promoted Corp.
Goodnow, Wm. H.	16	I	19 Sept.	20, 62	Musician.
Haskins, Kittredge.	16	I	26 Sept.	20, 62	1st Lieut.; resigned March 19, 63.
Jones, John D.	16	I	25 Sept.	20, 62	
Lincoln, Samuel B.	16	I	18 Sept.	20, 62	Taken pris. at Gettysburg, July 3, 63; died at Richmond, Nov. 20, 63.
Morse, Charles E.	16	I	31 Sept.	20, 62	
Morse, William.	16	I	25 Sept.	20, 62	Died April 26, 63.
Powers, Jeffrey.	16	I	21 Sept.	20, 62	
Stone, Henry B.	16	I	26 Sept.	20, 62	
Sexton, Thomas B.	16	I	19 Sept.	20, 62	
Wallen, Harrison.	16	I	26 Sept.	20, 62	Sergt. reduced to ranks, July 4, 63.
Willis, Monroe C.	16	I	19 Sept.	20, 62	Wounded at Gettysburg, July 3, 63.
Coburn, Charles H.	17	E	18 March	10, 64	Mustered out July 14, 65. [64.
Day, Henry A.	17	F	21 Oct.	24, 63	Killed at Petersburg, Va., June 24, 64.
Mayraw, John.	17	H	30 March	31, 64	Deserted May 22, 64.
Strong, Lewis.	17	F	41 March	20, 64	Mustered out May 13, 65.
Taylor, Franklin J.	17	E	18 March	26, 64	Discharged Nov. 4, 65.
Thompson, Thomas.	17	E	40 March	25, 64	Deserted July 1, 65.
Betterley, Frank W.	1V C	F	26 Sept.	21, 61	Mustered out Nov. 18, 64.
Donahue, Patrick.	1V C	F	39 Jan.	3, 64	Taken pris. at Ashland, Va.; died at Andersonville, Aug. 17, 64.
Goodnow, Orwell S.	1V C	F	21 Sept.	16, 61	Discharged Sept. 20, 62.
Pond, William W.	1V C	F	21 Dec.	15, 63	Missed in action at Ridley's shop, June 30, 64.
Brown, Lewis G.	2F C	F	18 Jan.	3, 65	Mustered out June 27, 65.
Mullett, Chas. M.	2U.S.S.	H	21 Oct.	20, 61	Discharged March 22, 62.
Robbins, Geo. W.	"	H	37 Oct.	20, 61	Discharged July 2, 62.
Willis, Daniel H.	"	H	23 Oct.	14, 61	Killed at Sulphur Springs, Va., Aug. 26, 62.

The 16th was mustered in Oct. 23, 62; mustered out Aug. 10, 63.

UNITED STATES NAVY.

Fairservis, Robert; Green, James;
Ham, Geo. W.; Merrick, Nicholas;
Shaw, Benj. F.; Smith, William.

NAMES OF MEN WHO FURNISHED SUBSTITUTES.

Bowker, S. W.; Dunklee, A. B.; Lamson, J. D.; Redfield, Geo. W.; Sherman, O. L.; Bemis, W. L.

NAMES OF MEN WHO PAID COMMUTATION MONEY.

Adams, Jos. O.; Merrifield, Hollis R.; Mixer, Chas.; Morse, Thomas A.; Russell, Sylvanus; Walker, Henry W.; Wheeler, E. P.

NATIVES OF NEWFANE WHO SERVED OTHER TOWNS AND STATES.

Aldrich, Harrison, Capt. Co. K, 21st

Mass.; Bennett, Henry L., enlisted at Royalton, Mass.; Davis, David H., enlisted from Dummerston in Co. D, 8th Vt.; Gould, Lyman W., Capt. 41st Mass.; Higgins, Sam'l B., 1st Wisconsin and 16th U. S. Infantry; Higgins, Ira S., musician, 4th Vt.; Ingram, Ira O., Co. K, 1st Wisconsin Cavalry; Kenney, John C., 101st Illinois; Newton, John, 18th U. S. Infantry; Newton, John, 2d Wisconsin; Newman, John L., enlisted from Brattleboro in Co. B, 16th Reg.; Pratt, Myron, Capt. Co. G, 1st Mass. Cavalry, killed at Snicker's Gap, Va., Nov. 3, 62; Ray, Sam'l B., enlisted from Jamaica in Co. I, 4th Reg., mortally wounded at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 62; Sibley, Isaac H., enlisted from Dummerston in Co. E, 11th Reg.; Ward, John S., 2d Minnesota and 7th Vt.; Worden, James C., Co. E, 71st New York.



THE PUBLIC SQUARE AND THE OPERA HOUSE.

ROCKINGHAM.

By E. A. DERBY.

ROCKINGHAM.

Rockingham is a post town in the N. E. corner of Windham county. The Connecticut river washes the entire eastern boundary. Williams river runs through the central part and empties into the Connecticut about three miles north of Bellows Falls. Saxton's river is in the southern part of the town.

Some accounts inform us that the first settlements made in this town were commenced by people from Massachusetts who received a charter from that State, and that the place was originally called Fallstown, which was soon after changed to Great Falls, and was again changed to Bellows Falls, after the lands adjoining on both sides of the river were drawn and settled by Benjamin Bellows, who was one of the original proprietors of the town, as well as proprietor's clerk.

If the town was settled previous to 1752, and it is possible it was, the settlers forfeited their charter and abandoned their settlement on account of the Indians, or for some other cogent reason.

At that time settlements in Cheshire County, N. H., and Windham County, Vt., were very rare. White people had traversed the wilderness in this vicinity, observing the inducements offered to settlers;

but although the soil, timber, streams, game and fish made the country attractive, it is probable that the numerous savages made the occupancy of the country too hazardous an undertaking for the whites to enter on. In 1744 there were but very few inhabitants between Swanzey and Charlestown No. 4.

Previous to this time settlements had been begun in Vermont, but none had become permanent as far north as Rockingham before 1754. The few people who had attempted to settle were continually harrassed by the French and Indians. At all times they were subject to the attacks of a concealed foe. They could not cultivate the soil, or clear the land without being exposed to danger. The condition of the country, being almost wholly covered with forest, was favorable to the stealthy approach of the cunning savage; and the settler was liable at any instant to be shot down and scalped, or captured and carried into captivity. Their families were in constant danger of being massacred or captured.

Although the soil in this vicinity was everything that the agriculturist could desire, it is probable that the great attraction was fish. At certain seasons of the year the Connecticut literally swarmed with salmon and shad. The falls impeded their

progress up the river, and, as a consequence, the eddy below was sometimes fairly packed with them.

The fact that people were attracted to this vicinity for fishing rather than for farming purposes, together with some other circumstances, tended to retard the early growth and prosperity of the town. As late as 1764, after the present charter had been obtained from Governor Wentworth, it was doubted that the town contained a large enough permanent population to retain the charter, and he took testimony from Michael Lovell and Benjamin Bellows, two of the principal proprietors, in regard to the matter. They both testified that "there were then twenty-five families settled in the town of Rockingham, who had already cultivated lands, and had so far improved them by actual settlement as to fulfill the conditions of the charter;" and this testimony was so conclusive that all further attempts to render the charter void were abandoned, and Rockingham became a town.

In early times the courts of this district were held at Chester. But as a large majority of the settlers were located on or near the Connecticut, they very naturally made an effort to have the courts assemble at some more convenient point. In conformity with this plan, the inhabitants of the town assembled on the 2d day of December, 1771, and "agreed to pay 70 pounds, lawful currency, towards the erection of county buildings, provided Rockingham be made the shire town." This was a liberal offer, but "by extraordinary exertions and by the influence of persons in authority," the courts were removed to Westminster, where was erected the court house which was afterward made famous by the ' Westminster massacre."

At this time the courts were managed by officers of the King. The people were divided into two parties, Whigs and Tories, the former

comprising those who were opposed to all authority not in conformity with the Continental Congress, while the latter abided by the authority of the crown, and considered that a royal proclamation was all that was necessary to keep the people in subjection to the King's officers.

In 1774, a committee of correspondence in regard to the *friends of liberty* was appointed, and on this committee were Moses Wright and Jonathan Burt of Rockingham. It was their purpose to throw off the yoke of despotism, and to secure this purpose they had resolved that neither life or property should be spared.

On Sunday, March 12, 1775, a party of Whigs from Rockingham went down to Westminster to dissuade the King's officers from opening the courts, Monday; and thus were the people of this town among those friends of freedom who first resisted the King's officers, causing the first blood of the Revolution to be shed on "Court House Hill," in the town of Westminster. Capt. Stephen Sargeant, with his company of Rockingham militia, assisted in driving the court party from the house, and in securing them after the massacre; thus they lighted the torch of war that soon after blazed at Lexington and Bunker Hill.

Several of the Rockingham militia were wounded in this affray, and Philip Safford, lieutenant of the company, when surrounded by the Tories, knocked down ten of them with his bludgeon, and although he received several severe cuts from the sword of Sheriff Patterson, retired from the field daring the whole posse of King George to combat the Rockingham militia.

The Indians when on the war path, or when on hunting and fishing excursions, always halted a while at Bellows Falls to rest, and consequently the town was slow in growth, and continually disturbed by marauding parties.

In the year 1755, one Joseph

Blanchard "numbered all the inhabitants from Brattleboro to Hartford in Vermont" and reported "that there were not more than 60 families then settled in all that territory."

In the spring of 1704 the war party that went from Canada to destroy Deerfield, Mass., passed through Rockingham on their return. The day was Sunday, and they stopped to give their prisoners an opportunity to rest.

While stopping there the Rev. John Williams—the ancestor of the Indian branch of the Williams family, which has been famous on account of the Rev. Eleazer Williams, who attempted to identify himself and Louis XVII, the lost dauphin of France,—preached a sermon, which was undoubtedly the first sermon that was preached in this town. His text was Lam. 1:18.

Said township was by charter, bounded as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of Westminster and running up by the Connecticut river until it extends six miles upon a straight line northerly to a stake and stones upon the bank of said river, in Hickup meadow,—thence running due west six miles to a stake and stones—thence running southerly six miles to the northwesterly corner of Westminster—thence running due east to the bounds first mentioned; and that the same be and is incorporated into a township by the name of Rockingham, and the inhabitants that do or shall hereafter inhabit said township are hereby declared to be enfranchised with and instituted to all the privileges and immunities that other towns within our said Province by law exercise and enjoy.

GRANTEES.

The names of the grantees of Rockingham, under the charter of George II, were as follows: Samuel Johnson, Ezra Farnsworth, Isaac Parker, John Kilburn, Sylvanus Hastings, Josiah Willard, Nathan

Willard, Robert Henry, William Willard, Peter Bellows, Nathan Smith, William Parker, Jonah Moor, Lemuel Hastings, Jonathan White, Lemuel Butler, Benjamin Bellows, Benjamin Stowell, Andrew Gardner, Jonathan Wetherbee, Abijah Wetherbee, William Simonds, Oliver Willard, Stephen Farnsworth, Jonathan Bigelow, Jotham Bush, Simeon Knight, Samuel Larabee, David Page, Hezekiah Elmore, Asa Douglas, Johanna Wetherbee, Jaезaniah How, John Stow, Obediah Dickerson, William Syms, Palmer Goulding, Joseph Lee, Thomas Martin, Samuel Wentworth, Andrew Gardner, Jr., Samuel Wetherbee, David Farnsworth, Asel Stebens, John Densmore, John Arms, Jacob Elmore, Isaiah Sawyer, Benjamin French, John Moffet, Daniel Maynard, Daniel Warren, Ebenezer Hinsdale, Jonathan Marble, Timothy Taylor, Isaac Winslow, Richard Clark, Tuttle Hubbard, Thomas Stebens.

Benning Wentworth was commissioned governor of the Province of New Hampshire, July 3, 1741. He manifested considerable interest in the early settlement of Rockingham because he knew that large quantities of the best masting timber that could be obtained in the province were growing here. He resided at Portsmouth, N. H., but he had heard such favorable reports of the timber on "the river of the pines" that he came here to make personal examination, and to take measures "for the better securing the masting trees from being cut and felled." He caused the first saw-mills in town to be erected, one of which was located on Williams' river at the place now known as Brockway's mills, and the other near the mouth of Saxtons river. Gov. Wentworth received large official fees from the King of England, and also invariably reserved for himself in every township that he granted, 500 acres of the best and richest land for the purposes of speculation. When Rockingham

was chartered, John Kilburn visited Gov. Wentworth and represented that the best lands lay back of the river. But the governor could not be induced to make his reservation except where he thought there was timber. Kilburn, failing to secure the lots he desired here, changed his tactics and pretended to be very anxious to secure some lots on the other side of the river, directly opposite the falls; the governor was equally loth to give up his choice of lots on that side, thinking that the best land must be near the falls; but he gave Kilburn the choice of any lots above or below the lands lying and being on Fall mountain. He finally concluded to take lands below, securing the best lands in Walpole and some on Williams' river, while the governor took the mountain range which was comparatively worthless, and to which John Kilburn gave the name of "Governor's Garden," a name which is retained to this day.

The town charter specified that the "first legal meeting of the proprietors" should be held on the last Wednesday of March, 1753. In conformity to this provision a meeting was held on the 28th of March, and Benjamin Bellows presided as moderator, in accordance with a provision of the charter to that effect. At this meeting it was voted "To lay out to each proprietor a house lot, and that the 72 house lots be laid out in three or more several places. That all the meadows, or intervale land lying on Connecticut river and up Williams' river, he divided into 72 lots, being one for each proprietor." A committee consisting of Andrew Gardner, Benj. Bellows, Jonathan Bigelow, Stephen Farnsworth and Asahel Stebens, was chosen for laying out the lands; and this committee was also authorized "to lay out all ye meadow and intervale land lying upon all ye small rivers, into 72 lots, and to take a plan of all ye lands in said town." The committee was also directed to "couple all ye various

lots into equal divisions, in all making 72, so that ye drawing might be made all at the same time, so that in drawing, each of the 72 original proprietors would at once come into possession of all his lands. In consequence of this arrangement every proprietor received a house-lot, a river-lot and lot on some small stream as his equal share in the lands of the town. The committee to lay out lands was also directed by the proprietors "To select and lay out six acres for a meeting house place." It was voted that if any man should move upon any lands in the town before the meadow lands were laid out, he should have the liberty to take the lot upon which he had moved or done labor, provided it be on Williams river, without drawing.

Previous to adjournment Benjamin Bellows was chosen proprietor's clerk and collector of taxes. Andrew Gardner, Sylvanus Hastings, and John Grant were chosen assessors.

At this meeting the town was first properly and legally organized.

The original proprietors wished for perfect equality in dividing the town lands, and they had agreed to be satisfied with such lots as fell to them in the drawing. Selfishness was not so rampant in the hearts of the people then as it is now. Their sense of mutual dependence on each other for safety begat a sentiment of common interest in the general prosperity and welfare of the community. The settlers came together as one family and decided that each member should share equally the privileges of their joint proprietorship. Only a few town officers were needed. The proprietors were content to begin their town existence with a clerk, a committee, a collector of taxes, and town assessors.

May 4, 1754, Benjamin Bellows, clerk of the town, gave notice by request of ten of the legal inhabitants, that there would be a town meeting at the house of Mr. Jonathan Bigelow, in said town, in the Province of New Hampshire, on

Wednesday, the 29th day of May. At this meeting Esquire Bellows presided, according to the provision of the charter, and this aided him to become a great man among the early settlers. It was his good fortune to become possessed of many valuable lots in Rockingham, though he resided in Walpole. After accepting the report of the committee to lay out lots, "ye lands were drawn by lots as laid out." Benjamin Bellows took the lower meadow and the lands round said meadow for 21 house lots, he also took land on Saxton's river, in all 48 acres, for 16 three acre meadow lots, "as coupled to ye house lots afore named," and he also had "liberty to pick five more three acre meadow lots in any undivided meadow lands where he might choose to select the same." Bonds were required and given by all the drawers of house lots to have men on them by the last of March, 1755; otherwise the lots would revert to the town. He aided materially in the early settlements and was highly respected as a citizen and town officer. From the fact that he owned the lower meadow, (a part of which is owned by his descendants to this day), the Great Falls finally came to be called Bellows Falls.

At the May meeting it was voted that six acres of land be taken from the north end of house lot No. 3, being 33 rods square, and that the same be set off for the use of the town, for the purpose of buiding thereon a meeting-house, and that a road twelve rods wide be laid out through said land. It was voted that a tax of 20 shillings be paid by each proprietor for the purpose of making roads.

Benjamin Bellows and John Kilburn were directly and largely interested in the settlement and prosperity of Rockingham. They resided in Walpole, where may still be found numerous descendants of each, but owned lands here. They were public spirited men and in full sympathy with the best interests of all the settlers in this vi-

cinity. They provided places of shelter and safety, where the people could easily defend themselves against the attacks of the Indians; and in times of danger they invariably resorted to the same.

The old Bellows fort stood on the north end of a hill near the house where the family afterwards resided, and which is still occupied by a grandson of Esq. Bellows. It was well located for defense against the Indians, and commanded an extensive view of the adjoining country.

He kept a large number of men in his employ, all of whom were well armed; and he also had one heavy iron gun, furnished by the royal government for the public protection.

John Kilburn's house which partook somewhat of the nature of a fort without being one, was nearly two miles further north, located on the low terrace. A desperate Indian fight occurred here Aug. 17, 1755. Four hundred Indians demanded of Kilburn that he and his party should surrender. But, although his force, all told, consisted of but four men and two women, he indignantly refused to surrender, and in reply to the chief who promised "good quarter," he replied, "be-gone you black rascal, or I'll quarter you!" The fight immediately commenced. The Indians fired on the house from the high terrace on the east, and the roof was soon completely riddled. The women worked with a will loading the guns, of which they had a number, and casting bullets. They melted up their pewter spoons and dishes, and when these were exhausted they suspended blankets in the chamber to catch the Indian balls which were sent back with deadly effect into the savage ranks. The unequal contest continued all the afternoon till nearly dark, when the Indians, thinking that Kilburn must have a regiment of men in the house, gave up the fight and returned to Canada, and never dared to molest Walpole again. Only one person in the

house was injured. A man named Peak was wounded in the hip by carelessly exposing himself at a port-hole, and afterward died for want of medical treatment.

John Kilburn lived to the good old age of 85 years; died April, 1789.

The first bridge across the Connecticut was built at Bellows Falls in 1785, and till 1796 was the only bridge crossing the river.

The building of this bridge was a great achievement. Isaiah Thomas in the *Massachusetts Spy*, Feb. 10, 1785, notices it as follows: "We hear from Walpole, State of New Hampshire, that Col. Enoch Hale hath erected a bridge across Connecticut river on the Great Falls, *at his own expense*. This bridge is thought to exceed any ever built in America in strength, beauty and public utility. This bridge is 360 feet in length and about 60 feet above high water mark.

Hale's bridge, as it was called, was 365 feet long, and was supported in the middle by a pier built on the large rock which divides the channel into two streams at high water. From the bridge an interesting view of the falls was had. The falls were then regarded as presenting "one of the most stupendous spectacles in nature." At that time the scene was much wilder than now. Large trees covered the banks to the water's edge—the volume of water was greater than now and more rapid. The Great Falls as well as the bridge attracted much attention from the traveling public, and travelers made it a point to stop and examine the wonders of the place.

After long-continued rains, and when the snow melts suddenly in the spring, the river rises very rapidly and often to a great height. Freshets occur yearly, and are sometimes so extensive that great damage is done.

About 1797 there was a great freshet which carried away the upper locks and did much damage.

Yet it was not without its benefits. At that time there was (and is now) a place known as the "stone-hole," from which stone had been quarried to build a dam near where the saw-mill now stands. Below this dam was a swampy mud-hole. The freshet carried this dam away and with it vast quantities of rocks and earth which completely filled the swamp and formed a tract of valuable land whereon shops and mills were built which stood many years till destroyed by fire.

Since then several severe freshets have occurred, noticeable among which was one in May, 1818, one in September, 1828, another in February, 1839, when much damage was done to mills and bridges. At this time a bridge over the Connecticut, at Charlestown was carried away and came down the river in two parts, the largest part swept majestically over the dam and rapids. In 1841 there was another destructive freshet. The guard gates of the canal were not equal to the pressure, and gave way, letting a volume of water through that made a breach in the canal that soon extended from 15 to 100 feet in width. The quantity of earth moved, was estimated at 7000 cubic yards, and the damage to the canal and locks at \$3000. The whole rise of water in the eddy below the falls was 22½ feet. In April, 1862, was a freshet which threw this and all previously recorded freshets completely in the shade. The water rose to a point higher than it was ever known to reach before. Great alarm prevailed concerning the safety of many places in and about the village of Bellows Falls.

THE GREAT FRESHET OF OCT 3, 1869.

The damage done to the town was almost beyond compute. At Bartonsville the Williams river overflowed its banks and made a short cut across a bow, sweeping away the highway, portions of the railroad track, the depot and several dwellings. Bridges were lifted from

their foundations and swept down the stream. The water inundated the meadows and carried away a great many fields of corn. Saxton's river rose with a sudden fierceness that was terribly destructive to property. The village of Saxton's River suffered severely, the damage done to that place being estimated at \$75,000. A wool-pulling establishment, belonging to L. C. Hubbard, was carried away, with all its contents. Mr. Hubbard's loss was estimated at about \$15,000. Messrs. J. A. Farnsworth, J. F. Alexander, and Benjamin Scofield lost heavily. A fine meadow farm a short distance below the village, belonging to a young man named Barber, was damaged to the amount of \$5000. The river left its channel and cut a new one the entire length of the meadow.

It was one of the most remarkable floods of the present century. A large number of lives were lost.

TOWN REPRESENTATION AND TOWN CLERKS.

The State of Vermont began to legislate for the people in 1778. The General Assembly held its first session at Windsor, commencing March 12, and continuing 15 days. The first Assembly passed a few temporary laws but we find no record of them. They resolved, however, "that the plain word of God, as contained in the Scriptures, to be the law of the land."

Rockingham sent as delegates to this convention two men of considerable influence, Jona. Webb and Reuben Jones.

The following persons have represented this town in the General Assembly, and we add with them the names of the several town clerks.

Benjamin Bellows was clerk for the town proprietors from 1752 to 1760, when Joshua Webb was chosen first town clerk. He held the office one year, when Moses Wright was elected. From 1779 to 1788 the town sent two representatives, since which time it has sent but one.

Yrs. Representatives. Town Clerks.	
1779.	Joshua Webb, William Simonds. Reuben Jones.
1780.	Joshua Webb, William Simonds. Reuben Jones.
1781.	Joshua Webb, William Simonds. Colburn Preston.
1782.	Joshua Webb, William Simonds. Elias Olcott.
1783.	Joshua Webb, William Simonds. John Roundy.
1784.	Oliver Lovell, Jehial Webb. John Roundy.
1785.	Jehial Webb, Jehial Webb. John Roundy.
1786.	Jehial Webb, Elijah Knights. John Roundy.
1787.	Jehial Webb, Elijah Knights. John Roundy.
1788.	Jona. Holton, Jona. Holton.
1789.	Samuel Cutler, Jehial Webb.
1790.	Jehial Webb, Jehial Webb.
1791.	Samuel Cutler, Jehial Webb.
1792.	Da'd. Sanderson, Jehial Webb.
1793.	Da'd. Sanderson, Jehial Webb.
1794.	Da'd. Sanderson, Jehial Webb.
1795.	Samuel Cutler, Jehial Webb.
1796.	Samuel Cutler, Jonathan Burt.
1797.	Samuel Cutler, Jonathan Burt.
1798.	Samuel Cutler, Jonathan Burt.
1799.	Samuel Cutler, Jonathan Burt.
1800.	Samuel Cutler, Jonathan Burt.
1801.	Da'd. Sanderson, Jonathan Burt.
1802.	Daniel Ferrand, Jonathan Burt.
1803.	Levi Sabin, Jonathan Burt.
1804.	Alex. Campbell, Jonathan Burt.
1805.	Elijah Knight, Jonathan Burt.
1806.	Alex. Campbell, Jonathan Burt.
1807.	Alex. Campbell, Jonathan Burt.
1808.	Alex. Campbell, Jonathan Burt.
1809.	Elijah Knight, Jonathan Burt.
1810.	David Campbell, Jonathan Burt.
1811.	David Campbell, Jonathan Burt.
1812.	Henry Lake, Jonathan Burt.
1813.	Joseph Weed, Joseph Weed.
1814.	Henry Lake, Joseph Weed.
1815.	Benj. Smith, Joseph Weed.
1816.	Benj. Smith, Joseph Weed.
1817.	Peter Willard, Joseph Weed.
1818.	A. S. Campbell, Joseph Weed.
1819.	A. S. Campbell, Joseph Weed.
1820.	Henry Lake, jr. Joseph Weed.
1821.	Henry Lake, jr. Russel Burke.
1822.	Eleazer Allbee, L. W. Hubbard.
1823.	Eleazer Allbee, A. S. Campbell.
1824.	Benj. Smith, jr. A. S. Campbell.
1825.	Benj. Smith, jr. A. S. Campbell.
1826.	William Hall, A. S. Campbell.
1827.	William Hall, A. S. Campbell.
1828.	A. S. Campbell, A. S. Campbell.
1829.	Manasseh Divoll, A. S. Campbell.
1830.	Manasseh Divoll, A. S. Campbell.
1831.	A. S. Campbell, A. S. Campbell.
1832.	N. B. Roundy, A. S. Campbell.
1833.	N. B. Roundy, A. S. Campbell.
1834.	William Henry, A. S. Campbell.
1835.	William Henry, A. S. Campbell.
1836.	Manasseh Divoll, A. S. Campbell.

Yrs.	Representatives.	Town Clerks.	Yrs.	Representatives.	Town Clerks.
1837	John Seaver.	A. S. Campbell.	1854.	Q. M. Dorand.	A. S. Campbell.
1838.	Asa Wentworth.	A. S. Campbell.	1855.	A. Wentworth, jr.	A. S. Campbell.
1839.	Asa Wentworth.	A. S. Campbell.	1856.	A. Wentworth.	A. S. Campbell.
1840.	Asa Wentworth.	A. S. Campbell.	1857.	J. D. Bridgman.	A. S. Campbell.
1841.	Sam. L. Billings.	A. S. Campbell.	1858.	J. D. Bridgman.	A. S. Campbell.
1842.	J. S. Fullerton.	A. S. Campbell.	1859.	Fr'klin Severens.	A. S. Campbell.
1843.	No choice.	A. S. Campbell.	1860.	Fr'klin Severens.	A. S. Campbell.
1844.	Henry Walker.	A. S. Campbell.	1861.	Fr'klin Severens.	A. S. Campbell.
1845.	Daniel Kellogg.	Sam'l. L. Billings.	1862.	Fr'klin Severens.	A. S. Campbell.
1846.	Royal Earle.	James Willard.	1863.	Fr'klin Severens.	A. S. Campbell.
1847.	Benj. Smith, jr.	James Willard.	1864.	Fr'klin Severens.	A. S. Campbell.
1848.	A. Wentworth, jr.	James Willard.	1865.	Fr'klin Severens.	A. S. Campbell.
1849.	A. Wentworth.	S. L. Billings.	1866.	William H. Johnson.	
1850.	Russel Hyde.	S. L. Billings.	1867.	William H. Johnson.	
1851.	Russel Hyde.	S. L. Billings.	1868.	Josiah G. Divoll.	
1852.	H. E. Stoughton.	A. S. Campbell.	1869.	Josiah G. Divoll.	
1853.	Q. M. Dorand.	A. S. Campbell.	1890.	J. H. Williams.	



TOWN HALL, BELLOWS FALLS.

ROCKINGHAM.—Continued.

BY B. H. ALLBEE.

Geologically, Rockingham is well worth the attention of the most learned in that science. Many of the characteristics in this respect are strongly marked. The rocks are mostly azoic, and the principal veins are gneiss, what Prof. Hitchcock called the Green Mountain gneiss, calciferous mica schist, clay slate, and talcose schist, distributed in parallel ranges extending from north to south and extending from west to east, in the order named, varying in width from one to three miles. What is known as the fourth geological section of Vermont begins at Bellows Falls, and many excellent specimens have been placed in the State cabinet from here. Twenty varieties of minerals are found, some very rare and beautiful.

Great changes have taken place in the Connecticut valley in past ages and at Bellows Falls is seen the remains of the cause which led to the last great change in the valley above. The conclusion is that the Connecticut valley is the product of erosion, extending over millions of years probably, and that the surface, if not the bed of the lake, which formerly filled the present valley, was once as high as Ascutney mountain, and the only possible outlet for this vast body of water was at Union, a mountain town of New Hampshire, which has a water-worn gorge through which the waters of Connecticut river once flowed over

into the Merrimac valley beyond. At that time there was a lake above the present falls 800 feet deep, or as deep as Mt. Kilburn is high. Gradually the rocky barrier was worn away and the succession of terraces marks the various levels of the lake as the waters settled from year to year.

These terraces are objects of common observation to all who visit the town, and extend not only along Connecticut river, but alongside Williams and Saxton's river. Between Williams and Connecticut rivers there is a clearly defined sea beach. This beach is now 700 feet above the level of the ocean.

CAMBRIDGEPORT.

This is a post village situated on Saxton's river, three miles west of Saxton's River, containing about twenty dwellings, one church, stores and a soapstone manufactory and other necessary shops. It was named from J. T. Cambridge, who began the clothiers business there in 1825, and was named by Esquire Reed, then living in Saxton's River.

The first settlement of Cambridgeport was in 1792. A Mr. Adams went from the settlement at Saxton's River, making his way by marked trees, to what is now Cambridgeport and built a hut, moving his family there in the same year. He was dissatisfied, or other causes conspired to cause him to repent of his undertaking, for he remained

only a short time, and no other attempts at settlement were made for some years. Men by the name of Bulling, in 1810, bought a tract of 1000 acres, including the present site of the village, on which they erected some mills. In 1812 Nathaniel Bennett bought the mills and built two dwelling houses, and in 1814 Simeon Evans opened the first store. The same year the first road was laid out, running east of the present factory pond and over the hills into Grafton. The same Mr. Evans built a tavern. He died in 1819. As before stated, Mr. Cambridge began the clothiers trade in 1825, but soon after fire destroyed the mills with a quantity of cloth. In 1838, the present Union church was built and the Methodists, Baptists, Universalists and Congregationalists took turns in supplying preaching. The same year, a factory was erected by Royal Earl, John Campbell, Josiah Stoddard and Roswell Minard. This company worked it a few years, when it fell into the hands of Ithamer Balls, he sold it to George Perry, Benjamin Schofield and others. It was burned in 1860, but was immediately rebuilt and it was finally burned, never to be rebuilt. A man by the name of Cochran was the first blacksmith in 1819, and a hatter, Mr. Mitchell, came the same year; a man by the name of Howard opened a law office there in 1840, but soon died.

ROCKINGHAM.

Rockingham is a post village in the centre of the town, on a branch of Williams river. It was formerly quite a business center. It has a Congregational church, built in 1787, the oldest in town and with the possible exception of one or two, is the oldest in Vermont. Inside, the old fashioned pews, the high pulpit with suspended sounding board and the gallery on three sides. The village derives its chief interest from the fact that it contained the town house and in early times the people

convened there for public worship. Since the coming of the railroad, the village, though only half a mile from the station, has declined in importance and the business mainly goes to other and larger places.

BARTONSVILLE

is a small post village on Williams river and in the extreme north-western part of the town. It is little more than a hamlet now, though previous to 1869 it was an important and growing manufacturing centre. It was named from Jerry Barton, one of the first settlers in that locality. Now it has a railroad station, post and express offices, one or two small manufactories and 20 to 30 dwellings. It is a busy place, and is rich in agricultural resources.

Its manufacturing was growing, up to October, 1869, but the flood of that year stopped the growth of the place. There is one school, but no established church, though religious services are frequently held in the school house by clergymen from different parts of the town.

BROCKWAY'S MILLS

is a hamlet located on Williams river between Rockingham and Bartonsville.

The water power is furnished by a fall in Williams river of 20 feet or more, with a gorge below. The mills a few years ago manufactured wood buttons and the bell-shaped ornaments which were japanned and had the appearance of jet. When the work was begun there was only one other shop like it in the United States.

The first census of Rockingham was taken in 1771 and the population then numbered 225, 50 of whom were married and heads of families. The enumeration was as follows: 48 white males under 16 years of age; 62 over 16; 4 over 60; 52 white females under 16; 57 over 16; one colored male and one colored female. From that year

forward the population increased rapidly, and in 20 years, 1791, had increased to 1235, and in 1890 it was over 5000.

Joshua Webb and Reuben Jones were the first delegates from Rockingham to the first general assembly of Vermont, which convened at Windsor, March 12, 1778.

DR. RUEBEN JONES

was one of the early settlers of Rockingham and for some time was the only physician and surgeon in town. The doctor was a man of extreme patriotism and a pronounced whig. He was clerk of the meeting held at Westminster, Apr. 11, 1775, to "devise means to resist the progress of oppression." In company with Joshua Webb he was a delegate to the Dorset convention of Sept. 25, 1776, and for three years represented Rockingham in the general assembly. At the time of the court troubles in Westminster, Dr. Jones mounted his horse and rode all the way to Dummerston to call the people to arms to resist the encroachments of the party of oppression. In all questions where patriotism was involved, the doctor was found on the side of his country. He was hospitable and generous to the extreme, and used money so lavishly that he became deeply loaded with debt and was confined in the debtors prison in 1785. He escaped and was re-arrested but was finally rescued from the officers by his friends. A short time after he removed to Chester; Dr. Cutler having arrived in town; and, afterward represented Chester in the general assembly. In character, he was an enthusiast and always warmly advocated any cause he espoused and no doubt did much to aid his town and state in some of those dark hours before, during and after the Revolution.

ELIAS OLCOTT.

The name of Olcott has been familiar in this town since 1763,

when Elias Olcott came from Bolton, Conn., at the age of 19 years. He married Sybil Dutton who died Aug. 27, 1802, aged 75 years. Mr. Olcott died Oct. 29, 1794. His son, Elias, was born in Rockingham and married Fanny Hastings of Charlestown, N. H., he died in 1854, aged 84. Elias, a son of Elias, jr., was born in town and married Charlotte Divoll of this town, who died Apr. 7, 1858. Oscar D., a son, lives on Atkinson Street in Bellows Falls and is prominent in town affairs. He is now treasurer of the town and enjoys the wealth that has accumulated through successive generations of Olcotts. The farm on which the first Olcott settled, still remains in the family, having never passed from their hands since 1763.

EBENEZER ALLBEE

was the original of a vast family of Allbees who sprang from this town. He was born in Massachusetts and came to Rockingham previous to the revolution, and in the military officers of Windham county are found the names of many Allbees who achieved distinction in patriotic service. Ebenezer married Rachel Avery of Rockingham, and raised a family of 10 children. Ebenezer's son John was born in Rockingham Feb. 18, 1778, and raised a family of 12 children. Lewis, the fifth son, now lives in town, and Burton H., a grandson of Obadiah, the third son, is also a resident. John died at the age of 58. Samuel, the oldest son of John, lived on the old homestead until his death, which occurred three years ago, at the advanced age of 95. A daughter of Samuel, Jane, married Carlton E. Webb, a descendant of the Webbs who played such an important part in early days. Lewis married a granddaughter of Capt. William Thayer, Sarah K., and they now live on the farm upon which Capt. William Thayer settled when he came from Massachusetts in 1789. He has accumulated a large property. Children: Leonard, Ann and William Pitt.

There was another branch of the family founded by Deacon Albee, who came from Massachusetts in early times and settled on the Walter Wiley place. He had a son John, who married Sophia Smith, and raised a numerous family. The Albees have always taken a prominent part in the affairs of the town, and a large number are now settled within the borders of the town, comprising not only farmers, but lawyers, doctors, journalists and merchants.

JOSHUA WEBB

was a native of Windham, Conn., and came to Westminster in 1766. In 1767 he removed to the northwest part of Rockingham and stayed a year, after which he returned to Westminster, where he remained until the spring of 1777, and settled on the farm which has been in the Webb family ever since, six generations having lived upon it. Joshua Webb was a remarkable man in many ways. He was the first representative and held that office for 15 successive years. He married Hannah Abbe of Windham, Conn., by whom he had 11 children, all born in Connecticut. He died in this town April 17, 1808, aged 86. His wife died in 1815, aged 90. His son Calvin came to Rockingham with him and settled on the farm with his father. Ethan B., son of Calvin, was born on the same farm and spent his life there, dying March 15, 1872, aged 88 years. He married Fanny Burnham of Chester, who died Sept. 24, 1876, aged 79. Three children, Sarah, Carleton E. and Emely, have always lived in this town. Carleton is a prominent man in town and is now town officer. There are other members of the family in this town and those immediately around, all of whom are much respected. Much of the ability of the ancestors has been transmitted to the descendants. Such families never die out, but are always remembered.

JONATHAN BARRY

was a native of Lynn, Mass., and came to Rockingham among the first settlers. He bought a large tract of land in the southwest corner of the town, which he divided equally among his sons, Samuel, John, Joel and Asa. Mr. Barry was one of the first deacons of the old Congregational church. He took a conspicuous part in church and town affairs. His son John married Thankful L. Cone of Westminster. Joel, born in Rockingham, married Hannah, daughter of Samuel Ober, and had three children, all of whom are now living, Kendall P., in Saxton's River, Mary A., in Marlboro, N. H., and Lucius M., in Wardsboro, Vt. Kendall P., who married Clarissa Perry, a native of Hancock, N. H., has two sons living in this town, Lucius P. and Milton P. Milton P. is a prominent business man of Saxton's River.

SAMUEL OBER

was born in Jeffrey, N. H., and came to Rockingham in early times crossing the Connecticut on a raft of logs in company with Messrs. Bellows and Lovell. He first settled near the centre of the town, but afterward removed to Saxton's River and bought 200 acres of land which he occupied while he lived, and died at the age of 88 years. His son Isaac was born in town and spent most of his life here with the exception of a year or more spent at Manchester, Vt., where he married Lydia Wilkins. He died in 1859 or 1860. The Ober family is well known and has many influential members.

BRIGADICE BROWN

came from Cohasset, Mass., and was one of the first settlers of Springfield, Vt., to which town he went on horseback, with his young wife, and a party of friends in 1792. They camped in the forest while the



Dr. S. M. Blake.

company prepared log houses, and afterward lived in the wilderness and reared a family of children. Abel, one of the younger sons, married Priscilla Hodgkins of Chester and raised a family of ten children, one of whom, Amos H., the youngest son, is now a resident of Bellows Falls. He was born in Springfield. In 1878 he bought, in company with his son, a stove and tin business in Bellows Falls, which they conducted for some years. Mr. Brown has been bailiff of Bellows Falls corporation and has held other important offices of trust and responsibility. He has two children, Nellie and Frank H., who was at one time secretary to Gov. Farnham and later was proprietor of the Bellows Falls *Times*. He shared with his father in the hardware business, and is now one of the proprietors of the Waban Paper mills at Charles River, Mass. He has a wife and one child.

SAMUEL AND RUFUS GUILD

were twin brothers born in Dedham, Mass., where they married Annie and Mary Hoadley, sisters, natives of New Hampshire, and in 1804 they came to Bellows Falls engaging in the lumber business. Twenty years later Samuel was killed while at work. His son Samuel, was a paper maker and set up the first paper machine ever used in Vermont. For many years he was a foreman in the mills at Bellows Falls, where he married Roxanna Stevens and died at an advanced age. He had several sons and daughters, of whom George O. Guild, who has been a merchant in Bellows Falls for 30 years, and was postmaster under Cleveland. Mr. Guild has recently purchased 15 acres of land and intends to build a paper mill at an early day.

DR. SETH M. BLAKE

is a son of Joseph and Prudence Blake and was born in Brookfield, Vt., Aug. 21, 1817. In 1839 he came to Bellows Falls and began

work in the office of the Bellows Falls *Gazette*, published by John W. Moore. In June, 1843, in company with G. F. Bailey, he purchased the *Gazette* published it in company one year, when in 1844 he purchased Mr. Bailey's interest and conducted it alone until 1846.

In 1847 he opened a dental office in Bellows Falls and practiced his profession for 30 years. During these years his work as a lecturer and writer attests to his ability. He married Martha J. Glover of Concord, N. H., Aug. 16, 1842, and they have a family of six sons and two daughters, of whom seven, as well as the parents are yet alive. Frederick J. is an artist at Bellows Falls, and is making himself famous. Others are in responsible and lucrative positions.

Dr. Blake was the first man to pen a word in favor of the extension of the Fitchburg railroad from Keene here. It was in an editorial published in his paper in 1843, and he has lived to see the town entered from four different directions, connecting it with all the great commercial centres of New England and New York. He has always been a student, more especially on astronomical subjects. At his home on Atkinson street in Bellows Falls he has an observatory on his house, in which is mounted a telescope powerful enough to enable one to view the more important celestial bodies.

DANIEL CAMPBELL, M. D.,

was born in Westminster, March 8, 1820. His father was Edward R. Campbell. The family are directly descended from the house of Argyle in Scotland. Daniel is a relative of Dr. John Campbell of Putney and Dr. Alexander Campbell of Rockingham. Dr. Campbell was educated in the common schools and at the Burr & Burton academy at Manchester, Vt. He spent his vacations in teaching, to help himself along. At the Vermont Medical

college at Woodstock and at the Pittsfield, Mass., Medical college he obtained his medical education, receiving his degree from the latter place. For a year or more after his graduation, in 1842, he was demonstrator of anatomy at the Berkshire Medical college, Pittsfield, from which he had just graduated, and was associated in practice with Prof. H. H. Childs, at that time lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts. He left Pittsfield and came to Westminster, where he married Julia A. Hall, daughter of Capt. Edward Hall. They have a family of eight children, most of whom are now living. He practiced in Westminster West ten years and then moved to Saxton's River, where he has been in practice 35 years. Some years ago he was offered the chair of theory and practice at Dartmouth college, but preferred his country practice. He represented Rockingham in the Legislature in 1864-65. In 1880 he was defeated for Congress by James M. Tyler of Brattleboro.

Of his family there are now living Flora E., wife of Henry Frost; Harriet J., wife of Preston H. Hadley, cashier of the Bellows Falls National bank; Clara O., wife of George R. Wales, proprietor of one of the leading dry goods houses of Bellows Falls, and Edward R., who follows his father's profession at Bellows Falls. Two children died young and two are at home in Saxton's River. Dr. Campbell has made a reputation which few physicians in the country are able to attain.

HON. JABEZ DELANO BRIDGMAN

was born in Grafton, June 10, 1828, and was a son of Dr. B. H. Bridgman. He received an academic education, and when 20 years old entered the office of C. I. Walker and George B. Kellogg of Saxton's River, as a law student, and when one year later Walker & Kellogg dissolved partnership, he accompanied Mr. Walker to Bellows Falls, where he

completed his studies and was admitted to the bar in 1851. About that time Mr. Walker accepted a professorship in a Detroit, Mich., law school, and Mr. Bridgman purchased his library and continued his practice. A few years after he was married to Sarah, daughter of William Conant of Bellows Falls. In 1857-58 he represented the town in the Legislature, and was elected senator in 1880. He enlisted in the 16th Vt. Vols., was chosen adjutant but served only a few months when he resigned and returned to his law practice. He died, April 7, 1887. His partner, G. A. Weston, continues the business.

JAMES HENRY WILLIAMS

was born in Chester, Jan. 16, 1813. In February, 1834, he came to Bellows Falls and entered the employ of the Bellows Falls Bank, remaining there until June, 1839, when he was elected cashier of the bank at Woodstock. That position he held until June, 1841, when he was chosen cashier of the Cheshire bank at Keene. In 1847 he was selected as cashier of the National bank of Bellows Falls, succeeding Hon. William Henry, who was elected to Congress that year. In 1872, Mr. Williams was elected president of the bank, holding the position up to his death, Aug. 13, 1881. In 1847 he was mainly instrumental in the formation of the Bellows Falls Savings institution, of which he was treasurer for many years. He was instrumental in founding the Episcopal school, St. Agnes' Halls, and in the erection of Union and Centennial blocks. At the time of his death he was an officer in every railroad company whose lines run into Bellows Falls, and had been a director in the Rutland railroad from the formation of the company in 1847.

His son, James H., is now president of the bank, and prominently identified with the Episcopal church, and to his late wife is due the beautiful chapel and parish house of Im-



Lampbell M.D.



Hon. A. A. Swain.

manuel church. She gave the money for its erection and furnishing, but lived only a short time after its dedication. Mr. Williams is an officer in a number of railroad companies and a member of the State Legislature.

Another son, John H., is secretary of the Bellows Falls Savings institution. He has been elected a director in the Vermont Valley Railroad company.

HON. A. N. SWAIN

was born in Reading, Vt., July 12, 1828, and when 19 years old went into the Journal office at Windsor to learn the printer's trade. After serving his apprenticeship, he went to Brattleboro where he resided over two years. In 1856 he married Susan W. Putnam, and came to Bellows Falls and began the publication of the *Bellows Falls Times*, of which he was editor and proprietor 33 years, selling out in September, 1888 to Frank H. Brown. Mr. Swain was an able newspaper writer and always stood for what was best and truest in men and party principles. All through the dark hours before, during and after the war, the *Bellows Falls Times* spoke fearlessly for the right. Its editor became the leader of the better part of the population and his reputation as a fearless exponent of principles extended far beyond the confines of his town and the utterances of the *Times* were quoted far and near. Swain of the *Times*; McIndoe of the *Vermont Journal*; Stone of the *St. Johnsbury Caledonian* and Greene of the *Woodstock Standard*! What a quartette of noble workers in the cause of truth and right. Today only Mr. Swain is left, but the works of all live after them.

In 1870 he was a member of the constitutional convention, and met as colleagues, such men as Hon. Edward J. Phelps and others of almost similar prominence, in revising the constitution of the State.

He considers it the most important appointment of his life.

In 1872 Mr. Swain represented this town in the Legislature and again in 1876. In 1888 he was elected to the State Senate and served one term. He was appointed on the Normal School educational committee. He is now enjoying the well earned fruits of his labors, in his pleasant home on Westminster Street in Bellows Falls. There he and his excellent wife are spending their life's decline in peace and enjoyment. Mr. Swain is a justice of the peace, which makes him police tustice of Bellows Falls. He is president of the Rockingham Free Library association. He is a living example of the prizes which can be won in country journalism. Mr. Swain is entitled to the comfort he is now enjoying.

MILITARY.

In Revolutionary times Rockingham was a strong Whig town and very decided opposition to the Tories was manifested, and the people of the town were among the first to resist the king's officers. The Rockingham militia, composed of 40 men or over, commanded by Capt. Stephen Sargent, aided in driving the British from the Westminster court house the 13th day of March, 1775, when the Revolutionary war really opened. Philip Safford, a lieutenant in the company, fought bravely while surrounded by Tories and though badly wounded by Sheriff Patterson's sword, it is said that he "knocked down ten of his adversaries with his bludgeon, making good his escape and daring the whole posse of King George to fight the Rockingham militia." A committee of inspection consisting of Moses Wright, Joseph Wood, William Simonds, Oliver Lovell and Ebenezer Fuller were chosen in July, 1775, and at the same time the following military officers were appointed: Joseph Wood, captain; Charles Richard, lieutenant; and

Isaac Stowell, ensign. The meeting of the committee was held at Jehiel Webb's house, and voted "to deal summarily with all who should speak against the common cause." This committee was dismissed several times and as often chosen again, indicating that there must have been much opposition to its existence or its actions, or both.

The loyalty of the mass of the people never was questioned, however, and in 1777 a meeting was held to consider means for levying men to fill Col. Warner's regiment, or to raise money for that purpose. It was voted, however, "to do our equal proportion in maintaining and supporting the just cause of America." Thus was the town ranged on the side of the struggling federation of States and cast its lot with the whole State in aiding to carry on the war. Another meeting was held June 23, and the town decided to receive ammunition consisting of powder, bullets and flints, of the committee, sent from the State of New York. Up to this meeting the names of 55 men are found who had taken the oath of allegiance. The names of 20 are recorded as having marched to Ticonderoga and 22 marched to Manchester, some probably being present at the battle of Bennington. The records do not show how extensive may have been other soldiers from this town during the Revolution, but, inasmuch as loyal men everywhere gave up every other consideration to fight for the independence of the nation, it is probable that many a sanguinary Revolutionary battlefield saw some of Rockingham's sturdy sons.

Whatever may have been the state of feeling in the war of 1812, no record appears that the town took any particular part in that period of fighting. Indeed, the war of 1812 was so much a war on the water that there may have been no call for any special display of patriotism on the part of Rockingham men.

In the Mexican war a few are

found, but not so many as in the Revolution. One reason probably was, that there were more men and the war was so short fewer were needed, comparatively. A few soldiers of that war are probably buried in some of our churchyards, but none are left to tell the tale now inside the limits of the town.

When the battle cry was again sounded in 1861, the men of Rockingham responded nobly. In common with every town in the State the insult to the flag stirred their hearts and sent a wave of patriotism over the town, which culminated in a meeting, April 24, 1861, at which among others, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved: That we, citizens of Bellows Falls, here in meeting assembled, do pledge to every patriot of Bellows Falls who will volunteer to defend our country from assaults of rebels, that we will see that his wants and the wants of his family while he is engaged in the service of his country are supplied."

The exertions in raising money for bounties, enlisting troops, private subscriptions, and the aid of the women, will compare with that for dozens of other Vermont towns. Under the spirit and impulse of the resolution quoted, the town furnished 269 men, among whom 39 were substitutes, and 32 citizens paid commutation fees. The details of those dark days, when the stability of the Union wavered in the balance, are the same as for every town. Hope, fear, doubt, hung alternately over the hearts of the people, until the final stand at Appomattox Court House, and Lee's army laid down its arms forever. Then the Rockingham boys came "marching home" and settled on the farms, or went into the workshop once more. From that time on the history of the town has been one of peace.

The most conspicuous soldier developed by the rebellion was Gen. Lewis A. Grant, now assistant secretary of war. He was an attorney in

Belows Falls about war times, but rose in the service to be a brigadier general, and commanded the Old Vermont Brigade, which became so famous in fight. Others just as gal-	lant and brave bared their breasts to the storm, but General Grant was the greatest among men who were all great.
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BELLOWS FALLS.

By B. H. ALLBEE.

BELLOWS FALLS.

Bellows Falls has no separate history such as most villages have. In the light of history the village is a part of the town, and its records are a part of the records of the town. It has been impossible to separate the two so as to make a clear sketch which should contain only Bellows Falls history. Rockingham, the township, is one of the best situated in Vermont. The falls in the river at this point make a water power hard to be equaled, and the junction of the two valleys afford the opportunity for railroad development which has been taken advantage of in the past two decades.

The early settlers were from Massachusetts, and began work in the town of Rockingham as early as 1753, and it is supposed that their first work was done not far from the present site of Bellows Falls village. The records have the deeds recorded near the village at an early date.

CHURCHES.

The first church organized within the limits of Bellows Falls was Immanuel Episcopal church, founded by Dr. Samuel Cutler and 17 others, in 1798. For many years the society met for worship with only the services of a lay reader, and no record of any clergyman appears previous

to 1810. Up to 1816 the meetings were held in the centre of the town, but March 20, 1816, a meeting was held to "Devise means to procure funds for a church building." A committee composed of Dr. Cutler, Edward H. Campbell, and William Atkinson were appointed, and from that time the society has been located in the village. January 15, 1817, the church was named Immanuel church, and Rev. George T. Chapman invited to become its pastor, and a church building was erected. July 1, 1863, it was decided to build a new church, and plans and specifications for a Gothic church of stone to seat about 500 were obtained and work begun. December 25, 1867, the new church was opened for service for the first time. During the winter of 1890 the parish house and Schouler Memorial chapel, given by Mrs. James H. Williams, was dedicated, and now the church has buildings and grounds valued at nearly \$75,000.

The Methodist Episcopal church was organized in 1836 by Rev. Elijah Mason, the first pastor. It consisted then of 42 members, including persons from Rockingham and Bellows Falls. They built their church the same year, but it was remodeled in 1881. It will now seat 400 people and is valued at \$10,000. The society has a bequest of \$1500.



John A. Furmworth

St. Charles Roman Catholic church was organized in 1857, with 100 members. Rev. Charles O'Reilly was the first pastor. They have a beautiful church edifice and a membership of 800 or more. Rev. Edward Reynolds is the present pastor.

The First Universalist parish of Bellows Falls was organized in January, 1879, by Rev. J. H. Farnsworth. The growth of the society has been rapid and it now numbers upwards of 100 members. The society owns a beautiful house of worship.

SCHOOLS.

Bellows Falls early acknowledged the need of schools. It is not known just where the first school house was located, nor when founded, but it is safe to say that it was not long after the town itself was founded. There is now a graded school with a high school in connection, where one may fit for college or business. The village has three school buildings and a fourth in the process of erection, and employs 17 teachers.

NEWSPAPERS.

Bellows Falls has a number of newspapers. Years ago there was the old Bellows Falls Intelligencer, and afterwards the Bellows Falls Argus, and contemporary with that for, at least a portion of the time, the Gazette, published by John W. Moore. The Argus was published by Hiram Atkins, who afterwards founded the Argus and Patriot at Montpelier. In 1856, A. N. Swain founded the Bellows Falls Times. Since then it has been the only paper. Some years ago a rival was started but lived only a short time. The Times has taken a new lease of life under new management and is in a fair way to become as successful as any in the State.

LIBRARY.

There is an excellent town library containing 4500 well selected vol-

umes on current topics and miscellaneous subjects, free to the people of the town. It was founded by voluntary work in different directions, and now the town makes an annual appropriation for the benefit of the library, considering it a necessity.

BUSINESS ENTERPRISES.

Business is what has built up Bellows Falls and it is business which is now sending it ahead in growth faster than most towns in the State. It has unsurpassed transportation facilities. The Connecticut River railroad gives it an outlet to New York and the manufacturing cities south of us in Massachusetts. This road connects at Windsor with the Central Vermont which allows quick and easy passage from the West. The Cheshire division of the Fitchburg is the outlet to Boston, distant only 114 miles. Northward, over the Rutland road, is the tributary country of Vermont.

Paper of various sorts is the great manufacture. It is the one great industry. The Fall Mountain Paper Company is the largest in the world. The company controls immense interests here. Other important firms are John T. Moore & Sons, manufacturers of manillas; Wyman Flint & Sons, manillas; John Robertson & Son, tissues, and others manufacturing various grades of different papers. In all about 1000 men are employed and the yearly output is nearly, if not quite, 100,000 tons.

The Vermont Farm Machine Company is the largest manufacturers of dairy machinery in the world. They own the patents for the famous Cooley creamer and the machines are all made here. They employ a good number of hands. C. W. Osgood & Son have a large paper-making machine foundry and machine shop so that they can turn out a complete machine. They will occupy their new building soon which is 160 feet long and 60 feet

wide. They employ about 100 hands. These are the principal manufactories.

The village has been built up because of the immense power of the river here, which falls 60 feet in a distance of comparatively a few rods—less than half a mile. That power is not yet one-half utilized.

SOCIAL CLUBS.

The Young Men's Institute, connected with the Congregational church, is a sort of social club which has a reading room in the vestry of the church and through the winter months has weekly meetings with lectures or talks on different subjects of interest. There is a flourishing lodge of Masons, both camp and canton of Odd Fellows, Golden Cross, Red Men, G. A. R., W. R. C., S. of V., and other social and fraternal orders having a large membership. Beside these there are purely social clubs.

SAXON RIVER SEMINARY.

For the following sketch the writer is indebted to professor L. F. Ward of Westminster.

This Seminary was started in 1842, and was furnished with a handsome and convenient building by the citizens of the place, among whom Dr. R. A. Severance, Joseph Leach, Hon. Daniel Kellogg, George Perry, Fletcher Perry, Hon. David Chandler, were early and liberal in their donations.

Rev. D. H. Ranney was the first principal, remaining in charge some two years. Miss Margaret Mann, Miss Howlett, and Miss Ellen Gregory were the preceptresses during the same time.

Reuben Hubbard Washburn, the second principal, also remained two years. Miss Gertrude Hyde, now Mrs. N. S. Sharp, Miss Sarah Warren of Ludlow, Miss Whittlesey, and Lucien Sherman of Dover, were Mr. Washburn's able assistants.

Under Rev. D. H. Ranney and

Mr. Washburn, the seminary was prosperous. Mr. Colby was the third principal. The fourth was L. F. Ward, who continued the school from 1847 to 1852. His assistants were Miss Marion Ward, Miss Jane Smith, Mrs. Butterfield of Grafton, Miss Fanny Arnold, and Mrs. E. M. Ward.

Rev. J. M. Wilmarth next succeeded as principal, a man noted for his missionary efforts in Europe, for his critical scholarship, especially in the French literature, and as a divine rather than as a teacher. During the next three years the Seminary was in charge of Rev. W. N. Wilbur, and enjoyed a high degree of prosperity. Afterwards it was taught by Mr. Frost, by M. D. L. Colleston, now a professor in a college in Minnesota, and by D. L. Aldrich as late as 1866, since which time it has been suspended.

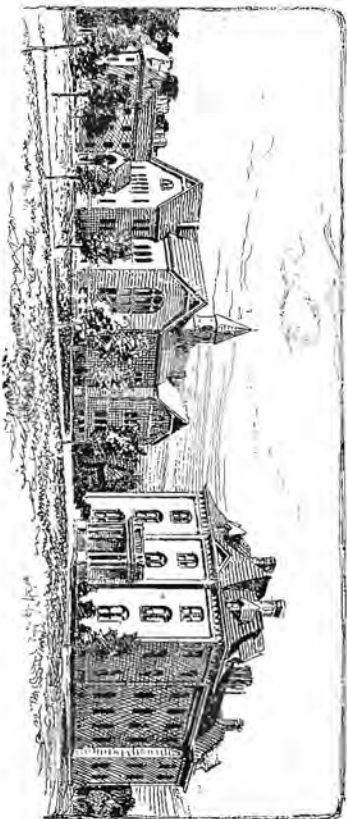
From 1842 to 1854, Hon. Daniel Kellogg was president of the board of trustees.

VERMONT ACADEMY, SAXTON'S RIVER, VERMONT.

The first public movement towards the establishment of the Vermont Academy was made at the annual meeting of the Vermont Baptist State convention, held at Windsor, Nov. 10, 1869, when the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved: That the time has come when the Baptists of Vermont should awake to an increased interest in the subject of general education, and should express that interest by taking immediate steps to secure the establishment and adequate endowment of a first-class Literary and Scientific Institute for the education of our youth of both sexes.

A committee of seven was appointed to take the necessary preliminary measures for carrying the resolution into effect, consisting of the Revs. T. H. Archibald, G. S. Chase, W. L. Palmer, M. A. Willcox, S. F. Brown, Hon. R. J. Jones, William M. Pingry.



VERMONT ACADEMY,
SAXTON'S RIVER.



Theophilus Holt

During the ensuing year the committee pursued their work with renewed zeal. At the end of the second year they made their final report to the meeting of the convention held at Burlington.

At this meeting, Oct. 4 and 5, 1871, a board of trustees was appointed, consisting of eleven persons, among whose duties, as prescribed by the convention in a resolution, were those of establishing and locating the new institution, of raising an endowment of \$100,000, exclusive of grounds, buildings and apparatus, and of securing from the General Assembly of the State an act of incorporation. Judge Wm. M. Pingry of Perkinsville was the first president of the board and continued in office until his death in May, 1885. His successor in office was Col. L. K. Fuller of Brattleboro, who still continues in said office.

At the meeting of the convention at Brattleboro, Oct. 3, 1872, the board of trustees was increased to fifteen, and an act of incorporation was shortly after passed by the General Assembly of the State, which was approved Nov. 26, 1872.

Mr. Charles L. Jones of Cambridge, Mass., a native of Saxtons River, had for some years purposed giving a generous sum of money for the establishment of an academy in that place; he had invited citizens of the place to join him in the enterprise, and his invitation had been cordially accepted and a considerable sum of money had already been pledged.

On the 28th of August, following, the board decided to accept the offer aforesaid and to locate the academy at Saxtons River.

In a circular issued Sept. 11, 1872, the board, through a committee, announced that Mr. Jones had pledged \$20,000, citizens of Saxtons River \$30,000, and Baptists in other parts of the State \$20,000.

In 1876 the school was opened, with Horace Mann Willard, A. M., for principal. He continued in that relation for thirteen years, when he was succeeded by the present prin-

cipal, George Abner Williams, A. M., Ph. D.

Number of graduates in 12 years, 89 young men, 88 young women.

Graduates of Vermont Academy have studied or are now studying at Yale, Brown, Harvard, Amherst, Middlebury, University of Vermont, Lehigh, Boston University, Wesleyan, Wellesley, Smith, Vassar, Oberlin, University of Michigan, Williams, State University of Colorado, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Dartmouth, Newton Theological Seminary, Law schools of Harvard, Boston University, Michigan State University, Medical Schools of Vermont University, College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York.

The students of Vermont Academy have come from 18 States and territories, and also from Quebec and Nova Scotia.

The original purchase of land contained 36 acres, embracing a plateau about 30 feet above the village to the north of it; and a beautiful maple grove. Recently Col. L. K. Fuller, president of the board of trustees, has purchased and presented to the academy 30 acres of land lying immediately north of the original purchase. The buildings already erected are, Jones Hall, Farnsworth Hall, Fuller Hall and Proctor Hall; the Sturtevant House, or the principal's house; this is built of wood, the others are brick buildings. These buildings, as well as the public rooms, are heated by steam, and they are also supplied by pure spring water.

The location of the school is excellent. Saxtons River is four and a half miles west from Bellows Falls, an important railroad junction.

Pecuniary aid is furnished deserving students from the income of seven scholarships of \$1000 each, and from private benevolence. Some of the pupils earn a part of their expenses by work. Opportunity for self-help will be furnished on the new farm. Tuition is free to the children of all pastors and of all deceased pastors of Vermont of whatever denomination.

THEOPHILUS HOIT

was born in Westmoreland, N. H., Feb. 19, 1813, and was the elder of the two sons of Theophilus and Sabrina (Shaw) Hoit. He lived with his parents, assisting on the farm summers until 15 years of age, when he went to Sharon, Vt., to learn the trade of wool carding, cloth shearing and weaving ingrain carpets. Such business was thriving then when every one spun their own wool for cloth yarn. While at Sharon he also learned to manufacture cassimeres, and in April, 1833, he began work for Faulkner & Colony of Keene, N. H., who, at that period, were quite extensive wool carders and cloth dressers. He remained there two years and then moved to Saxtons River in March, 1835, where he manufactured satinetts for J. F. Butler, who failed soon after. The business was continued, however, by Ami Smith, who formed a partnership with Wentworth & Bingham, the firm being known as Smith, Wentworth & Bingham. Mr. Hoit stayed with these firms until 1836, when, taking the money he had saved, he started for the West; then, as now, the prospective point of all who hope to improve their financial condition. He worked in Chicago on the streets, drove a freight team, worked as carpenter, farmer, and as clerk in a store in Milwaukee. The Yankee characteristics aided him wonderfully in his plucky fight for fortune. Next he run a saw mill at Niles, Mich., where he invested his money in city lots, and watched it vanish in 1837. In May of 1838, he returned to Saxtons River and went to work for Ami Smith, in the old woolen factory, and stayed until 1846, when he began the manufacture of woolen yarn, but sold out the business the following spring. In April, 1847, Smith's factory was burned, and the following May the property was bought by Mr. Hoit, George Perry and John A. Farnsworth. They built the present

woolen factory and began the manufacture of cassimeres under the firm name of George Perry & Co. They had marked success and in February, 1857, extended it by fitting up the old mill at Cambridgeport. In this venture the original firm associated with themselves Fletcher Perry and Benjamin Scofield, but the death of George Perry in 1858 caused a dissolution of the partnership, which finally resulted in Mr. Hoit's continuing the business under the firm name of Farnsworth & Hoit. The firm conducted a prosperous business until August, 1866, when feeble health compelled Mr. Hoit to sell his interest to John F. Alexander, and he has since lived in retirement in a quiet home in Saxtons River, where he has always resided since his marriage to Mary D. Chandler, daughter of Abel Chandler of Petersham, Mass., March 13, 1839. Mr. and Mrs. Hoit have had two daughters; Ellen, born November 28, 1839, married to Henry D. Holton, M. D., November 19, 1862, and Abby, born March 14, 1845, married to Charles L. Hubbard, June 4, 1867. Mr. Hoit has been a member of the Baptist church for 35 years. A marked characteristic is conscientiousness, which has given him the strict integrity noticeable throughout his entire business career. His extreme modesty has prevented his acceptance of any office of trust, though frequently urged to do so by his townsmen. His beneficence has been liberal but unostentatious; a few know its extent. He was prominently identified with the enterprise which secured the location of Vermont Academy at Saxtons River, contributing to its funds at one time, five thousand dollars. He is now enjoying the decline of life in a pleasant home, where peacefulness and content reign.

GEORGE PERRY

was one of eight children of Gates Perry, who moved to Rockingham



Yours Truly
Geo. Pring



Col. Asa Wendon.

from Antrim, N. H. in 1807. Here the family lived the life of all New England farmers, and the children learned to work and live useful lives. George Perry was born in Rockingham, March 6, 1807. His early life was such as is common to every farmer's son in New England. He received the usual amount of education, snatching it from the usual round of labor. April 2, 1828, the year that he was 21 he married Hannah Chandler, daughter of Abel Chandler, and they settled on a farm, remaining three years. After that he moved to Saxtons River, and in partnership with his brother, Fletcher, began the manufacture of tinware. In 1847 he went in company with John A. Farnsworth and Theophilus Hoyt, erecting a large woolen mill and doing an extensive business under the firm name of George Perry & Co. He remained in the business until he died, August 22, 1858. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Perry was blessed with two children, Solon, born November 12, 1829, now in business in Boston, and Mary P., born September 26, 1839, wife of John A. Alexander of Saxtons River. Mr. Perry was never a member of a church, but always contributed liberally to the support of churches. He was always much interested in the welfare of his town, and especially his home village. He was often called by his fellow men to fill positions of honor and trust, and in 1857 was elected State Senator from Windham county, and would have been re-elected had not failing health prevented a return.

COL. ASA WENTWORTH

was born in Alstead, N. H., April 4, 1797, and died in Bellows Falls, August 7, 1882. He represented Alstead in the New Hampshire Legislature in 1828-29, and 1832. After his removal to Bellows Falls he represented Rockingham in the Vermont Legislature in 1838-39-48-49-52-53-56, and was County Senator in 1851-52. He

was one of the original incorporators of the Bellows Falls Savings Institution, and at the first election of the stockholders was elected vice-president of the organization, and trustee. He was trustee until 1866 when he resigned because of his election as a director in the Bellows Falls National Bank. He was a director of the old Bellows Falls bank for many years, or up to its re-incorporation under the National Banking Act, when he was elected a director of the new bank as above stated. He held the office up to 1879, when he retired because of his great age and infirmities. He was treasurer of the town of Rockingham from 1846 to 1870, a period of 33 years. He was also treasurer of the Bellows Falls school district for about the same length of time. Soon after his removal to Bellows Falls he became a vestryman in Immanuel church, being first elected in 1839, and he served as a member of the committee who had in charge the erecting of the present beautiful building. His business career in town extended over many years, beginning in company with his brother Merrick, and later his son, under the firm name of A. & J. H. Wentworth. He was an honored member of the F. & A. M. May 1, 1819, he married Lucy Warren of Alstead, who died May 26, 1863. After that he married Caroline L. Chase of Bellows Falls, who died only a few weeks ago. Colonel Wentworth was a man of strong personality and did much for the town of his adoption, not only during his service in the Legislature, but as a faithful and efficient town office.

BELLOWS FALLS CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The establishment of a Congregational church is due to the efforts of Mrs. Mary Walker, wife of Judge Charles Walker of Detroit, Mich., who moved here from Saxtons River in 1848. To them belongs the honor of first moving to establish a Congregational service, which devel-

oped into the present church. The enthusiasm manifested attracted the attention of others of that denominational preference, and they soon had assistance in their undertaking.

At the outset, few favored the building of a house of worship, and a proposition was made to establish the service in connection with the Methodists, if such an arrangement were possible, meeting alternate Sundays here and at Rockingham until the growth of the society should warrant the building of a church. A majority, however, finally favored a building of their own.

The organization was effected July 23, 1850. C. J. Walker, C. F. Hall, H. H. Stone, C. F. Pease, A. F. Gibson, H. Albee, George S. Norcross, and presumably others, met at Mr. Walker's office and signed their names to articles of association, according to the provisions of chapter 81 of the Revised Statutes of Vermont, as then existing, to be known as the "First Congregational Society of Bellows Falls." These articles declared the purpose of such association to be, First: "The support of the Gospel and maintenance of public worship according to the policy of the Orthodox Congregational churches of New England." Second: "To procure, hold and keep in repair a house of public worship."

The first meeting of the society was held at the office of Mr. Walker at 8 o'clock in the evening of the same day, and organized by the choice of H. H. Stone, moderator, and C. J. Walker, clerk.

The church was organized Friday, August 9, 1850, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Methodist church, by an ecclesiastical council of 16 members, representing all the surrounding churches in Vermont and New Hampshire. Eight presented satisfactory articles of faith and covenant, and were duly acknowledged a Congregational church by appropriate public exercises.

December 18, 1850, the society, by a unanimous vote, affirmed the

expediency of taking immediate measures to erect a house for the society, appointing a committee of five to draw up plans, limiting the cost to \$2,000. The lot was bought of Russell Hyde by Mr. Walker for \$300. December 3, 1851, a meeting was held in the vestry of the new church, but no record of final completion can be found. The only intimation is found in the record of ordination of J. G. Wilson, December 12, 1851, the early prayer being characterized as "introductory and dedicatory."

The first regular minister was Rev. Joel R. Arnold from Waterbury, Conn., then living at Westminster West. There have been 16 pastors and stated officers, including the present, Rev. J. Ellsworth Fullerton, who came here from Massachusetts, and has been with the church about 14 months. The church has grown, and is now in a very prosperous condition. The average length of pastorate, and stated supplies has been about two and one-half years.

FUTURE OF BELLOWS FALLS.

The past and present of Bellows Falls have been fully touched up. The development from a mere country village to a business centre, almost as important as any in Vermont, has been slow, but solid. There has been no mushroom growth, no undue expansion, but a steady increase in business enterprises, and a corresponding development of water power, and shipping interests. What has been done has been the result of ordinary commercial development, a taking advantage of natural elements which conduce to success in manufacturing, rather than a reaching out for new industries and calling them in by showing their proprietors the opportunities offered. For that reason the foundation of the town's growth has been more solid, more substantial and is now more certain to be permanent. The advantages which nature has lavished upon this town has compelled men, who wished to establish great



Benjamin Scofield

Engraved by R. D. Hildes, Spout, New York

industries, to come here. They couldn't do otherwise if they followed their business instincts.

This being the case with the past it is easy to see what the future will bring. A Board of Trade, comprising in its membership all the active business men of the village, was formed in May, 1891. It took them sometime to get organized and acquire a thorough understanding, not only of their own town, but of the lines of action likely to have the best results. The year 1892 found them equipped for work and looking out for the commercial interests of the village. Success followed their efforts, even sooner than the most sanguine dared anticipate. But their work only began in 1892. With each year that followed, more and more work was laid out for the Board and more commercial problems came up for settlement.

In the hands of an active, judicious Board of Trade, the future of

such a village is sure. There can be no question that Bellows Falls, with its mighty water power, its great shipping facilities and its young, active, enthusiastic business men, men who believe in their town and its possibilities, has a future of growth and development before her, which few, even among her most enthusiastic friends, hardly appreciate, as yet. The tide of capital which has flowed West and South so long has stopped. Turned back on itself it needs opportunities for investment which will bring sure, if small, returns. The return of this capital is what is to develop Vermont manufacturing villages, and Bellows Falls, with all her natural and acquired advantages, will be one of the first to feel the quickening hand of applied capital. Manufacturing must increase, if that increases, shipping facilities must be augmented, and Bellows Falls must grow and develop as never before in her history.

EXPLANATION.

To purchasers and readers of this book, I wish to say a word of explanation. I was asked to complete an unfinished history of Rockingham, which had been written years before, and parts of the manuscript lost. I was asked to fill in the places lost. This I have done as well as possible with the limited space at my command, and I trust that all who read will do so charitably, for when space must be economized, readableness must be sacrificed for fact. The work, while not what should have been done, is elaborated as much as space would allow.

B. H. ALBEE.

STRATTON.

By LYMAN E. KNAPP.

STRATTON.

The town of Stratton is situated upon the western border of Windham County, and, in the earliest subdivision of the State, was included within the area known as Bennington County. It was, originally, six miles square, containing 23,040 acres, but by the addition of Stratton Gore 1000 acres, in 1799, and a portion of the town of Somerset, about 2000 acres, on the south, in 1858, it now has 26,040 acres, an area considerably larger than most of the towns in the State. It lies upon the eastern slope of the Green Mountain range, extending nearly to the ridge, and some portions of the western line passing west of the highest points of the mountain.

Stratton is bounded north by Winhall, east by Jamaica and Wardsboro, south by Wilmington and Somerset, and West by Sunderland.

In 1851, a bill passed both Houses of the Legislature and was approved by the Governor, annexing a portion of Somerset to Stratton, to take effect if certain conditions were complied with, within a specified time. But those conditions were not complied with, and the boundaries remained as before. The subject was kept in agitation until 1858, when the desired changes were made.

The three principal branches of West River take their rise in the west part of this town, and flow eastward through it. The Deerfield river also has its source here, flowing southward.

The township has two beautiful ponds, referred to in "Geology of Vermont" as "Jones Pond" and "Holman's Pond," but better known by the residents, as "Stratton Pond" and "North Pond." The former is situated in the southwest part of the town. It is about one and one-third miles in length and nearly three-fourths of a mile wide. The "North Pond" is situated in the northwest corner of the town, and is one mile long and a little more than half a mile wide. This is the source of West river, whose waters unite with the Connecticut, a little north of Brattleboro.

Stratton mountain is another prominent feature of the scenery. It is about 3,335 feet above the level of the ocean. This mountain is covered with evergreens, mostly spruce, to the very summit.

GEOLOGY.

The rock formation of this town is almost entirely metamorphic, and mostly of that peculiar form of gneiss usually denominated the Green mountain gneiss, which is almost entirely wanting in feldspar. The strike is N. 30° E., and the inclination about 45° east. There is an elegant variety of saccharoid azoic lime-stone, or, dalomite, on the farm of Rufus Lyman, Esq., in that part of the town formerly belonging to Somerset. There are two beds near each other, the widest of which is about four rods wide, and the other is only ten feet wide.

An analysis of this rock shows it to be carbonate of lime 65.41, carbonate of magnesia 30.05, carbonate of the protoxide of iron 1.61, insoluble matter 2.58. It is used for the manufacture of lime to a limited extent.

POTHOLES.

In a depression of the high ridge, in the south part of Stratton, which separates the waters of the Deerfield and West rivers, is a large pothole, far up upon the side of a ledge of solid gneiss, 3,235 feet above the level of the ocean, so peculiar in its form, and so magnificent in its proportions, considering the hardness of the rock in which it is formed, that it attracts many visitors. Its existence was scarcely known until it was visited and examined and described by Charles H. Hitchcock of the geological surveying party.

This hole is a little north of the crest of the hill, from which it is inferred that the stream which flowed over this spot and by whose agency it was formed, must have flowed northerly. This is not certain, however. Mr. H. P. Goodall, who first visited this spot with Mr. Hitchcock, and afterwards with others, thus described it: "The hole is 10 feet 8 inches deep, and in diameter $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Immediately behind the hole, the rock rises 20 feet; some 30 rods further back is an elevation of 200 feet. The form of the hole is screw-like, the thread making three complete turns before reaching the bottom, which is shaped like that of a caldron kettle."

The rock is Green mountain gneiss, dipping 35° east. It is solid, without seam, or crack, and will hold water like a stone-jar. The hole is nearly perpendicular, though it commences at the top, from a steep declivity.

EARLY HISTORY.

Some 14 years before the opening of the war of the Revolution, some

of the citizens of Worcester county, Massachusetts, had their attention called to the high lands upon the eastern slope of the Green mountains, now known as Stratton, and to their excited imaginations they became a veritable Eldorado, and July, 1761, a charter of this township was secured from Gov. Benning Wentworth of New Hampshire. An exploring party was sent out and steps were taken to colonize the township, but these preliminary measures were not entirely successful. No permanent settlement was effected until after the close of the war. At the date of the granting of this charter, only one of the towns on her border had been chartered. That was Sunderland. The description of the township as given in the original charter follows: "Beginning at the northeast corner of Sunderland, from thence due east six miles, from thence due south six miles, from thence due west six miles, to the southeast corner of Sunderland, thence due north by the east line of Sunderland aforesaid, to the bound first mentioned."

GRANTEES.

Isaac Searl, John Lyman, Job Searl, Nathan Lyman, Eleazer Hannum, Charles Clapp, Daniel Lee, Esq., Elisha Mather, Martin Phelps, Caleb Strong, Spencer Phelps, Martin Phelps, Jr., Asahel Clapp, Oliver Lyman, Joel Lee, Nathaniel Cudworth, Nathaniel Noyes, Augustus Clapp, Esq., Charles Mather, Rugles Woodbridge, Elias Lyman, Nathaniel Burt, Samuel Blodgett, Caleb Blodgett, Rev. John Searl, Daniel Lee, Jr., Capt. Benoni Danks, James Hill, Joseph Hill, John Hill, John Holden, Josiah Brewer, Jonas Cutter, William Lamson, John Smith, Rev. Jonathan Judd, Thomas Sweat, Nathaniel Phelps, Nathaniel Phelps, Jr., John Smith, Jr., Wm. Lyman, Wm. Blunt, Gideon Clark, Jonathan Bascom, Cutes Loomis, Oliver Wendell,

Caleb Blodgett, Benjamin Cudworth, Joel Hunt, Seth Blodgett, Richard Stoner, Joseph Brown, Joseph Pricheon, Esq., Monsieur Bunbury, Wm. Pearson, Henry Apthorp, Jacob Wendal, Esq., Wm. Brattle, Esq., Thomas Hubbard, Esq., Richard Wibard, Esq., John Downing, Esq., Samuel Wentworth of Boston, and Benning Wentworth.

The project of an immediate settlement was interfered with by various causes and it was not until Dec. 26, 1781, that we have any record of a proprietors' meeting. This meeting was held at Grafton, Worcester county, Mass., and was organized by the election of Jacob Stevens, moderator, and Edward Rawson, clerk. This record refers to Stratton as belonging to Bennington county.

The first proprietors' meeting within the limits of the town, of which there is record, was held on Sept. 16, 1784, Jacob Stevens, moderator; Jonathan Philips, clerk. Among those present and participating were: William McFarland, John Campbell of Putney; Paul Thurston, Edward Rawson, John Blood of Pownal; Timothy Morsman and Oliver Morsman. Jonathan Philips continued to serve as proprietors' clerk until Oct. 5, 1787; Jared Blood, to May 27, 1789; Joseph Patch, to June 24, 1791; Asa Philips, to Sept. 7, 1795.

FIRST SETTLERS.

The first settlers in the town were Timothy and Oliver Morsman, who removed from Worcester County, Mass., in the summer of 1783.

Oliver Morsman began to clear up the land, and built himself a log-house upon the west half of the 5th lot in the 4th range, now known as the Adams lot.

His brother, Timothy, pitched his tent not far from Stratton pond, and near the south line of the town. He raised a family of children, one daughter, married and settled in Stratton.

Among those who came quite early were Asa Philips, Solomon Gale, Samuel Boutell, Bille Mann, Joseph Patch, Mr. Wetherbee, Abel Grout, Austin Bissell.

The first white child born in town was a girl, daughter of Solomon Gale. The first male child born in the town, was Asa Philips, son of Asa and Polly Philips, Aug. 13, 1785. The first death was that of Betsey Boutell, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Boutell, May 24, 1796. The first marriage occurred September, 1791. The parties were Jonas Woodward and Miss Polly Morsman. The first record of transfer of real estate is of a deed by Jonathan Philips. This instrument was executed at Newfane, Sept. 26, 1784, before Luke Knowlton, Justice of the Peace.

The first tavern was kept by Joseph Patch. The first grist-mill was built by a Mr. Graves. Saw-mills were erected by Wetherbee, Jacob Batchelder and Mr. Philips, at about the same time.

ORGANIZATION.

Soon after Vermont's declaration of independence in 1787, the citizens of this thriving burgh determined to perfect their organization as a town. A meeting was called for that purpose in a neighboring town, which met at the house of Oliver Morsman, May 31, 1788. At this meeting Timothy Morsman, Solomon Gale and Benjamin Hobbs, were elected selectmen; Asa Philips, town clerk; Sanford Bixby, treasurer; Joseph Patch, constable.

The following are the names of all the town clerks: Asa Philips, Stephen Thayer, Asa Philips, Thomas Lathrop, Thomas W. Millet, Ezra Estabrook, Richard Scott, Asa Philips, Elias Bassett, Benjamin Thatcher, Richard Scott, Freeman Wyman, LaFayette Sheldon.

The first freeman's meeting was held in 1799, when Samuel Boutell was elected to represent the town in the General Assembly.

The town of Stratton was represented in the General Assembly, by Samuel Boutell, Bille Mann, Abel Grout, Richard Scott, Stephen Ballard, Benjamin Thacher, David Rice, 1836-7-8, 40, 43; Joseph Blodgett, 1839, 48; Asahel Kidder, 1841; John N. Glazier, 1842, 55-56; Amos Parsons, Jr., 1844-45-46-47; John Underwood, 1849, Rufus Lyman, 1851-53; Stephen Grout, 1854; Melvin A. Knowlton, 1857-58-59, 68-69; Henry W. Estabrook, 1860-61; Jacob B. Grout, 1862-63, 70; Jonas N. Smith, 1864; Newton N. Glazier, 1865, 67; Joseph Tripp 1866 and Geo. M. Smith, 1890.

Samuel Boutell was appointed justice of the peace in 1799 and he served in that capacity 22 years. Richard Scott served as justice 25 years; Moses Forrester, 14 years; John N. Glazier, 22 years.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The early settlers of Stratton were true descendants of the old Puritan stock from which they sprung, and the deep religious sentiment which pervaded their life and character, found its legitimate channel in true blue Congregationalism. The Congregational church of Stratton was organized Aug. 30, 1801, with only 9 members; The first deacons were Francis Kidder and Samuel Bixby.

The first church was organized by Rev. James Tufts and Rev. Gersham C. Lyman of Marlboro. Among the first ministers who preached to this people was the venerable Rev. Mr. Payson, father of Edward Payson, whose name is a familiar household word.

The first church edifice erected in Stratton was built mainly by the Congregational church and society, in 1807. Its location was near the center of the town.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Near the beginning of the century a Baptist church was organized. In 1825 its membership numbered about 40. The first deacons were J. Greenwood and John Glazier.

FREE-WILL BAPTISTS.

July 13, 1857, a Free-will Baptist church of eight members was organized by Rev. I. J. Hoadley and Chester M. Prescott. The first deacon was David Eddy. The church continued to grow in number. Rev. Mr. Prescott continued with this church only a few years. Since Mr. Prescott's removal the church has been supplied by Rev. John B. Randall, John Parker, Joseph Tripp, and John C. Ball.

CEMETERIES.

The first burial ground in Stratton was upon the lot situated a little west of the Adams lot. This place was used for burial purposes until 1803. The next place used for this purpose was a lot near the center of the town. The present cemeteries are one at the centre on the old Asa Philips' farm, given by him for that purpose, one at the north part of the town, and one in the south part.

EDUCATION

early received the attention of the sturdy pioneers. They divided the town into districts, and most of these districts have since maintained their four months school per year. Although educational advantages have been so limited, with only two months schooling of an indifferent character in the year for boys above 12 years of age, a goodly number of young men have worked their way through college and into honorable and useful careers in life. It required earnest and determined purpose to meet and overcome the obstacles thrown in their way by poverty and lack of advantages.

MILITARY RECORD.

Three at least of the early settlers of Stratton had seen service in the war for independence—Bille Mann, Jonathan Marsh, Bissell and Abel Grout.

William M. Fuller served as a soldier in the Mexican war and was detailed to go to California.

WAR OF THE REBELLION.

Stratton responded nobly to the call for men to volunteer to put down the rebellion of 1861. Every call of the adjutant general was responded to with the enlistment of her full complement of men. There was no shrinking or sending worthless substitutes, but with patriotic motives these young men took their lives in their hands and went forth to do and to endure, for the preservation of their country's honor.

The following were accredited to this town in the filling of the quotas:

George Clough enlisted Jan. 13, 1862, mustered into Co. H, 8th Reg., Feb. 12, 1862; age 30 years; re-enlisted March 5, 1864; mustered out June 28, 1865.

Samuel G. Conant enlisted Aug. 30, 1862, mustered in Co. A, 2d Reg., Sep. 15, 1862, age 23; discharged Dec. 29, 1864.

George E. Eager enlisted in Co. H, 9th Reg., June 28, 1862, mustered into the U. S. service July 9, 1862, age 28; mustered out June 13, 1865.

Newton N. Glazier enlisted as a private in Co. G, 11th Reg., Aug. 11, 1862, mustered into service Sep. 1, 1862, age 23; promoted corporal Nov. 23, 1862; 2d lieutenant Co. A, Nov. 2, 1863; 1st lieutenant same company Jan. 21, 1864; lost his left arm by a gunshot wound in the battle near Spottsylvania Court House, May 18, 1864; discharged Sep. 3, 1864.

Jason E. Goss enlisted June 13, 1862, mustered in Co. K, 9th Reg., July 9, 1862, age 24; mustered out June 13, 1865.

James Grout enlisted June 13, 1862; mustered as corporal in Co. K, 9th Reg., July 9, 1862, age 30 years; died March 2, 1863.

Joel Grout enlisted June 13, 1862, mustered into Co. K, 9th Reg., July 9, 1862; discharged May 26, 1865, age 20.

John A. Grout enlisted Sep. 6, '61, age 25, mustered in Co. F, 4th Reg., Sep. 26, 1861; re-enlisted Dec. 15,

1863; transferred to Co. A, same regiment and promoted corporal; mustered out with his company and regiment July 13, 1865.

Pliny Fiske Grout enlisted June 15, 1862, mustered into Co. K, 9th Reg. July 9, 1862, age 42; died in the service Feb. 19, 1863.

Lyman H. Harvey enlisted Jan 10, 1862, age 18, mustered in Co. H, 8th Reg. Feb. 12; mustered out June 22, 1864.

Jesse C. Jones enlisted June 16, 1862, age 26, mustered into Co. K, 9th Reg., August 16, 1862. A long time reported absent without leave, but returned again to his company; mustered out June 13, 1865.

C. H. Pitman Knapp enlisted Aug. 26, 1861, age 27, mustered in Co. C, 4th Reg., Sep. 24, 1861. At the battle of Lee's Mills, April 16, 1862, received a severe gunshot wound in his hip, from which he never recovered; hopelessly disabled was discharged against his will; died Oct. 22, 1863.

Henry H. Lincoln enlisted Aug. 21, 1861, age 21, mustered in Co. I, 4th Reg., Sep. 20; discharged for disability Jan. 18, 1862.

Matthias J. Lincoln enlisted Jan. 9, 1862, mustered in Co. H, 8th Reg., Feb. 12, 1862, age 18; discharged July 11, 1864.

William N. Lincoln enlisted July 23, 1862, mustered in Co. E, 11th Reg., Sep. 1, 1862, age 21; mustered out June 24, 1865.

Joseph H. Peck enlisted January 31, 1862, mustered in Co. H, 8th Reg., Feb. 12, 1862, age 28; re-enlisted March 5, 1864; mustered out June 28, 1865.

Dana P. Putnam enlisted Jan. 10, 1862, age 22, mustered in Co. H, 8th Reg., Feb. 12, 1862; discharged October 31, 1862.

Henry H. Putnam enlisted Feb. 3, 1862, aged 21, mustered in Co. H, 8th Reg., Feb. 12, 1862; discharged Oct. 18, 1862.

Sidney C. Putnam enlisted Dec. 12, 1861, aged 19, mustered in Co. H, 8th Reg., Feb. 12, 1862; discharged April 7, 1864.

Lorenzo D. Underwood enlisted June 1, 1863, age 18, mustered in Co. L, 11th Reg. June 10, 1863; died in service March 16, 1864.

James T. Fay enlisted Dec. 10, 1863, age 35, mustered in Co. D, 8th Reg., Dec. 24, 1863; died Aug. 30, 1864.

Matthias Lincoln enlisted Dec. 19, 1863, age 19, mustered in Co. H, 8th Reg.; died April 6, 1864.

Milon F. Perry enlisted Sep. 20, 1862, age 26, mustered in Co. I, 16th Reg., Oct. 23, 1862; mustered out August 10, 1863; re-enlisted Dec. 15, 1863; mustered out June 28, 1865.

Lyman Wood Sprague enlisted Dec. 10, 1863, age 31, mustered in Co. D, 8th Reg., Dec. 24, 1864; promoted corporal May 25, 1865; mustered out June 28, 1865.

Evander H. Willis enlisted Dec. 5, 1863, age 18; mustered in Co. D, 8th Regt., Dec. 24, 1863; mustered out June 28, 1865.

George A. Williams enlisted Jan. 5, 1864, age 23; mustered in Co. H, 8th Regt., Jan. 12, 1864; mustered out May 13, 1865.

Henry E. Knapp enlisted Sept. 20, 1862, for 9 months, age 26; mustered in Co. I, 16th Regt., Oct. 23, 1862; mustered out Aug. 10, 1863.

Velasco J. Knapp enlisted Sept. 20, 1862, age 21; mustered as Corp. in Co. I, 16th Regt., Oct. 23, 1862; pro. Sergt. March 17, 1863; mustered out Aug. 10, 1863.

Lyman E. Knapp enlisted as private for 16th Regt. of 9 months' men; on election by the company Sept. 20, 1862, age 24, com. Capt. of Co. I; mustered into the U. S. service Oct. 23, 1862; on expiration of his term of service, mustered out Aug. 10, 1863; soon after com. by the governor to recruit a company for the 17th Regt., with headquarters at Townshend; was com. Capt. of Co. F, April 9, 1864, with it mustered into the U. S. service, April 12, 1864. The 17th regiment had severe service and was several times left without field officers, when he

was called to command it. Nov. 1, 1864, he was commissioned major, and Dec. 10, 1864, as lieutenant-colonel of this regiment, though on account of lack of requisite numbers was mustered only as major. In the summer of 1864, he was for a time detailed on special duty, as judge advocate of a court martial, at division headquarters. He led his company or regiment in 13 battles, was three times slightly wounded, in the battles of Gettysburg, Spottsylvania and the taking of Petersburg, April 2, 1865. In the latter engagement he was in command of the regiment and won a brevet commission from the president of the United States. He was mustered out of service with his regiment July 14, 1865.

Andrew J. Copeland was drafted and entered service by enlisting July 31, 1863, age 27. He was assigned to Co. A, 6th Regt.; died Jan. 1, 1865.

James H. Johnson drafted, entered service Aug. 3, 1863; died Sept. 15, 1864.

Henry L. Carroll enlisted for one year, March 28, 1865, age 18; was assigned to Co. G, 17th Regt.; mustered in March 1, 1865; mustered out July 14, 1865.

Samuel Abbott, Jr., and George Hartwell enlisted in the navy.

Preston S. Knapp enlisted in Co. F, 17th Regt., Jan. 1, 1864, age 24; pro. Corp. Nov. 27, 1864; mustered out at close of the war.

Jeremiah D. Styles enlisted Dec. 21, 1863, age 34; mustered a recruit in Co. D, 8th Regt.; mustered out June 28, 1865.

Others who were or had been recently residents of Stratton, entering the service from other towns were Capt. John Pike, Jonathan Babcock, Oscar F. Perry, Chauncey F. Perry and Lyman Pike.

INCIDENTS AND SKETCHES.

The department of biography and incident is very defective. It is impossible to secure information of the earliest settlers whose descendants

have removed to parts unknown, or so far away that they cannot be found within the time to which I am limited. By the valuable aid of Jacob B. Grout, Esq. of Stratton; Rev. N. Newton Glazier of Montpelier, and Elijah M. Torrey, Esq. of Dorset, and others, I am able to give the following sketches:

TIMOTHY MORSMAN,

who with his brother Oliver, were the first permanent settlers in the town, was a rough and ready, though kind hearted man.

LYMAN BATCHELLER,

born in Stratton, March 20, 1795, was the son of Jacob and Lois (Rice) Batcheller. He lived in this town until after his marriage, when he removed to Arlington and from thence to Wallingford in 1835, where he became known as the head of the firm of Batcheller & Sons, whose forks are used all over the country and in Great Britain.

THE GLAZIER FAMILY.

When quite a young man, John Glazier settled in Stratton, about the beginning of the present century. He was a man of iron constitution, well fitted for the hardships of pioneer life, had a vigorous mind which naturally constituted him a leader, and he was frequently honored by being called to fill positions of responsibility and trust. He was for many years a deacon in the Baptist church.

Their second son, Lyman, entered upon the work of the ministry. He was ordained and settled over the Baptist church in Ira, this State, but died at the early age of 24.

John N. Glazier, another son, remained in his native town, became prominent in its business affairs.

Frank J., oldest son of John N. Glazier, was born in 1829. He commenced to prepare for the ministry. He died at the age of 25 years, before finishing his course at Madison University.

N. Newton, second son of John N. Glazier, was born in 1838. He prepared for college at Leland Seminary, Townshend, graduated at Brown University in 1866, at Newton Theological Institution in 1869. He accepted a call to become pastor of the Baptist church in Montpelier. He represented the town of Stratton in the Legislatures of 1865 and 67.

DEATH OF MRS. BLAKE.

In the winter of 1821, an event of thrilling interest which occurred near the west line of this town upon the road crossing the mountain, startled and touched the sympathies of the people far and wide. Mr. Harrison Blake started late in the afternoon of a cold, stormy day, from Arlington, to cross the mountain with a horse and sleigh, having his wife and infant daughter with him. At that time "the nine-mile woods" were between the last inhabitant on the west side of the mountain and Torrey's tavern, the first house near the road, on the east side. In the small hours of the night, he had reached a point about two miles from Torrey's, his horse was unable to proceed. Wrapping his overcoat about his wife and child, he started forward on foot, with the hope of procuring assistance. He was only able to advance about half a mile. He broke a limb from a tree, which he would put into the snow before him and draw himself to it. He wallowed on, struggling for dear lives bravely, until he could struggle no longer, shouting meanwhile at the top of his voice.

Mr. Hale, whose wife was ill, started early that morning for a physician, and on his way, told Johnson Richardson, whose father was over the mountain, what his boys had heard. Young Richardson hastened in the direction indicated and found Mr. Blake badly frozen, yet able by pointing to make him understand that there were two more further on. Richardson procured assistance and four of the party carried Blake from

the mountain. The others went on and found Mrs. Blake still alive but fatally frozen. Going still further on they found the horse and sleigh, and near them, laid in the snow what appeared to be a bundle of clothing. As they unrolled it they found an over coat and cloak wrapped around her smiling babe.

This child's name was Rebecca, and she was brought up by her grandparents in Marlboro. She married Ezra Dean. Mr. Blake lived a number of years after this occurrence.

SAMUEL NEWELL GROUT.

Rev. Samuel Newell Grout was born in Stratton, July 5, 1818. He was the son of Dea. Abel Grout, born in Brattleboro, and Theodocia (Batcheller) Grout, born in Brookfield, Mass. He fitted for college at Burr Seminary; graduated from Middlebury college in 1846, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1849. He went to Missouri in the fall of the same year and commenced his life work under the direction and patronage of the Home Missionary Society. Since that time, he has labored in various places in Missouri, Illinois and Iowa. He is now located at Elmore, Richardson Co., Nebraska.

[BY ELIJAH M. TORREY.]

LUTHER TORREY

came to Stratton from Ware, Mass., March, 1820. He was born in Conn., July 21, 1786, and died Jan. 10, 1851. He married Miss Eunice Hyde, who survived him 20 years. By her he had 6 sons and 3 daughters. He was a man of positive opinions and strong prejudices—was somewhat aristocratic in his notions, was a Congregationalist and whig, was at one time a tavern-keeper and farmer; but, when the use and sale of intoxicating liquors began to be preached against as sinful, he laid aside his glass, took down his bar and sign and became, thenceforth, a farmer and lumberman.

His house was near the grounds whereon the great whig convention

of 1840 was held; and when the East and the West, the North and the South, to the number of 15,000 men, met together. Whereon was a well finished log cabin, 50 feet wide and 100 feet in length; where were exposed to view roasted pigs with knives and forks stuck in their backs—giving the poor man an ocular indication of his bill of fare, when Harrison and Tyler should be in the chair. The orator of the day was "The God-like" Daniel Webster.

GEORGE E. WAIT,

the son of a farmer, was born in Stratton, and there spent most of his boyhood. He was a student in Burr Seminary in 1847; prepared for college at Newbury; entered the Wesleyan University in 1850; graduated in 1854; settled in Geneseo, Ill., in 1855; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1857; elected county judge of Henry county in 1861, held the office six years; commissioned colonel by Gov. Yates at the commencement of our civil war. mayor of Geneseo in 1866 and 1867; elected in 1869 and served as a member of the constitutional convention for the 46th representative district which included the county of Henry. That convention was composed of the very best men of the State, and was in session five months. Wait was an active and influential member. He was chairman of the committee on retrenchments and reforms; and as such exposed the enormous frauds perpetrated on the people by special legislation, and was the first to recommend to the convention a provision in the constitution prohibiting special legislation, which was adopted. Judge Wait is now a member of the Republican State Central Committee for the 21st Congressional District,—and enjoys a good reputation as a lawyer and an enterprising business man. In 1859 he married Miss Hattie N. Well of Connecticut. They have three daughters.

ELISHA HYDE TORREY,

youngest child of Luther Torrey, was born in Stratton, July 4, 1831. He entered Middlebury college in 1852. In the fall term of his senior year he was sick and compelled to leave college, never to return. Having regained his health he engaged in teaching, which he has made the business of his life. He was one year a teacher in the drawing school of Warring & Bisbee, successors to Charles Bartlett, College Hill, Poughkeepsie, and subsequently for five years principal teacher of Latin and Greek, and vice-principal in the military boarding school of Charles Warring, Poughkeepsie. He is married and has one son.

ELIJAH M. TORREY,

eighth child of Luther Torrey, was born in Stratton, Jan. 12, 1828, and

there passed much of his boyhood. Prepared for college at Burr & Leland seminaries. Entered Middlebury college in 1850; graduated in 1854; became soon after principal of the High school at Windsor; resigned, accepted the position of "Master of Order," in the large boarding school for boys of all ages, of Charles Bartlett, College Hill, Poughkeepsie. In 1858 was principal teacher of Latin and Mathematics in the boarding school for both sexes of Rev. E. Seymour, Bloomfield, N. J.; in 1859, settled in Jamaica and became a farmer; was town representative in 1862, '63, '64; chosen to prepare a "Soldiers' Record" for the town, under an Act of the Legislature of 1864; in 1860, married Miss Cornelia A. Bufum; they had two sons and four daughters.

SOMERSET.

By HOLLIS TOWN.

SOMERSET.

But little is known to the writer of the early settlement of this town except what the records show. It was chartered by Gov. Wentworth, Sept. 9, 1761; was originally six miles square; is situated in the western part of Windham county, in lat. 42°, 58' and long. 4°, 8' and is bounded north by Stratton, east by Dover and a part of Wardsboro, south by Searsbury and a part of Wilmington, and west by Glastenbury. It lies 14 miles northeast from Bennington and 16 northwest from Brattleboro. The township is but little settled, and is very mountainous. The most noted mountain is Mount Pisgah, which extends along the eastern part of the township. Deerfield river is the principal stream. It runs through the township from north to south. The first inhabitants, or the greater portion of them, settled in the east part of the town. Daniel Rice, Bezael Waste, Eben Most, David Babcock and Jonathan Richardson, settled in the northwesterly part of the town near the Great Meadows (so-called) situated upon the east branch of the Deerfield river. The early settlers in the east part of the town were James Parmele, John Parmele, Percy Rice, William Lawton, Silas Crosby, Ephraim Hodges, Jacob Williams and Peter Leach.

THE NAMES OF THE GRANTEES OF SOMERSET.

Thomas Denny, John Houghton, Judah Moor, David Hall, Nehemiah Wright, Moses Gelb, Henry King, Daniel Jones, Benj. Sanderson, Jonathan Nail, Daniel Quory, Noah Jones, Nathan Sargent, Jos. Chaplin, Asa Stores, Peris Rice, Timothy Nurse, Samuel Robinson, Ebenezer Fisk, Jacob Fisk, Andrew Haskil, Jonas Fay, Samuel Ruggles, John Haskil, Solomon Green, John Moffat, John Beauneau, Elijah Williams, John Bird, Elisha Goddard, Samuel Trask, Amos Putman, Jonathan Waters, Jr., Jonathan Sibley, Johnson Walter, Abijah Tucker, Phineas Jones, Robt. Henry, Matthias Weston, Bartholomew Woodbury, Benj. Lewiston, Sam'l Deany, Ebenezer Chaplin, John Fletcher, Jonathan Stone, Wm. Houshard, Seth Washmore, Joseph Plummer, Wilder Willard, Ichabod Odel, James Taylor, John Putnam, Elijah Dickinson, Obediah Dickinson, Daniel Watson, Willard Stevens, Moses Singlebury, Ephraim Rice, Richard Dodge, Thomas Beard, Lampson Sheaf, Esq., John Downing, Esq.

The town was organized in 1792. The first freeman's meeting held in 1799.

The first town meeting was warned by Isaac Wheeler, Esq., of

Whittington, held Nov. 19, 1792, at the dwelling house of Oliver Kimp-ton. Silas Crosby, moderator; James Parmele, town clerk; John Parmele, Percy Rice, Bezaleel Waste, selectmen; James Parmele, treasurer; Percy Rice, constable. This town was never run into divisions and allotted as most towns were. It was run in pitches; each proprietor made a survey of his lands. The several surveys marked upon the map of the town are as follows: Hazeltine's survey; Rice, Waste and Babcock's first and second surveys; Wm. Williams' first and second surveys; Luke Knowlton, Levi Hall, Isaac Wheeler, Nathan Wheeler and Richards' survey of Scott lands. Nearly all the inhabitants lived in the east part of the town until about 1840, when a new settlement commenced in the westerly part of the town, and the town meetings were always held in the east part until 1853, when a vote of the town was taken to hold the town meetings one-half the time at a new school house near the geographical centre of the town and the freeman's meetings at the present place. Meantime the inhabitants on the east side of the mountain were making every effort to be set-off to Dover and Wardsboro. In 1858 they succeeded in being annexed to Wilmington and Stratton, a strip two miles wide and four miles long to Wilmington, and two by two miles to Stratton, leaving the present town of Somerset four miles by six. The town of Wilmington refused to take the pauper resident on the territory set to Wilmington. The case went up to the supreme court and was decided against Wilmington. The present town of Somerset is comparatively level, especially the northwesterly portions, with a large amount of spruce and hard wood timber, together with good water power. The soil is rich and fertile, well adapted for English grain, grass and potatoes. Rev. Stephen Hitchcock was the

first settled minister. There has been no settled minister in Somerset for more than 40 years. About 1835, a meeting-house was built just in the edge or just over the line between Somerset and Dover, the inhabitants of Somerset uniting with the Dover people in building the meeting-house, also in forming a church. The Rev. Daniel Leonard was the founder of this church and pastor for many years. About 1855, a society or church was formed of reformed Methodist. They have no resident minister. Rev. Thaddeus Cutler and Farnum Sprague have been their principal ministers. Hazeltown Rice, Esq., and Ephriam Rice, Esq., were both town clerks for many years, and both represented the town, Ephriam Rice 13 years. I do not know as there were any soldiers in the 1812 or Mexican war from this town. In the last war there was from this town in Co. I, fourth Vt., Otis H. Pike, Ahar P. Pike, and Edward Lincoln. In the seventh Vt., Deliverance Pike, Oscar Pike, Asa Burnap and Lewis Corse. In the 8th Vt., John M. Pike, Capt. Co. G, S. G. Stone and Timothy O. Negus. In 1st Vt. cavalry, Edward Rice and Daniel Burnet. There were drafted, Oscar W. Cutler; paid commutation, Emery I. Curtis. Eli Hall served but don't know to what regiment he was assigned; Charles Lowe, not accepted; Peter M. Stone, the town hired a substitute for him.

It appears from a letter I have just received from Mr. George E. Rice of West Dover, there was one soldier in the revolution from Somerset, Mr. Rice's grandfather; but the letter tells its own story.

LETTER FROM AN OLD MAN IN DOVER.

The first settler in Somerset was Daniel Rice, my grandfather. In 1776, he settled on the farm I now own; his nearest neighbor was in Wilmington, about 7 miles. He built himself a shanty and kept bachelor

hall for two or three years. He came from Hardwick, Mass. In 1777, he was at Wilmington after his weekly supply of provision, when he heard that the British army was marching towards Bennington. Went back to his shanty, took his gun and what ammunition he had, and crossed the Green Mountain through the wilderness and was in the battle of Bennington, Aug. 16, 1777. Was in the army three months, then went to Hardwick, Mass., and stayed through the winter. The next spring he returned to Somerset, and two of his brothers with him, Percy and Simeon. Percy purchased a large tract of land, part of it in Somerset and part in what was then Wardsboro. He built in Wardsboro on the farm now occupied by Abel Johnson. He was killed by the caving in of a well he was digging near his house. Daniel Rice married Sally Ball from New Bradford, Mass., in 1778, built a log house in which he lived six years, then built a framed house; went on horse back to Greenfield, Mass., after his nails, which were made by hand; the clapboard were split and shaved.

His children were: Daniel, Hazelton, David, Ephraim, Ashur, Susanah, Melinthy and Sally.

Daniel Rice's first purchase of land was 670 acres, for which he paid \$640. He afterwards purchased several hundred acres of Col. Hazeltine and ran in debt for it, which caused him trouble. He was to pay for it in cattle and sheep; a mad dog bit 20 of his cattle; they went mad and died; he was unable to meet his payments. Col. Hazeltine got a writ out against his body and sent a sheriff from Windsor to serve it. Mr. Rice heard of it and avoided him by staying on the mountain west of his house the most of the time one summer. Burton was watching for him the most of the time for six months. On one occasion some of the boys saw him looking around in the woods near the house. Daniel, the oldest son, dressed himself in his father's clothes and started

for the woods. Burton saw him and gave chase. Daniel managed to run around a deep mire or stump hole. Burton rushed for him, and went into the mud hole; he had considerable difficulty in extricating himself. When he came out he was covered with mud and slime. Daniel stood by and asked him what he was in there *for*; what he was *after*. He tried to get a clean suit to wear home, but failed, and went as he was. Never came back to serve his writ. The suit was settled by the Colonel giving Mr. Rice a longer time to make his payments.

I do not know why this town was called Somerset. Daniel Rice first settled and built a log house upon the great meadow. A heavy fall of rain caused the river to rise and overflow the meadow some two or three feet. Mrs. Rice and children were there alone. But Mr. Rice hastened home and with a horse brought them out safely. A saw and grist mill was built at the lower end of the meadow, but was not kept running a great length of time. Daniel Rice in a few years moved over upon the east side of the town, where he lived to a good old age and died there. His son Ephraim lived upon the same farm and died there. George E. Rice, his son, now lives on the farm.

No postoffice was ever established in Somerset until 1870. At the setting of Congress in December, 1869, a petition was sent the postmaster-general to establish a postoffice in Somerset, and the department did establish a special postoffice in Somerset, Windham county, Vt., and appointed Hollis Town, Jr., postmaster. We carry and receive our mails at Searsburg postoffice. The first mail was carried the fourth day of March, 1870.

DEATHS BY ACCIDENT.

Three men have been killed in the new settled part of the town since 1841. In 1842 Samuel Mathews was killed instantly by the falling of a lodged tree. He was advanced

in years. In 1858 Samuel Read was killed instantly in the same way, aged 38 years. On the morning of March 8, 1870, Hatsel P. Lyons took his ax and went to the woods to cut logs, and did not return at noon as usual. His wife feeling alarmed about him went to the woods and found him dead. He had lodged a spruce tree against a large birch tree. On arriving that morning he proceeded to cut down the birch tree, and in falling the main blow struck him on the back. It is not known whether it killed him instantly or not. He was a robust young man 28 years old. He left an infant son seven months old, whose mother died when it was a few days old. His sad death occurred but five days after his second marriage.

A complete list of Town Clerks in Somerset, Vt.: James Parmele 1792-97, Silas Crosby 1798-99, Daniel Rice, 1800, 2, 3, 4, 13, Jacob Wellman 1801, Levi Crosby 1805, 6, 10, 11, 12, Thomas Rice 1807, 8, 9, Silvanus Parmele 1814-15-16, John Rice 1817-18, Hazelton Rice 1819-20, 24, 33, 37, 38, Elum French 1822, Jotham Pike 1823, Luther Alden 1828, Moses Pike 1834-35-36, Ephriam Rice 1839-50, Hollis Town 1851-80, and till October 20, 1881, the date of his death. Hollis Town, Jr., appointed November 7, 1881, by the selectmen to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hollis Town. Hollis Town, Jr. 1882-83, J. W. Rice 1891.

A complete list of Town Treasurers for the town of Somerset, Vt.: James Parmele 1792, 95, 97, Percy Rice 1793, 94, 96, John Parmelee 1798, 1803, 1807, Silas Crosby 1799, 1801, Daniel Rice 1800, 1802, James Palmer 1808-16, Jotham Pike 1817-21, Hazelton Rice, 1822, 23, 24, 32, 33, 37, 51, Leonard Clark 1825, 26, 27, 29, Henry S. Cooper 1828, Joseph Morse 1830, 31, 38-45, Levi Snow 1834-36, Rufus Cobb 1846-51, John Kinsman Jr., 1852-55, Gideon N. Parsons 1855, Milo R. Crosby 1856-58, Hollis Town 1859-69, Sumner Curtis 1870-72, Elliot

Leonard 1873-83, Bion M. Leonard 1881, J. W. Rice 1891.

A list of Representatives from the town of Somerset, Windham county, Vt.: Daniel Rice 1799-1802, Hazelton Rice 1821, 46, Samuel Worthington 1824, 27, 29-30, Ephraim Rice 1826, 35, 36, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 49, 53, Charles Morse 1828, Elliot Morse 1832, 33, 34, Hollis Town 1837, 38, 48, 52, 54, 62, 63, 67, 68, 72, Joseph Morse 1850, 51, Milo R. Crosby 1855, 56, Gideon K. Morse 1857-58, Hazelton Rice, Jr., 1859, 60, Albert Blanchard 1864, Sumner Curtis 1865, 66, 69, 70, Asa Burnap, Jr. 1876, Franklin D. Chase 1880, Ebenezer Roberts 1882, J. W. Rice 1890.

The years 1803, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25, 31, 61, 74 and 78, it appears from the record there was no election.

CONSTABLES.

Percy Rice 1792, Daniel Rice 1793, 98, 99, James Palmer 1794, Jacob Welman 1795, Richard Sawtell 1796, 1800, Ebenezer Waste 1797, Jonathan Stone 1801, William Abbee 1802, 5, 7, Luri Palmer 1803, John Parmele 1804, Ephriam Hodges 1806, John Kelley 1808, 12, 16, Daniel Rice, Jr. 1809, Edward F. Johnson 1810, John Rice 1811, 20, Hazelton Rice 1813, Thomas Rice 1814, Silvanus Parmely 1815, Luke Hiscock 1817, Levi Crosby 1818-19, Samuel Worthington 1821, 23, Rufus Cobb 1822, Luther Alden 1824-29, Joseph Pike 1827, Moses Pike 1830, 31, 38, 39, Isaac N. Pike 1832, Alexander H. Pike 1833, William H. Snow 1834, Levi Snow, Jr. 1835, Hollis Town 1836, 37, 79, Artemus Ward 1840, Gideon K. Morse 1841, 57, 58, George E. Rice 1842, 43, 44, 45, 46, 52, 53, 54, 55, Oliver Pike 1847, 48, Daniel Hill 1849, 50, Hiram M. Corse 1851, Ezra Stetson 1856, Hazelton Rice, Jr. 1859, 60, Hollis Town, Jr. 1861, 62, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 78, Emory I. Curtis 1863, 64, Sumner Curtis 1865, James C. Wheeler 1873, 75, 76, 77, 80, Charles S. Curtis 1874, Alfred A. Pike 1881, 82, 83, Mert Tudas 1891.

TOWNSHEND.

By JUDGE JAMES H. PHELPS.

TOWNSHEND.

The oldest towns in the present county of Windham were granted by the Colonial government of New Hampshire, when Benning Wentworth was governor of that province. Their corporate names remind one of the Earl of Halifax, the Duke of Marlborough, the Earl of Wilmington, the Marquis of Rockingham, Francis Fane and Charles Townshend, who were distinguished members of the ministries at whose pleasure Gov. Wentworth held his office.

Of New Hampshire Grants on the east side of the Green Mountains, the seventh in chronological order was called Townshend. This town is situated a little north of the geographical center of Windham county, and at the time Acton was annexed was bounded N. by Acton and Athens, E. by Athens and Brookline, S. by Brookline and Newfane, W. by Wardsboro, Jamaica and Windham. While on the E. and S. the bounds of 1840 remain at the present day.

Within the limits of the town are four neighborhoods: the East Village, West Village, Harmonyville, and Simpsonville. Of these, the largest is the East Village, which is the business center.

West river in passing through the southwesterly part of the town receives the waters of Acton brook, Fair brook, Negro brook, Jay brook, and Mill brook. Fletcher brook is a tributary of Acton brook. Numerous springs and rivulets furnish

an abundant supply of pure water. The land rises, often gradually, sometimes precipitously, to the ridges by which the valleys are terminated. These divides are of considerable height, and especially in the vicinity of West river, present a succession of rocky hills. Two of these eminences have been named Peaked mountain and Bald mountain, from the peculiarity of their appearance.

The original town has nearly the rock formations which exist in Acton. Fine specimens of water crystals have been found at the south-east part of the town. A ledge upon the James Grey farm affords material for excellent lime. Boulders of granite and syenite that can be split into fence posts are occasionally found. The primitive forest, unbroken, and extending to the summit of the hills, mostly consisting of maple, birch, beech, hemlock and spruce. Among these are intersperced the ash, oak and elm, basswood, cottonwood, butternut and pine.

Two flourishing villages besides many comfortable and desirable dwellings scattered about town, are outgrowths of what has been done here in the way of business. The inhabitants, with few exceptions, have been engaged in agricultural pursuits, and their success has been such that Townshend in 1891 ranks in population as ninth of 23 towns comprising the county of Windham, and the sixth in wealth.

The original proprietors of Townshend obtained title from the crown through the Colonial Governor and council of New Hampshire. The town charter is dated June 20, 1753. It is in the usual form and we now give only the particulars wherein it is supposed to differ from any township charter executed by the same magistracy.

The premises conveyed are bounded as follows: "Beginning at a stake and stones, the northeasterly corner of Fane, thence running six miles N. 20° E. to a stake and stones, thence W. 10° N. to a stake and stones, thence S. 20° W. to the N. W. corner of Fane, thence E. 10° S. by Fane aforesaid, to the N. E. corner thereof, being the stake and stones begun at."

Another portion of the charter is expressed in these words: "The first meeting for the choice of town officers, agreeable to the laws of our said province, shall be held on the last Wednesday in August, next, which meeting shall be notified by John Hazeltine, Esq., who is hereby also appointed the moderator of said first meeting, which he is to notify and govern agreeable to the laws and customs of our said Province, and that the annual meeting forever hereafter, for the choice of such officers of said town, shall be on the second Wednesday in March, annually."

The ownership of the grant was divided into 74 shares, 69 persons whose names are on the back of the charter, took one share each, the other five shares are conveyed in these words: "To His Excellency, Benning Wentworth, Esq., a tract of land to contain five hundred acres, which is to be accounted two of the within shares. One whole share for the incorporated society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign parts. One whole share for the first settled Minister of the Gospel in said town. One whole glebe for the Ministry of the Church of England as by law established."

The sixty-nine grantees arranged

in alphabetical order comprise the the following names:

Theodore Atkinson, Marshall Baker, Moses Baker, Isaac Barnard, Jonathan Barnard, Joshua Barnard, Luke Brown, Abel Chase, jr., Daniel Chase, Moody Chase, Moses Chase, Samuel Chase, Samuel Chase, jr., Alexander Clayton, John Clements, Samuel Daggett, jr., Thomas Denney, John Downing, Joseph Dyer, Elisha Fisk, Ebenezer Fisk, Eleazer Fletcher, Jonathan Fry, Isaac Gale, Josiah Gale, Samuel Gile, Jonathan Hale, David Hall, David Hall, jr., Isaac Harrington, Isaac Harrington, jr., Samuel Hawley, Abner Hazeltine, John Hazeltine, Paul Hazeltine, Silas Hazeltine, Antipas Holland, Jonathan Halman, Solomon Halman, Solomon Halman, jr., James Leland, Phineas Leland, Benjamin Marsh, Isaac Miller, Eliakim Rice, Lemuel Robbins, Abner Sawyer, Sampson Sheafe, Henry Shelburne, Jesse Smith, Samuel Smith, Joseph Sparhawk, John Stowell, Hezekiah Stowell, Jason Wait, Jonathan Wait, Jonathan Wait, jr., Nathaniel Wait, Henry Walker, Hezekiah Ward, Daniel Warner, Jonas Warner, jr., James Wellman, John Wentworth, jr., Richard Wibird, Jonathan Wilson, Benjamin Woodbury, Joshua Woodbury, William Joany. Each of the shares, except those of the governor, represents a little more than three hundred and thirteen acres of land. Records in the town clerk's office show that Rev. Nicolas Dudley and Luke Knowlton, conveyed the rights which belonged to the governor. The ministerial right passed to Rev. Nicolas Dudley, and was located where Deacon Belknap afterwards lived. The glebe seems to have been located upon the steepest part of the rocky hill back of the present residence of Col. Twitchell.

Nothing is known of what became of the original charter. In the town clerk's office there is a copy which was duly authenticated by the Secretary of State of New Hampshire, on the 29th of June, 1774. Upon it

is also the following certificate, in compliance likely with some action under a resolution of the General Assembly passed in June, 1779.

"State of Vermont.

Surveyor General's office, Aug.
7, 1780.

The foregoing charter and bounds of the several towns, (Halifax, Marlborough, Fane and Newfane) are recorded in the first book of New Hampshire charters, from page 20 to 28.

Examined by
IRA ALLEN,
Surveyor General."

Col. John Hazeltine procured the granting of the township, and the first settlers used to relate that he had names of his neighbors and acquaintances entered as grantees on back of the charter without their knowledge; that soon after the town was granted, he went round and called upon these unadvised proprietors, saying to each: "What shall I give you for a quit claim of your right in Townshend?" The invariable reply was, "I don't know as I have got any right, or interest there." This answer brought out the inquiry, "what is it worth to you then, and what will you take for it?" The satisfactory reply was, "Oh, give us a mug of toddy, and I will deed you all the right I have to anything up there." The liquor would soon be furnished, and under its inspiration a deed would be executed. There may be more fact than fiction in the story, for our land records show that within nine months from date of charter, Col. Hazeltine became owner of sixteen rights for the consideration of one shilling each, which is the sum he would have paid for the toddy, had it been brought in when a deed of one of the rights was delivered to him.

The proprietor's book of records shows what was done by the original grantees to effect a division in severalty of this land, and to forward a

settlement of the town; it also contains the pitches of land made by the proprietors, and laid out by committees appointed for that purpose; but no conveyance from grantor to grantee was recorded therein.

We now present a copy of the proprietor's record prior to the year 1755.

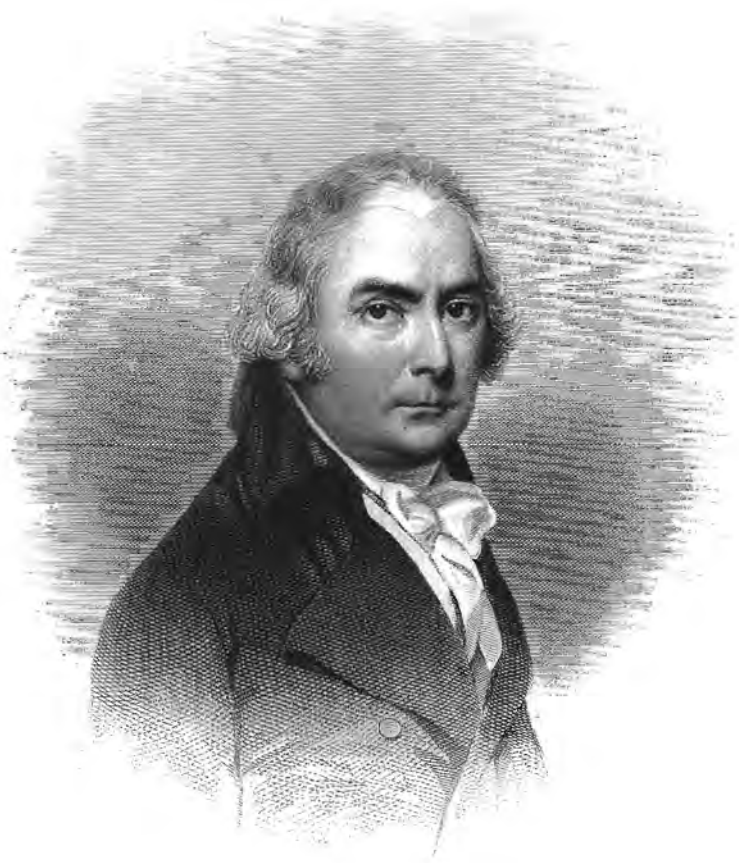
Warning and proceedings of first meeting of the proprietors.

July the 24th, 1753.

I, the subscriber, being appointed by the governor and council of New Hampshire government to notify the grantees of a new township, viz: Townshend, to attend the first meeting on the last Wednesday of August in this present year; you are hereby notified to attend the first meeting of the grantees of Townshend, in the Province of New Hampshire, said meeting to be held at the house of Mr. Luke Brown, innholder, in Worcester, at ten of the clock in the forenoon of the last Wednesday of Aug. 1753; to choose town officers for said Townshend, agreeably to the laws of the Province of New Hampshire; and likewise to choose proprietor's officers for the township of Townshend; and also to transact any other affairs, matters or things that the said proprietors or grantees shall think proper to encourage, promote and forward the settlement of the said town of Townshend.

JOHN HAZELTINE.

At a meeting of the grantees of the township in the Province of New Hampshire, regularly assembled and met at the house of Mr. Luke Brown, on the last Wednesday of August, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, in the year 1753. Said meeting was authorized and appointed by his excellency, the governor, and the honorable council of said Province of New Hampshire, in and by the charter of said Townshend; and likewise John Hazeltine appointed moderator of said meetings; at said meeting the following votes were passed, or the things hereafter mentioned were transacted.



Ira Allen

1. William Young, chosen town clerk for said Townshend, and likewise clerk for said grantees in land affairs, and sworn to the faithful discharge of his office in the meeting.

2. John Hazeltine, Esq., Isaac Barnard, Esq., and Mr. Benjamin Woodbury, Benjamin Marsh, and William Young, chosen selectmen.

3. William Young and Thomas Denney, chosen assessors.

4. Jonathan Haile, chosen treasurer, and was sworn to the faithful discharge of said office in said meeting.

5. Abner Hazeltine, chosen constable and collector.

6. Voted, that the above named selectmen be a committee to prosecute affairs respecting the settlement of said Townshend, and agreeable to such directions as shall be hereafter given them.

7. Voted, that said committee proceed to run the lines or bounds of said township, agreeable to the charter, as soon as may be; likewise that tract of land noted in the charter of which each grantee is to be allotted one acre.

8. Voted, that said committee then proceed and lay out seventy-two lots, each lot to contain as a standard either forty or fifty acres, as said committee upon viewing said township shall judge convenient or most proper; and that said lots be laid out quantity for quality; and also five hundred acres in one tract for his excellency, Benning Wentworth, agreeably to the charter.

9. Voted, that a tax of two dollars be assessed on each right, and that said tax be paid to the treasurer at or before next meeting for drawing of the lots. Voted, also, that any of the grantees which shall neglect or refuse to pay said tax as above shall be secluded the privilege of drawing his or their lot or lots.

10. Voted, that the above named committee be a committee to appoint meetings of said grantees for the future; and that they notify all such meetings as they shall appoint by posting up notifications in writ-

ing, 14 days before the meeting, at the dwelling houses of Mr. Luke Brown in Worcester, Jonathan Haile and Samuel Buck in Sutton; and that in said notifications be inserted the time when and place where, of such meetings, together with the articles to be acted upon by said grantees when met.

11. Voted, that the charges or expenses of this meeting, viz: five pounds, five shillings and three pence, old tenor, be paid by the treasurer, Mr. Jonathan Haile, out of the public money of said society or grantees.

Then said meeting was dissolved.

Test,

WILLIAM YOUNG, P. Clerk.

While the French and Indian war was raging, a settlement of the town was impracticable, and proceedings of proprietors were suspended during the eventful years from 1754 to 1761. The victory of Wolfe in 1759 and the capitulation of Vaudreuil in 1760, followed by the treaties of Fontainebleau and Paris, severed Canada and the districts east of it from the control of France. French and Indian incursions, which had so long scourged the people of New England, were to be feared no longer. A frontier of wide extent had been opened for settlement under the quiet and security of English rule. Provincial soldiers discharged upon the surrender of the French in Canada, and resolute adventurers flocked hither to occupy and become owners of the land known as the Hampshire Grants.

Settlement of the town was commenced by John Baird, Thomas Baird and Col. John Hazeltine, about the first of June, 1761. Nothing was done this season, except to build a log hut and commence work upon the lots taken by the new comers. Years ago, the following anecdote was in circulation about the first settlement of the town. The story is given as we wrote it from the lips of an old gentleman:

At a meeting in Massachusetts of

the grantees, old Col. Hazeltine got it so fixed that the proprietor who should get here first, with the intention to settle, might have the first choice of lots which had been surveyed. The two Bairds were present; they saw what the Colonel was up to, and mistrusted that he would be in Townshend as soon as possible, to take up the best lots. They determined to get in ahead of him, and started for this town at close of the meeting. Col. Hazeltine went home and passed the night. Early in the morning he said to his wife, "I am going to Townshend." He was soon on his way and without an unnecessary halt, came to what is now called the Elder Hodges farm, in Newfane, where he stopped over night. Starting in good season the next day and hurrying on, it was not late when he forded West river where the lower bridge stands. On reaching the bank, he saw a smoke and near it found the two Bairds engaged in clearing a spot for their cabin. Instantly comprehending the situation, the old gentleman, with a low bow and bland good-by, gave the bridle reins a jerk or two, put spurs to his horse, rode on and selected lots farther up the river.

The land taken up by Col. Hazeltine in 1761, was situated in the west part of the town, where he soon afterwards built a log fort upon the meadow now owned by Deacon Pierce. During the same season, the Bairds located their rights near the ford of West river. Joseph Tyler of Uxbridge, and John Howe of Framingham, commenced their clearings in 1764; the former, upon the present Bridge farm near the east village; the latter, upon the Hiram Howe farm in school district No. 7. John Burt of Killingly, Conn., and Paul Hazeltine of Uxbridge, came in 1765. None of the settlers remained here, however, during the winter months prior to 1766.

1764-1774.

By an order in council passed on the 20th day of July, 1764, King George the III declared the western bank of Connecticut river to be the boundary line between his province of New Hampshire and New York. This order was proclaimed by Gov. Colden of New York, on the 10th day of April, 1765; and the governor of New Hampshire by proclamation, recommended to the proprietors and settlers of "the grants," submission and due obedience to the authority and laws of the colony of New York.

The proprietors of Townshend were neither alarmed nor made indignant by the transfer of jurisdiction to New York. Management and control of their proprietary interest were little changed thereby. Whatever opposition was made to these land-titles proved to be of a yielding nature, and they submitted to the new authority. In due time, their New Hampshire charter was confirmed by the government of New York, in response to a petition for that purpose. Agreeably to a colonial statute of New York, deeds and conveyances of any interest in real estate were recorded in the secretary's office of the colony, or in the county records of the county where the real estate was situated. This law was in force while the town remained under the jurisdiction of New York.

MEETING OF THE PROPRIETORS, APRIL 5, 1774.

Notice is hereby given to the proprietors of Townshend, lying on West river, so-called, to meet at the house of Paul Hazeltine, in said Townshend, on the first Tuesday of April next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, then and there to act on the following articles:

1. To choose a moderator for the meeting.
2. To see if the proprietors aforesaid will stand by Paul Hazeltine aforesaid in the suit which said

Paul Hazeltine is to answer, the third Tuesday of April next, at the city hall in New York, by being by the Supreme Court made defendant; or lose the land on which he now lives.

Attest,

JOHN HAZELTINE.

March 22, 1774.

Met at time and place agreeably to the notification for said meeting.

Voted, to send a man to New York, with power of substitution, to get Mr. Paul Hazeltine made defendant in the suit depending between Luke Knowlton, Esq., and John Taylor.

To choose a committee to notify the proprietors of 'Fane and New Marlboro' to perambulate the lines of our towns with us, if they will, and if they refuse, said committee to go with a surveyor and measure the lines of the towns of aforesaid, as they shall think proper. Voted, that John Hazeltine, Esq., William Hayward, Joseph Tyler, Benjamin Howe and Ezra Holbrook, be a committee to do the service spoken of.

The division line between the proprietors of Townshend and Newfane had not been mutually established, and the suit above named probably was one of the results of this unmarked boundary. But however this may be, or whatever may have been the object or result of the suit aforesaid, no attempt was ever made to dispossess any claimant under the New Hampshire charter of this town by virtue of title emanating from the government of New York. A third division of 50 acres of land to each right was ordered on the 29th day of May, 1780. The last meeting of the proprietors was held on the 7th day of October, 1782.

PROPRIETORS' CLERKS.

1753, Aug. 29, William Young; 1761, May 25, James Taylor; 1766, April 21, Joshua Wood; 1769, May 10, Samuel Fletcher; 1778, June 18, Amos Holbrook; 1782, Oct. 7, Joshua Wood.

Persons to whom the township were divided and names, are entered upon the proprietors' book as land owners: Asa Austin, John Barnard, John Barnard, jr., Joshua Barnard, Joshua Barnard, jr., Thomas Barnes, Daniel Blanchard, Eben Burt, Capt. John Burt, Dr. Jonas Butterfield, Joseph Chamberlin's heirs, Amariah Chase, Lieut. Henry Chase, Joseph Chase, Jonathan Clayton, Moses Cook, Caleb Darling, Lieut. Amri Doolittle, John Dresser, Rev. Nicholas Dudley, Wid. Elizabeth Dyer, John Dyer, Joseph Dyer, Cyrus Fay, Thomas Fay, John Fish, Josiah Fish, Esq., Benjamin Fletcher, Samuel Fletcher, Jonas Gray, Caleb Hayward, Eli Hayward, Levi Hayward, Silas Hayward, William Hayward, John Hazeltine, Esq., John Hazeltine, son of Silas; Paul Hazeltine, Peter Hazeltine, heirs Silas Hazeltine, Silas Hazeltine, jr., Caleb Hill, John B. Hinds, Amos Holbrook, Asa Holbrook, Elias Holbrook, Ezra Holbrook, Moses Holbrook, Peter Holbrook, Timothy Holbrook, Antipas Holland, heirs; John Holland, Benjamin Howe, John Howe, John Howe, jr., Michael Johnson, William Johnson, Dr. Moses Ranney, Enos Lincoln, David Lindsey, Thomas Lowe, Mathew Martin, Benjamin Murdock, Ebenezer Ober, Samuel Parkhurst, Lovett Partridge, Jesse Penniman, Bailly Ransom, Gardner Ransom, Stephen Ransom, Thomas Ransom, Benjamin Ray, Thomas Read, Thomas Rice, Lemuel Robbins, William Robbins, Abner Sawyer, Ephriam Shepard, David Smith, Amariah Taft, Ebenezer Taft, Lyman Taft, Joseph Tyler, Esq., Susannah Tyler, widow; Wm. Utley, jr., James Walden, Jeshurun Walker, Timothy Walker, William Ward, James Watkins, James Watkins' heirs, Patience Watkins, widow; Edward White, Ensign Samuel Wiswell, Dr. John Wood, Dr. Joshua Wood, Thomas Wood.

By division of the original rights into parts and sale thereof, the number of land owners was increased from 74 to 98, which is the number

to whom the town was laid out on pitch and survey. Distributions of the land was so correctly done by the proprietors' committees, that courts have never been called upon to decide more land cases from Townshend than from any town where the land was lotted and drawn for in the usual way. No minute or record has been preserved of what was done at any town meeting in Townshend previous to March, 1781. By an official signature of Samuel Fletcher, it was shown that a constable, who was a resident town officer, was serving here on the 6th day of May, 1771. Probably the town was organized a few weeks before May of the year 1771, and in conformity with the law of New York, requiring certain town officers to be chosen annually on the day named in the charter, or on the first Tuesday in April. The writer of an article in Thompson's Gazetteer however, says: "The first meeting for the transaction of town business was on the 30th of May, 1771."

The following is a copy of the census of Townshend, taken early in 1771, pursuant to directions from the governor of New York:

Heads of families in the town of Townshend: John Burt, Moses Cook, Benjamin Field, Benjamin Fletcher, Samuel Fletcher, Isaac A. Hart, Paul Haywood, William Hayward, John Hazeltine, Esq., Paul Hazeltine, Peter Hazeltine, Moses Holbrook, John Hopkins, Benjamin Howe, John Howe, John Howe, jr., William Johnson, David Lindsey, Mathew Martin, Benjamin Murdock, Ebenezer Ober, Thomas Read, Benjamin Street, Joseph Tyler.

Number of heads of families, 25; males under 16, 33; males above 16 and under 60, 40; males 60 and upwards, 1; females under 16, 35; females above 16, 26; total, 35; blacks, females above 16, 1; grand total, 136.

SAMUEL FLETCHER,

Constable.

Townshend, May 6, 1771.

In May, 1774, a committee of cor-

respondence, numbering 51 members, was appointed in the city of New York, for the purpose of drawing out and uniting the sentiments of the people in opposition to the Boston Port Bill and other laws of Parliament, and creating that public opinion of which the first Continental Congress, with its resolves and recommendations, was the outcome. Meetings of the people in Cumberland county were held to consider the measures and policy of the British government relating to the administration of the English colonies in North America. The first of these meetings was a convention which assembled at Westminster on the 19th day of October, 1774; 18 delegates from 12 towns were present, and John Hazeltine, a delegate from Townshend, was appointed chairman of the meeting. That assembly had under consideration a letter from Isaac Low, chairman of the committee of correspondence of New York, also the Act of the British Parliament laying a tax or duty on tea, for the purpose of raising a revenue in America; the Boston Port Bill, so called; and divers other late Acts of the British Parliament. After sundry debates on the subject matter of Mr. Low's letter, and on the Acts of Parliament above named, the convention made a statement of certain rights that belonged to English colonists in America, and then passed the following among other resolutions:

"11. That we will defend our king while he reigns over us, his subjects, and wish his reign may be long and glorious, so will we defend our just rights as British subjects, against any power that shall attempt to deprive us of them, while breath is in our nostrils, and blood in our veins."

1775—1777.

Warrants for calling a county convention on the 7th day of February, 1775, were signed by John Hazeltine, on the 30th day of the preceding January. This body met at

Westminster and delegates from 12 towns were in attendance. John Hazeltine was chosen moderator. This convention recommended it to their constituents, "To choose a man for their supervisor at the next annual meeting, such as they would choose if they were to send him to New York as their assemblyman; that so the supervisors may select two men out of their body, such as they shall think most proper, which they, the supervisors of the county are desired to return to their constituents for their consideration and approbation by a regular vote, when called upon to choose assemblymen in said county."

A standing committee of correspondence, consisting of 28 members from 21 towns, was appointed to correspond with the committees of correspondence elsewhere. John Hazeltine was appointed chairman of the committee of correspondence; and he was "Empowered to call the county together, by way of their delegates, on any important emergency." It was ordered that on the application of the committee of three towns to our chairman, it be in his power to call a meeting of the committee if he shall think proper, but on application of five towns by the committees, that then a meeting shall be called immediately."

No record has been preserved of the election of town officers in this town for the years, 1775 and 1776. The Dorset convention of July 24, 1776, was the first representative which decided that an appeal to the inhabitants of the Grants should be made to have them form the same into a separate State. Townshend was the only town on the East side of the Green Mountains, represented in that Assembly.

The first step taken by the convention towards the making of the appeal was to declare its purpose in the form of a resolution, "that application be made to the inhabitants of said Grants to form the same into a separate district." A committee was then raised to exhibit the pro-

ceedings of the convention to the inhabitants on the East side of the mountain, and to treat with said inhabitants relative to their associating with that assembly. Capt. Herman Allen, Col. William Marsh and Dr. Jonas Fay, in conjunction with Capt. Samuel Fletcher and Mr. Josiah Fisk, the two delegates from this town, were chosen the committee. Dr. Jonas Fay, Col. Thomas Chittendon and Lieut. Ira Allen were appointed to prepare instructions for said committee. So influential and energetic a committee under so able guidance would be likely to succeed, when success was possible.

When the convention above named was held inhabitants on the West side of the Green Mountains very generally favored the movement for a new State. On the East side of the mountains, however, the new State party did not number one-half of the people. But the party was growing fast. The convention proposed to ruin an adverse majority by sending the wisest and most sagacious members of that body to labor for this object with the people on the East side of the mountains.

For this town, the plan of the convention was so thoroughly executed, that by the month of December, 1776, all the inhabitants were in favor of independence of the Grants. Every member of the convention, save one, signed the foregoing association. Among the signers are the names of Samuel Fletcher and Josiah Fisk, the delegates from Townshend. After Nov., 1776, no inhabitants of the town were friendly to the jurisdiction of New York.

MILITARY.

Residents of this town during the Revolutionary war, who were in active military service, served with continental troops, or they belonged to the militia of Vermont. Militiamen of this town were called out by State officers to fight British troops, to defend this State, and to put down insurrection at home. Names of privates and subalterns upon

those occasions are unknown to us; but among the commissioned officers were Brig. Gen'l Samuel Fletcher, Capt. Josiah Fisk, Capt. John Burt, Capt. Josiah Tyler. The military company of this town, with Capt. Samuel Fletcher at its head, participated in the battle of Bennington, and continued in the field until the surrender of Burgoyne in the following October. Joseph Tyler, a member of the company, received a pension from Vermont, by reason of a wound received in that engagement. Tradition says that every man belonging to the company was at the front during the campaign of 1777; and no one can doubt the truth of the statement, who knows the character and influence of Capt. Fletcher, or the spirit and patriotism of his townsmen. Of the Vermont militia assembled at Brattleboro in Jan. 1784, in order to crush the Yorkers, the company from this town numbered 53 men and was commanded by Josiah Fisk. In Oct. 1781, a provision tax was laid by the legislature for feeding the troops to be employed in the service of this State during the year 1782.

Dec. 13, 1781, the town voted as follows: That \$180 and interest on the same since the year 1777, be immediately assessed, and the same be paid to the committee that borrowed this sum of John Hazeltine, Esq., in the year 1777, for a bounty to the men that went into the service.

During the February session of the Vermont Legislature in 1782, a statute was passed requiring "that there be 300 effective, able-bodied men (including officers) raised in the several towns within the State (except the towns on Connecticut river north of Barnet) to be commanded by 1 major, 5 captains, 10 lieutenants, 20 sergeants, and 20 corporals, and to be allowed 10 drummers and fifers.

In consequence of the country's domestic troubles, the state of affairs on the Indian frontier, our relations with France, and the claim to belligerent rights made by Great Brit-

ain, the president, by act of Congress, approved May 9, 1794, was authorized to require of the executives of the several States to take effectual measures, as soon as may be, to organize, arm and equip according to law, and hold to march at a moment's warning, the following proportions respectively, of 80,000 effective militia, officers included, to wit: From the State of Vermont 2139 * * * * *

By reason of orders from Vermont officers to carry into effect the foregoing law of Congress, a town meeting was duly called in this town, "To act on the request of Samuel Fletcher, Esq., and others, to raise a sum of money sufficient to make up the wages of those men who are called upon to march at a moment's warning from this town, to the following sums, viz: For a sergeant, forty-eight shillings per month; corporal and music, forty-four shillings per month; and privates, to forty shillings per month, with what is now allowed them by Congress. Provided the same be not granted them by the Legislature of the State."

Upon this article of the warning the town voted on the 8th day of September. Although this vote of the town was of no consequence, so far as expenditure of money is concerned, still, it is very gratifying to know that the inhabitants of Townshend, in a critical time, promptly gave the response of a generous and loyal people to the call of President Washington.

At this time as in 1794, no resort was had to arms; and the National laws were enforced no further than to have men ready on summons, to take the field.

WAR OF 1812.

We have the following statement dictated to us by Lucius T. Wheelock, in 1869. Early in the spring of 1813, I was engaged in recruiting men for the United States army, and enlisted myself during May of that year, receiving the appointment

of sergeant. My commission as ensign is dated in the fall of 1813, and I was second lieutenant when discharged in September, 1815, after war closed. I belonged to the 31st regiment of infantry, commanded by Col. Dana. Of the fights in which I participated, the more important were those at Chateaugay, the Stone Mill, and the battle of Plattsburgh. I remember that Stephen Barnard, Thomas Lowe, Benjamin Shattuck, John Shattuck, Thomas Holbrook, and Thomas Parkhurst enlisted from this town and served in the last war with Great Britain. John Shattuck and Lowe were wounded. Lowe belonged to the 11th regiment of infantry and received a pension during life for wounds received in battle at Lundy's Lane.

WAR FOR THE UNION, 1861-65.

The town paid to this State a bounty of \$400.85 for a recruit from the Southern States; also to Mrs. Hutchins \$100, being bounty due O. S. Hutchins, a three-years man, who died in hospital before leaving the State for the seat of war.

SUMMARY.

No. nine-months men furnished	25
No. one-year men	13
No. three-years men	59
Results of draft	9
No. substitutes	14

120

Bounty paid nine-months men	\$ 1,875 00
Bounty paid one-year men	5,177 00
Bounty paid three-years men	9,000 85
Commutations paid	2,400 00
Paid substitutes	11,500 00
Paid services and expenses of agents to procure men	1,060 86

\$31,013 71

DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

For the last 40 years there has been from 20 to 28 weeks' schooling yearly in nearly all of the districts. The following were chosen superintending committee of schools, under the statute passed in 1827:

1828, Epaphroditus Ransom, Rev. James Kimball, Rev. Joseph M.

Graves, Dr. W. R. Ranney, Oliver Wilkinson, Jr., Samuel Gray, Dana Bailey; 1829, Charles Phelps, James Kimball, Epaphroditus Ransom, Samuel Gray, Oliver Wilkinson, Jr., Horace Starkweather, W. R. Ranney; 1830, Charles Phelps, W. R. Ranney, James Kimball, Silas Clark, Horace Starkweather, Oliver Wilkinson, Jr., Samuel Gray; 1831, Charles Phelps, Oliver Wilkinson, Jr., Epaphroditus Ransom, Silas Clark, Horace Starkweather, W. R. Ranney, Simeon Chamberlain; 1832, Charles Phelps, W. R. Ranney, Dana Bailey, Simeon Chamberlain, Charles Clark; 1833, Simeon Chamberlain, Charles Phelps, Horatio N. Graves, Epaphroditus Ransom, Oliver Wilkinson, Jr.

Town superintendents of schools chosen in the following years:

1846-50, 1852-54, Rev. Horace Fletcher; 1851, Waitstill R. Ranney; 1853, Rev. John Wood; 1856-59, Claudius B. Smith; 1860-63, Rev. Chester L. Cushman; 1864-66-68, Nelson Winslow; 1867-71, Lincoln E. Shattuck; 1869-70, George H. Houghton; 1872-76, Rev. Franklin W. Olmsted; 1877-78, Prof. C. C. Boynton.

On the 9th of January, 1837, the town appointed Clark Wilkinson, Samuel Gray, and Horace Howe, trustees to receive and take charge of such sum of United States deposit money as the town may be entitled to receive from the treasurer of this State, agreeably to an act of the Legislature thereof, approved Nov. 17, 1836. At the same meeting the town passed the following resolution:

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that the money to be deposited in the hands of the trustees shall be loaned to individuals of the town with one or more sureties, in sums not less than fifty dollars, nor over one hundred dollars; preference to be given to those who wish it to pay debts, over those who are in easy circumstances.

The following persons were chosen in the years set against their names,

to serve as trustees of the United States deposit money:

Clark Wilkinson, 1837-62, Samuel Gray, 1837-52, Horace Howe, 1837-42, Ralph Brintnall, 1843-45, John Blanchin, 1846-65, Charles D. Bellamy, 1853-58, Charles Clark, 1859-65, Alfred A. Ranney, 1864-65, James H. Phelps, 1866-78.

1847, March 29. The town voted to borrow fifteen hundred dollars of the United States deposit money, for benefit of the town.

UNITED STATES DEPOSIT MONEY.

Distributed to Townshend on census of 1830	\$3,308.67
Distributed to Townshend on census of 1840	3,083.51
Distributed to Townshend including Acton, on census of 1850	3,888.08
Distributed to Townshend on census of 1860	2,921.83
Distributed to Townshend on census of 1870	2,370.43

SELECT SCHOOLS.

Commencing in 1826 and ending in 1833, during the fall of each year a select school was kept at the West Village. The terms for 1826 and 1827 were kept by Mr. Fisher; those for 1828 and 1829 by Mr. Cressy; and that for 1830 by Mr. Stuart. These gentlemen were college graduates; the first two of Amherst and the last of Middlebury college.

THE LELAND AND GRAY SEMINARY.

What is now the Leland and Gray Seminary at Townshend, was incorporated by the Legislature of Vermont in 1834, under the name of the Leland Classical and English School. The name was given in honor of Lieut. Gov. Leland, a prominent clergyman in the Baptist denomination. The school was organized under the Woodstock Association of Baptist Churches. In 1886, through the efforts of Mr. E. J. Knapp, a fund of over \$11,000 was obtained for this school. A. F. Tilton, A. B., was the first principal. Other prominent names appear as

instructors. Among them are Moses Lyford, H. L. Wayland, C. B. Smith, Horace Burchard, Edward Judson, Milton Davidson, and C. C. Boynton. D. G. Smyth is the present principal. English and classical studies are taught. Pupils are fitted for any New England college.

MERCHANTS.

The merchants in Townshend, so far back as any record can be found, are a Mr. Harris, a Mr. Evans, Doolittle & Ripley, John P. Marsh, Joe Belknap. When Townshend or Townshend proper was started, these outside stores began to stop business, and all business began to be done at the centre. Shafter & Wilson, E. Lathan, A. Birchard, Eiseck Atwood, N. Cheney, George Lewis Joy, S. F. Thompson, Mr. Converse, S. D. Winslow, W. S. Holland, Abner Johnson, Henry Weatherbee, Starky & Howard, A. Elliott Howard, Howard & Salisbury, Winslow & Goodhue, Frank Thompson, Dunton & Ballou, L. I. Winslow & E. J. Knapp, L. O. Thayer, W. E. Corse.

The different tinmen in town were Wiley & Brintnal, Brintnal & Bellamy, Bellamy & Austin, Austin & Wilson, Wilson & Wiswell, F. B. Ober, O. F. Woods, Charles Clark & Son, Higgins & Kenyon.

PHYSICIANS.

John Hazelton was a son of Paul Hazeltine and grandson of Col. John Hazeltine. We have the doctor's autograph and give his spelling of his surname.

In July, 1775, Dr. Hazelton owned and lived upon the farm where John Sanderson resides. His house and office stood on the old road leading to Windam. The house was built in 1785. His first wife was Lieut. Amzi Doolittle's sister, by whom he had 12 children; seven died in infancy and two others did not attain the age of 10 years. His second wife was Dr. Nathan Week's sister; children 5.

During six months of the year 1781, he served as surgeon of Col. Fletcher's regiment of State troops,

and attended upon the garrisons at Castleton and Pittsford. He represented this town in the General Assembly of 1791, '94 and '95. He died in Manchester, Vt., July, 1822.

Waitstill R. Ranney moved his family from Chester, Vt., to this village in 1814, and lived here till the fall of 1815, then he went to Wardsboro and resided until he came back here in the spring of 1820. In 1822 he moved from the village to the farm purchased about that time of Ezekiel Ransom. He lived on this farm until 1837, when he removed to the village of East Townshend and lived there the remainder of his days. He was married twice and had by his first wife 13 children who survived him. He represented Townshend in the Constitutional Convention of 1828, and General Assembly of 1833, and was one of the senators from this county in the Legislatures of 1836, '37, '38. He was elected lieutenant-governor of the State.

As before stated, the children of Dr. Ranney were thirteen in number, all of whom the father gave a liberal education. They were as follows: Dr. Evander W. who settled in practice and died in New York city, Darwin W. who became a teacher and afterwards minister and died in Brattleboro, Stella L. wife of Capt. Sheron Gray, who settled and died in Townshend, Alfred A. died in Colorado, Dr. Henry D. now of New York, Dr. Lafayette, settled and died in New York, Ambrose, a lawyer of Boston, and at one time member of the national legislature, Dr. Stephen E. now of Bennington, Dr. James W. who died in New York, Helen L. wife of a Mr. Bottom of Shaftsbury now dead, Frances L. also married a Mr. Bottom of Shaftsbury now dead, Dr. Martin L. now a physician in New York city, and Mary A. now dead, who married a lawyer in New York.

Moses Chamberlain commenced practice here in February, 1834. He moved to Jamaica after living here about one year, and died in that

town. His wife was a daughter of Benjamin Felton, Esq. Anson L. Pettee moved his family in the spring of 1835, and occupied the house that had just been vacated by Dr. Chamberlain. William M. Sadd opened his office here in the fall of 1837. Near the close of 1842 he sold out to John Bement, and left town in 1843; he married a daughter of William Parkhurst, and now resides at Claremont, N. H.

Dana Hyde. Before removing here from Wardsboro, in 1845, he had gained and ever after maintained the reputation of a well instructed practitioner. His wife was a daughter of William Gregory of East Guilford. In 1826 and '27 he represented Guilford, his native town, in the General Assembly; and was Judge of Probate for the district of Marlboro in 1837 and '38. On his way home from a number of professional visits in Jamaica and Wardsboro, he and his son William were drowned while fording the stream below North Wardsboro, in April, 1850.

John W. Gray. Not long after receiving the degree of Doctor of medicine, he came here in 1851. After staying about a year he moved his family to Bennington, Vt. The following Drs. have practiced medicine and lived in this part of the town: Chamberlain, Ranney, Silas Clark, Charles Clark, Acherson Allen, Starkweather, Perry, Ayer, Lovell, Hibbard, Ellis, Downing, Kenyon, Terrill, Osgood, and George Porter.

ATTORNEYS.

Samuel B. Goodhue was admitted to the bar at November term, 1796, of Windham County Court. He opened an office here in 1806, and moved from this town in 1809. He died a patient at the Insane Asylum, Brattleboro, Vt.

Charles Phelps was a son of Timothy Phelps of Marlboro; he was admitted to the bar of Windham County Court in 1807, and came here to reside on the 7th day of September of that year. A pair of

saddle-bags, with apparel therein, and the colt upon whose back he rode, constituted the sum total of his property. He married the daughter of Jennes Houghton of Guilford, July 21, 1814, and had six children. His wife and four children survived him. He was elected member of the Vermont Council in 1820-21-22; Judge of Probate for the District of Westminster in 1821-22-24; and a Judge of Windham County Court in 1832-33-34. Holding each of the above named offices for three years.

Popular education always found in him a ready and earnest supporter. Through the purchase of warrants located in Illinois and issued to soldiers of the Revolution, he became owner of numerous tracts of land in that State. Nearly all of these lots amounting to very many thousand dollars in value, were given to Knox College a few months before his death. Down to 1830, his books and dockets contain abundant evidence to show that his professional practice was large and remunerative. At that time his private affairs claimed and thereafter occupied the greater part of his time. His religious training began with the dawn of understanding. The libraries, lectures, public meetings, and religious privileges of a superior order, which are so common in cities, were strong inducements for putting an end to a longer country life. The residence of a daughter in Cincinnati, Ohio, decided the question. In the fall of 1845, he removed with his family to that city, where he died on the 19th day of November 1854.

James H. Phelps, son of Charles Phelps, was born in West Townshend, Vt., September 6, 1817, where he has always made his home. After graduation at Middlebury College in 1835, he studied law with his father, and was admitted to the bar of Windham County Court in 1839. About this time his father decided to close his business in Vermont and remove from the State. Settlement of his affairs, which con-

sisted largely of financial transactions, was placed at first, partly, and then wholly, in charge of the subject of this notice. But the matters to be handled were many, and were of such character that they could not be concluded short of a term of years. A business thus prolonged and which suited the person conducting it could not easily be abandoned, even when the cause of its beginning had ceased to exist. Hence it soon became a chief means of support, and has continued to the present day. The town offices which the people of his native town have conferred upon him need not be mentioned. He was register of the Probate District of Westminster from December 1, 1842, to December 1, 1846; a judge of Windham County Court from December 1, 1846, to 1848; he represented Townshend in the General Assembly of 1848, 1849, 1867, and was State senator in 1854 and 1856. He married Miss Sophia A. Robbins, November 7, 1844. Their children are: Eliza Sophia, (Mrs. Pierce), born June 1, 1851, and Sarah Jane, born October 20, 1853.

Minnus Kenney, John Roberts, Abishai Stoddard, James M. Sharfter, now of San Francisco, practiced for a while after being admitted to the bar at the time John Roberts was here.

Col. John Hazeltine came from Sutton, Mass., in the spring of 1769, and during the rest of his life his home was in this town. He lived in the same house with Samuel Fletcher, his son-in-law.

Col. Hazeltine owned nearly one-fourth of the town. This proprietorship required a large expenditure of time in procuring settlers to improve and possibly buy some of his unoccupied acres. We are informed that his daughters were Rachel, Mrs. Joshua Wood; Jenny, Mrs. Jonas Butterfield; Lucy, Mrs. Joshua Barnard, Mehitable, Mrs. Samuel Fletcher; and Elizabeth, Mrs. Josiah Fish.

His sons were Paul, who died a

resident of this town; Asa, who moved from here to Bakersfield, Vt., and died there; Peter, who lived in this town; and Silas, who was a manufacturer in Sutton, Mass. Townshend land records show that Colonel Hazeltine was living September 25, 1777, and that he died prior to June 12, 1778. Of his widow, Mrs. Jane Hazeltine, we have the following account: "Col. Hazeltine left a great portion of his property to General Fletcher, and his widow lived with said Fletcher till she died, (Feb. 16, 1810,) at the age of 104 years. This old lady was very industrious, always spinning at the little wheel as long as she lived. When she was 100 years old it is said that she got up from her wheel and danced."

From the records of Sutton we learn that the Provincial Grant of that town to individuals, is dated May 15, 1704; that Col. Hazeltine was a dealer in lands there from June 15, 1726, to Dec. 29, 1768; and that the births of some of his children are dated as follows: Paul, Nov. 20, 1728; Rachel, Feb. 26, 1730; Abigail, March 14, 1732; Elizabeth, Aug. 9, 1735.

Peter R. Taft. During the winter of 1798-99, his father, Aaron Taft, came to this town from Uxbridge, Mass., and bought the farm where Peter Hazeltine lived, on Taft hill. Peter R., then 14 years of age, accompanied the family. He came all the way on foot and drove the cow. In the winter, like other farmers' boys, he did chores and went to the district school. During the other months, he spent his time in helping his father carry on the farm. His education, however, was under the oversight of his father, who was a college graduate. Fondness for mathematics resulted in his becoming a land surveyor, and receiving the appointment of county surveyor. The duties of this office often made necessary a long attendance on his part at the terms of our County Court. On such occasions he was a willing as well as attentive

listener, and so gained a knowledge of many legal principles which a person of his parts would be apt to apply correctly in unfolding the twist of a complicated law-suit. From his first experience as a trial justice, the entire public had great confidence in him as a magistrate. While pursuing his studies, he devoted a portion of his spare moments to reading—a habit which grew with his advancing years. Later in life he was, indeed, a great reader. No person was oftener called upon to fill our town offices. In one position or other his service was almost continuous. This was the case also, in Jamaica, to which town he removed in 1825. When he gave up farming and returned to Townshend, in 1837, its voters, with unanimity, replaced him in the offices which he had so acceptably filled in former years. In the efforts made to establish what is now Leland and Gray Seminary, he took a very active part. As one of the committee for erecting the academy building, his foresight and executive talent were highly appreciated. During his residence in the State he was one of the board of trustees. He was chosen judge of Probate for the district of Westminster in 1830-31-32 and 33; a judge of Windham County Court in 1835-36 and 37; a justice of the peace in 1818 and served 22 years. In the General Assembly of 1818, 20, 22 and 24 he represented Townshend, and in 1827, 33 and 34 he represented Jamaica.

At the age of 25 years he was married to Sylvia Howard of this town, with whom he lived until her death in 1866.

About 1839, his only child, Hon. Alphonzo Taft, commenced the practice of his profession in Cincinnati, Ohio. To that city the father removed from this town in 1841, and died there Jan. 1, 1867.

THE HOWARD FAMILY.

Chapin Howard came to town in 1804, and was engaged in the tan-

ning business at West Townshend. He, in connection with his various partners, continued in that business at West Townshend until the fall of 1832, when he removed to the East Village, where he lived the remainder of his days. In 1834-5-6 he was chosen representative to the General Assembly. At his death he left a widow, a number of daughters and three sons, A. C. Howard, Ormando S. Howard and Banbridge E. Howard.

A. C. HOWARD.

Chapin Howard's eldest son was born in West Townsend, March 29, 1812, and died at his residence in the East Village Jan. 9, 1881. In 1835 he went to Michigan, then a territory, where he invested in real estate and laid the foundation of his future large fortune. March 9, 1841, he was married to Hannah E., daughter of Daniel and Lucy (Stephens) Cobb of Windham, and took his wife to Townshend, where he remained until 1858, when he removed to Chester, Vt., remaining there 10 years, when he purchased the homestead of his deceased father, where he spent the remainder of his days. At the time of his death he was a director of the People's National Bank of Brattleboro. He represented Townshend in the Legislature of 1846 and 1847, and Chester in 1859-60. He was also a member of the constitutional convention of 1870. He bequeathed a legacy of \$10,000 for the benefit of the poor of his native town.

ORMANDO S. HOWARD,

second son of Chapin Howard, was born at West Townshend, Jan. 3, 1816, and died at Townshend, July 21, 1889. He was, during his life, a resident of his native town. He was married April 26, 1839, to Mary A. Fisher, and again July, 1852, to Mrs. Lucy M. Upham. He had a son and a daughter by his first wife and two sons and a daughter by his last wife. The sons and last daughter survive him.

JOSEPH TYLER.

Joseph Tyler, born in Uxbridge, Mass., May 21, 1737; died at Townshend, Vt., in the year 1815, aged 78.

Ruth, his wife, died in Townshend, Vt., July, 1825, aged 92.

He removed to Townshend from Uxbridge in the winter of 1766. Three children born to them in Uxbridge were: Lydia, Zacheus and Betsey; children born in Townshend: Ruth, Joseph and Mehitabel.

His first house was a rude log cabin, and surrounded by dense forests in every direction, when he moved his family to Townshend. There were then some 15 families living near him, all of whom, in the spirit of the age, turned out with hand-sleds and went to Brattleboro, 17 miles further down the river to help get his family to the new town. They had no path and had to be guided by the river and marked trees.

Joseph Tyler was a very conscientious, stern man, and was free to rebuke the sins of the early settlers, which caused him to have many enemies. He was no friend to Great Britain and Great Britain no friend of his, as is shown by the British government once offering a reward for his head.

The name of Joseph Tyler appears among the 15 who first formed a Congregational church in Townshend in 1778. The first meeting house was built of logs. The first minister, Rev. Mr. Dudley.

The Revolutionary war stirred the patriotic spirit of Joseph Tyler, and he joined a company of Vermonters, under Capt. Fletcher, and crossed the Green mountains to Ticonderoga and thence to Bennington to join Gen. Stark's command. He was engaged in the Bennington battle and was severely wounded, and was obliged to leave the service and went to his home a disabled man, in consequence of which he was granted a life pension.

Soon after coming home from the army he was made a justice of the peace and was afterwards elected a member of the Legislature for two years.

EBENEZER BRIGHAM,

moved to town before Vermont became a State. He built the house where Deacon J. O. Follet now lives in 1801. There were born to him six children. He was an important man in town affairs. He died in 1840. The children were John, Lyman, Moses, Judith, Wealthy and Whitney, all of whom are now dead, and mostly lived and died in town or adjoining towns. A grandson, Bela B. Brigham, is the only descendant living at this time in Townshend.

WM. JAY,

was a son of Wilder Jay, lived many years ago on the farm south of one Ober's present place. His children W. L. Jay, now a prominent lawyer and President of the Sioux National Bank of Sioux City, Iowa. George L. Jay also of Sioux City and President of the Sioux Loan and Trust Company. Helen, who is the wife of a Mr. Hudson, a merchant of St. Louis.

FORBES

Brigham Forbes, born in Uxbridge, Mass., in 1803, came with his father, Moses Forbes, to Townshend, when three years old, and is a much respected old man, who still lives at the age of 88, about half a mile south of the village.

JOSEPH B. WARE,

was born in Putney, Vt., Feb. 2, 1810. In 1839, he married to Mary H. Plummer of Brattleboro. They had five children; only one is now living, J. H. Ware. Mr. Ware represented the town in the Legislature of 1880. The fiftieth anniversary of their marriage was celebrated at their home March 25, 1889.

DEACON SAMUEL GRAY,

was born in Townshend in 1796, he died in 1870. He was the only son

of Jonas and Hannah Gray. He married Melinda Johnson. Their children were Martha, May, Oscar and Aurilla. He faithfully served his town in various capacities. He was a liberal supporter of Leland and Gray Seminary. At a time of great need he gave the institution five hundred dollars.

COL. JONAS TWITCHELL,

was born in Winchester, N. H., about the year 1805. His father died while Jonas was a young boy, and Jonas was bound out to a blacksmith. He consequently learned the blacksmith's trade. At 21 years of age he came to West Townshend and worked as journeyman. He soon after married a Miss Robbins of Jamaica and moved to East Townshend on what was then known as the Tyler place. He then engaged in blacksmithing and farming until his death, Jan. 7, 1878. While on the Tyler place his wife died, and he married for a second wife a Miss Felton of Jamaica. This last wife still survives him and now lives with one of her daughters in Athol, Mass. Col. Twitchell had three daughters and a son by his first wife and two daughters and a son by his last wife. Although Col. Twitchell was not liberally educated, he was a man of good judgment and common sense, represented his town in the Legislature and at various times filled all the offices in the town. He was also president of the Windham County Savings Bank at the time of his death.

HISTORY OF THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The First Baptist Church was formed on the 20th day of September, 1810, and existed until near the close of 1840. The meeting-house was built in 1817. The acting pastors of the church and society are as follows: Samuel Kingsbury, from ordination in 1808, to 1817; Benjamin I. Lane, fall of 1817, to 1819; ——— Lathrop, Jan. 1820, to June 1821; George Robinson, Dec. 1821,

to Dec. 1824; Joseph M. Graves, Jan. 1825, to Jan. 1829; Simeon Chamberlain, Mar. 1831, to Mar. 1834; Hiram A. Graves, spring and summer of 1835; Nathan Ames, 1836; Charles Farrar, spring of 1837, to spring of 1838.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH.

At the time of the organization of this body a Baptist church had existed for 17 years at the West Village. It reported to the Woodstock association 103 members, with Rev. J. W. Graves, pastor. Samuel Gray served as clerk for forty years.

On the first Sabbath of January, 1828, it was voted to employ Rev. J. M. Graves one-third of the time. Voted to secure the services of Elder Kinsbury. The next year Rev. Simeon Chamberlain supplied one-half the time.

The next three years are memorable as the transition period of the church. In 1832 Rev. R. M. Ely received a call to be pastor, and moved his family into the community. He was the first pastor of the church, and the first minister to transfer his membership to the church and supply its pulpit. In 1838 Mr. Ely resigned and removed to Chester. Rev. W. D. Upham supplied the church during his vacation, and in December following became its pastor. His pastorate extended through four years and was marked by a continuous revival. In 1844 Horace Fletcher was ordained. Mr. Fletcher had graduated at Dartmouth College at the age of 21, the first scholar in his class. Five years he then spent in teaching and the study of law; was admitted to the bar and had spent 15 years in his practice. Rev. Horace Fletcher grew in intellectual and spiritual strength, as well as influence and reputation, even into old age. The honorary title of D. D., conferred upon him from Hamilton Theological Seminary, was justly earned. After an uninterrupted pastorate of nearly 28 years, he died Nov. 1871.

Rev. R. R. Printice became pas-

tor May 1, 1872. In 1875 Rev. C. P. Frenyear was called to the pastorate. He died May 10, 1876. Rev. T. M. Butler settled 1876; dismissed October 29, 1882. Rev. R. S. Mitchel settled June 30, 1883; dismissed July 9, 1887. Rev. W. D. Athearn settled Oct. 1, 1888; present pastor, 1891.

The First Restorationist Church was organized in 1818, during the ministry of Rev. Russell Streeter, then of Rockingham, who preached in the meeting-house once a month for two years. After Mr. Streeter went away the Restorationists ceased to have preaching at stated intervals.

METHODIST.

Commencing about the year 1830, the Methodist Conference having charge of this circuit sent some very able clergymen who labored as itinerate preachers in this and neighboring towns to about 1836. The first two who entered upon this service were Rev. Mr. Beckley and Rev. Mr. Fuller. They were followed by Rev. Zed. Twitchell and Rev. Mr. Brewster. In September, 1835, a Methodist campmeeting, which continued about a week, was held in a grove. There was a large attendance at this meeting from the Methodist societies at Athens, Newfane, Wardsboro, and Londonderry. From the spring of 1839 to the spring of 1843, the people of West Townshend and vicinity attended the Methodist church. Clergymen: Rev. Harvey Guernsey supplying for first two years of the term, and Rev. William H. Hodges for the last two.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Rev. George Porter, in his anniversary sermon, sketches the history and growth of this church in the following manner:

The first town meeting of which we have any positive knowledge, was held on the 30th day of May, 1771. This was ten years

after the first settlers began to occupy the town, and when the resident families were 25 in number. When and in what number the inhabitants were formed into a church, the town records say not; but the American Quarterly Register states that Rev. Nicholas Dudley, born at Epping, N. H., graduated at Harvard College in 1767, was ordained at Townshend, Vt., June 21, 1777, and was dismissed in 1780; thus laboring between two and three years. In August, 1794, Rev. Samuel Cheever, D. D., received a call to this church, and remained until 1797. From 1797 the church was supplied by Rev. Hezekiah Taylor, J. Bennington, and Mr. Whitney, neighboring ministers. Mr. Josiah Moulton received a call, remaining about a year. After Mr. Moulton, the next pastor of the church was Simeon Snow, about one year. Rev. William Riddell was born at Coleraine, Mass., Feb. 4, 1778; graduated at Dartmouth in 1793; and was licensed to preach at Newbury, Vt., in January, 1794. He remained in Townshend about three years. He married a daughter of Rev. Samuel Hopkins in 1797, by whom he had seven children, one of whom was the well-known Rev. Samuel Hopkins Riddell.

The church was supplied by ministers from neighboring towns until March, 1815.

L. Whitcomb, ordained and installed Aug. 29, 1815; died in Savannah, Georgia, January 2, 1821. Philetus Clark, was ordained and installed Nov. 21, 1821; dismissed July 6, 1824. James Kimball, ordained and installed Jan. 13, 1825; dismissed Oct. 6, 1830. H. N. Graves, ordained and installed Feb. 5, 1833; dismissed Sept. 14, 1848. John Wood came Jan. 1849, settled June, 1850; dismissed Apr. 11, 1854. Remained as pastor till Nov. 11, 1858. C. L. Cushman, ordained and installed Dec. 22, 1859; dismissed Oct. 15, 1866. A. S. Barton, installed Mar. 12, 1867; dismissed Dec. 13, 1869. F. W. Olmstead,

acting pastor; called June 13, 1870; resigned Oct., 1872. George Porter, acting pastor; called July 1, 1877; resigned Oct. 1882. H. H. Actarian, acting pastor; called July 1, 1883. 1891, present pastor, C. T. Switzer.

CEMETERIES.

On the farm of General Fletcher, and a short distance from the present dwelling-house of John S. Fullerton, were buried all who died in the district prior to 1799. Use of this place for burial purposes was abandoned near the close of 1814. Here are the graves of General Fletcher and some members of his family.

Maple Grove Cemetery is situated about 100 rods west of Townshend village on the north side of the road leading from said village to West Townshend, and contains about one acre of land. It was given for a burial ground by Zatter Butterfield. A Mrs. Brown who died in 1812 was the first body buried in the cemetery. It was the only cemetery near the village until about the year 1862. In the vicinity of 1880 Miss Lucy P. Tyler of Somerville, Mass., and a former resident of Townshend, started a fund, the income of which was to be used in caring for the graves and lots of the friends of the donors. The fund has since been increased to \$350.

A substantial brick tomb was built at a cost of about \$500, the old tombs removed, the wall rebuilt and other work done at a cost of about \$300. In 1890 there was \$200 expended in grading the grounds with money that the late Daniel Read gave for that purpose.

Oakwood Cemetery is located about 100 rods south of the westerly part of the village of Townshend. The land was bought by the town in the year 1864, and contains about four acres, including the old cemetery, which has been added to it. At the time of purchase a portion of the grounds were laid out into lots, drives and walks; and on June

11, 1884, J. H. Phelps, S. D. Winslow, 2d, and Henry Salisbury were chosen by the town a committee to take charge of said cemetery.

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

1778-79, 1807, Samuel Fletcher; 1780, Silas Hayward; 1781, 1785-90, Dr. Joshua Wood; 1782, no choice; 1783-84, Joseph Tyler; 1791, 1794-95, Dr. John Hazelton; 1792-93-96-1803, Ephriam Wheelock; 1804-06, 1809-11, John Dyer; 1808-12-13, Ezekiel Ransom; 1814-15, Amri Doolittle, jr.; 1816-17-21, Munnis Kenney; 1818, 20, 22, 24, Peter R. Taft; 1819-23, Dana Bailey; 1825, Luke S. Rand; 1826-27, Epaphroditus Ransom; 1828-30, William R. Shafter; 1831, John P. Marsh; 1832, no choice; 1833, Waitstill R. Ranney; 1834-36, Chapin Howard; 1837-39, John H. Brigham; 1840, Samuel F. Thompson; 1841-42, James McShafter; 1843, Nathan Fisher; 1844-45, Henry L. Aiken; 1846-47, Aurelius C. Howard; 1848-49, 1867, James H. Phelps; 1850, William H. Jay; 1851, 53, 1861, Francis D. Sawyer; 1854, Rev. Horace Fletcher; 1855-56, Esek Atwood; 1852, 59, 78-79, Oscar R. Garfield; 1859-60, Abishai Stoddard; 1862, Jonas Twitchell; 1863-64, Ormando S. Howard; 1865-66, John H. Converse; 1868-69, Henry Salisbury; 1870-71, 82-83, Philip H. Rutter; 1872-73, Masenna F. Balou; 1874-75, John S. Fullerton; 1876-77, Rev. Franklin W. Omsted; 1880-81, Joseph B. Ware; 1882-83, Oscar R. Garfield; 1884-85, Philip H. Rutter; 1886-87, Henry Underwood; 1888-89, Choate Howard; 1890-91, E. L. Hastings.

POST-OFFICE AND POST-MASTERS.

The first post-office established in town was in West Townshend, March 23, 1811, and the first post-master was made under Madison and was Chas. Phelps, who retained the office for a long period. The only office in town remained here until

Dec. 25, 1820, when it was removed to the East Village, which is nearer the centre of the town. Amos Doolittle was appointed by Munroe, the first post-master in the new office. The mail was for a long time carried on horseback. In 1824, a gig was first used and trips were made weekly. In 1828, the first coach was used upon the road. In about 1844, service was increased to daily trips each way and thus continued until carried by rail car, Dec. 20, 1880. The following persons were post-masters after Amos Doolittle, with date of their appointment:

O. Doolittle, Dec. 18, 1824; John P. Marsh, May 21, 1825; Epaphroditus Ransom, Sept. 14, 1831; Ezekiel Ransom, Sept. 23, 1834; John Roberts, April 11, 1835; Oscar F. Butterfield, July 21, 1845; Henry M. Weatherbee, May 1, 1851; Oscar F. Butterfield, April 5, 1852; Nathaniel Cheney, Nov. 21, 1861; Henry Salisbury, Sept. 20, 1869; Ann C. Howard, Aug. 14, 1885.

LEGACY OF AURELIUS C. HOWARD.

It is my will, and I hereby direct, that the sum of ten thousand dollars be set apart and given to the town of Townshend, in the County of Windham and State of Vermont, the interest of said ten thousand dollars to be applied in providing for and comfortably supporting the poor of said town of Townshend, so long as my lineal descendants shall not require the same for their support and maintenance. At a meeting duly held on the 19th of Dec. 1881, three trustees, Horace C. Howard, Ormando S. Howard and James H. Phelps were chosen to receive, manage and have the control of the bequest.

BRATTLEBORO AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD CO.

The town of Townshend has 370 shares of stock at \$100 each, \$37,000.

Original stockholders residing in Townshend: Junia D. Barber, 2 shares, \$200; James H. Phelps, 6

shares, \$600; Ira R. Batchelder, 1 share, \$100; N. Pierce, 2 shares, \$200; Rev. Mark Carpenter, 3 shares, \$300; Daniel Read, 3 shares, \$300; Adin Holbrook, 1 share, \$100; A. Stoddard, 2 shares, \$200; A. C. Howard, 10 shares, \$1000; Josiah W. Taft, 1 share, \$100; O. S. Howard, 3 shares, \$300; S. D. Winslow, 2d, 2 shares, \$200. Number shares taken by persons above named, 36 at \$100; number shares taken by the town, 370, at \$100. Given by tax-payers of Townshend towards building the railroad. Shares of the town were taken on condition that the railroad from Mill Brook, Harmonyville, to Jamaica line, should be located on and not removed from the east or left bank of West river.

INN KEEPERS.

The first tavern keeper in the East Village was a Mr. Butterfield. He

was followed by Capt. James Taggart, who kept a good house in the brick building which was long after known as the Ranney residence. Before it was converted into a private residence, Chester Rand kept a hotel, then following Capt. Taggart who, after selling out to Rand, built the present hotel now kept by O. F. Coombs. Taggart had just completed his new hotel when Daniel Webster spoke on the political issues of the day in 1840, on Stratton mountain, to the people of Vermont living both sides of the Green mountains. Webster stopped over night with Capt. Taggart on his way to Stratton. This is the only hotel in the town to-day, and has been occupied by the following inn-keepers after Taggart: Abner Johnson, Allen, Taggart again, Thomas Evans, R. M. Flint, Holbrook and Burke, C. H. Willard and the present occupant, O. F. Coombs.

GRAFTON.

By CHRISTOPHER W. HALL.

GRAFTON.

Boundaries: Chester on the N., Rockingham on the E., S. by Athens and Townshend, W. by Windham: Village about 10 miles from Bellows Falls; a daily stage through from the Falls to Townshend.

THE SURFACE OF THE TOWNSHIP

is broken; hills which do not seem to belong to any clearly defined range, rise up in all parts of the town and stand facing each other in all conceivable positions. Yet the soil is fertile, the farmer is repaid for his labor by the yield of the staple products of this section of Vermont. It is a good grazing town. The sunny hillsides yield sweet, rich feed, so that the cattle and horses of Grafton have become widely known as among the best in the State.

SAXTON RIVER,

which rises in Windham and flows southerly through this town, is its principle stream. It furnishes a good waterpower at Houghtonville, Grafton Village and Cambridgeport, at which latter place it flows into Rockingham.

A stream called South Branch, rises also in Windham, flows southerly across the S. W. of Grafton into Townshend, and thence back into Grafton and unites with Saxton River at Grafton Village.

The town was first chartered, Apr. 6, 1754, but as possession was not taken of the grant, it was re-

chartered, Sept. 1, 1763, by name of Thomlinson.

GRANTEES:

Johnathan Whitney, Nathaniel Holt, Nathaniel Harris, Benoni Boynton, Jr., Johnathan Wood, Benj. Weatherbee, Isaac Holden, Samuel Preston, Jona. Whitcombe, Eleazer Davis, Oliver Corey, Stephen Shattuck, Ezekiel Chase, Thomas Bell, Esq., Jacob Gould, Jr., Jacob Gould, Stephen Goodridge, John Buttrick, Stephen Stickney, Nehemiah Bowers, Nathan Chase, Joseph Worcester, Thomas Warren, William Holt, Phillip Goodridge, Peter Read, Ephriam Whitney, Samuel Larabee, Eleazer Lawrence, Jr., James Preston, Joseph Baker, Jr., John Baker, Jacob Fox, Stephen Chase, Benj. Shattuck, Matthew Livermore, Oliver Gould, Thomas Gould, Jr., Roger King, Zachariah Whitney, Oliver Stickney, James Allen, Simon Tuttle, Simon Tuttle, Jr., Jonas Warren, Oliver Warren, John Fox, Jr., Daniel Fox, John Tomlinson, Jr., Theodore Atkinson, Esq., Dan Warner, Esq., Joshua Stickney, James King, Peter Fox, Thomas Newman, Esq., John Wentworth, Esq., Speaker Sherburne, John Thomlinson, Esq.

On condition of their becoming actual settlers, they were given undisputed title to this tract of land containing 23,050 acres together with 1040 acres free.

The conditions were the same as

in all the New Hampshire town charters.

It appears that Thomlinson never was settled by these proprietors. A meeting for the election of town officers was appointed for the 1st Tuesday of Dec. 1763, which was notified by Oliver Corey, who signed himself, moderator.

I find no proof that the town was settled for some years after the last charter was granted. It is said a Mr. Slack was the first settler.

The first permanent settlement was made in the spring of 1780. Samuel Spring built a house and commenced a clearing on the hill between where Samuel Spring, Jr., afterwards lived, and where Daniel Barton now lives. He was accompanied into town by Amos Fisher, Benjamin Wetherbee, and Edward Putnam. They came from Winchester and located in different parts of the town. They were soon followed by David Stickney, Moses and Aaron Putnam, Job Gleason, Thomas Kinney, Asa Fisher and several other families.

The town records on its early history are very meagre, some parts of them having been destroyed. First, is recorded a warrant of Nov. 2, 1781, from Ira Allen, treasurer of the State of Vermont, to Amos Fisher, constable of the town of Thomlinson, notifying him of a tax of 10 s on each 100 acres of land, and to collect it; to seize and dispose of the goods or estate of such person or persons as should refuse or neglect to pay the same, after giving the land owners of the town due notice, "Forthwith to pay the said tax or I shall make sale." The constable did sell at public vendue, Aug. 5, 1782, 118 pieces of land, and 61 of those pieces contained 100 acres and upwards.

The first death recorded was that of Asa Fisher, Jr., son of Asa and Esther Fisher, June 19, 1780.

The first birth recorded was in 1783; the first marriage in 1784.

The first town meeting of which

we have any record was in 1783. Aaron Putnam was first town clerk.

They voted to have preaching from the neighboring towns that season and appointed a committee to obtain it.

In 1785, March 21, they voted at the town meeting that each man in town should give one day's work towards clearing off a piece of land to be used for a burying ground.

It was also voted that all their ox sleds should be four feet wide. In this warrant was an article to see if the town would take any steps towards building a meeting house, but no action was taken.

The town meetings were held in private houses till a meeting house was erected, 1793; they were held there until 1857, when the town bought the store of John Barrett and fitted up the second story for a town hall.

In these days, the office of holding the key of the meeting house was invested with considerable dignity. At the annual meeting the key was struck off to the lowest bidder, who was to open the house whenever it should be used that year, and sweep the house five times. The usual price paid for this high trust was 75 cents per year.

Town taxes and other dues were paid in grain. One year, 1788, £30 was raised, the whole paid in rye at 4 s per bushel; money was scarce.

Since the town was organized, there have been many changes; the first was the change of its name from Thomlinson to Grafton, Oct. 31, 1791.

In 1816 its limits were extended to take in parts of Athens and Avery's Gore.

In 1808, John Barrett and Barzillai Burgess, selectmen, determined on being strict guardians of the interests of the town, pursued the old practice general then in the towns of "warning out"—[ordering the departure from the town of all persons they pleased to think liable in the future to need assistance from

the town. A law they had the power to promulgate, but not to enforce. See warning out, proceedings and definitions of, in the history of other towns in the past volumes. And, see here!] Among many others, Mr. Daniel Joslyn, an easy, mirth-loving, whole-souled farmer, was warned to leave. Of which he took no notice except to joke over. And the energetic young bachelor, Barrett, little thought that he was commanding his future wife to depart, upon the plea that he believed that she might be at some future time a town pauper. Had the jovial old gentleman seen fit to have obeyed the summons, the people of Grafton would not have been gladdened years afterwards by the genial countenance of that kind old lady, whose sympathetic heart and benevolent hand carried joy and gladness to many a sinking heart, and supplied the wants of so many needy ones.

Also, a young physician came into town with no worldly goods but his saddle bags and a good name. The sleepless eyes of the guardians of the town were immediately upon him. A paper was put into the hands of the constable and read:

"To Caleb Hall, Constable: You are hereby directed to summons Dr. John Butterfield to depart this town forthwith; hereof fail not, but make due return.

JOHN BARRETT, }
BARZILLAI BURGESS, } Selectmen.

And to the fact that the doctor did not obey this mandate, Grafton has ever since owed much of the business energy for which the town has been and is still distinguished. It is a noted fact that no merchant has ever failed in town; on the contrary, all have retired from business with a good property.

The first saw mill was built by Mr. Bolles on land now owned by Metcalf Walker; for building it he was to receive one lot of land. He erected his mill and sawed one log, which gave him a title to the land.

The first grist-mill was built by

Dr. Fisher, the first physician, who moved into town in 1780, and also a saw-mill was built on a branch of Saxtons River. These it appears were the first mills.

In 1788 two men from Jaffrey, N. H., opened a store near the Centre, but soon left, and a man from Westminster opened one at the Centre.

In 1782, James Rhoades, a Revolutionary soldier, whose baptism of fire and blood was at Lexington, moved here from Keene, N. H., and built the first framed house. It had but two or three rooms and the windows were of ising-glass.

In 1824, there were 11 school districts, 10 school houses, 4 saw-mills, 3 grist-mills, 2 fulling mills, 2 carding machines, 3 stores, 2 tanneries, which would indicate nearly as much business as at the present. Many old trades have passed away, but industries then comparatively unheard of are now flourishing, such as free-stone quarrying and the manufacture of various articles of wooden ware.

EDUCATIONAL.

The people of Grafton have always been characterized by zeal for public schools; their district schools have been good, and the academies at Townshend and Chester have ever received a liberal support from this town; a goodly number have been college graduates, one,

BENJ. W. DEAN,

served as Secretary of State four years, also Register of Probate 11 years.

EBENEZER BURGESS,

another, is now a missionary to India.

CHARLES BARRETT,

a Grafton graduate, has served as State senator two terms, besides holding other offices of public trust.

DAVID PALMER

studied theology at Newton Seminary.

FRANK B. DANIELS

graduated at Harvard College.

Many terms of select schools have been taught in town, and in 1866 a graded school with a high school in connection, where one may fit for college or business, was established and has been well supported.

MINERALOGICAL.

Grafton is rich in mineralogical specimens. Much of the rock is Green Mountain gneiss, together with such other kinds as are found in the surrounding towns.

Serpentine exists in small quantities; cyanite or sappar is found about one mile southwest of the village. It is in compressed hexagonal prisms in mica slate and massive garnet; sulphuret of iron in small, brown cubes, and various kinds of quartz.

STEATITE,

or soapstone. Quite an extensive bed of it lies in the southern edge of this town and in the northern part of Athens. Work was commenced on the quarry in Grafton first. This has been worked longer, with more profit, and has produced more stone than any other quarry in Vermont.

It has been excavated about 15 rods in length, 5 or 6 in width and at a depth varying from 10 to 25 feet. The stone lies in stratified beds, as can easily be seen in the edges of the quarry. There are seams of rhomb spar and talc that extend along in line or are disseminated through in small imperfect crystals which upon long exposure become decomposed and wash out, tarnishing the surface of the rocks below.

Immediately upon the soapstone is found black mica and shady talc, and in the latter a dark colored actinolite, and above this is a bed of hard, compact hornblende of varying thickness which proves a protector against atmospheric agency. In some places upon these quarries a

layer of hornblende is often found between two of steatite. (See Hitchcock's Geological Report of Vermont, Vol. II.)

The Lower Quarry is the one in Grafton. This and the one in Athens lie in the same vein of stone about 60 rods apart. That soapstone existed there has been known ever since the settlement of the town. The settlers were accustomed to go with their axes, cut out blocks and fashion them for their hearthstones, but quarrying was not commenced as a business until about 1825, and then first on a small scale, chiefly manufactured for pipes, for water-courses. Col. Miner owned the land, sold out lots for working, and a number of men quarried each for himself; but now the whole quarry is under the supervision of one firm.

Butterfield & Smith have owned and worked the quarry a number of years. They have two mills at Cambridgeport where they saw with a common mill-saw and prepare for market all the stone they quarry, which amounts to about 400 tons annually, worth in the block at an average of \$28, but prepared for market makes a total of \$15,000.

THE WOOLEN MANUFACTURE.

Woolen cloths have been the chief article of manufacture. A factory was first built by Dean & Alexander in 1831. Jan. 9, 1839, it was burned. Alexander sold out his interest after the fire, but it was rebuilt the same year by Peter W. Dean, in 1854 enlarged and new machinery added. In 1863 it was changed to a corporation and called the "Grafton Manufacturing Company," which, in 1867, was sold out to Messrs. Sabin & Fairbrother of Saxtons River. Fairbrother sold his interest to Sabin who has since conducted the business alone, manufacturing annually 75,000 yards,—cassimeres, doeskins, but chiefly kerseymeres.

A smaller manufacture of woolens was also carried on many years by

Mr. Wooley, half a mile below the village. A few years since his mill was turned into a shop for the manufacture of wooden ware.

GRAFTON INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION.

In February, 1860, a Farmers' Club was organized, with S. D. Conant, president, and Charles Barrett, secretary. Grafton claims to have organized the first club of this character in Vermont.

THE GREAT FRESHET OF 1869

did much damage in this town. Roads were so washed away in many spots, they had to be made in new places, and nearly all the bridges in town were carried off. It cost the town about \$12,000 to repair its highways.

HON. DAVID L. PUTNAM

was born in Grafton, 1811. His parents were not wealthy and he only had the advantages of a common school and a few terms at an academy, when he commenced the study of law in the office of Daniel Kellogg, Esq., at Saxtons River. After admission to the bar, he opened his office in Grafton, and rose rapidly in his profession. His ability as a legal adviser and advocate was marked for a man of his years.

In 1836 he was chosen judge of probate, and about this time he began to show evidences of insanity, which was hereditary, and for a long time was of a mild form; his mind appeared to be sound, he was keen in business and well-balanced in judgment; yet upon one subject he was most grievously at fault; he thought—he was a single man—that Queen Victoria was his wife. Impressed with this idea he fitted up a suit of rooms in almost regal style for her which he never suffered to be used, but kept in waiting with his table richly spread, a supply of dainty food fresh prepared each day. He was daily expecting her and went down to meet her when the stage came in; constantly disappointed he never abandoned the idea.

At first he was rather reticent except with a few particular friends. He watched and waited, and at last to ease his disappointments took to alcoholic drinks and squandered his property, finally became wholly insane, was taken to Brattleboro and died there.

TOWN CLERKS.

Aaron Putnam 1780-84, Stephen Hayward 1785, 88, Amos Fisher 1789, 1786, 95, 1801, 3, 6, 7, Henry Bond 1790, 94, John B. Wheeler 1802, 4, 5, Peter Whitcomb 1808-14, Rev. Wm. Goodell 1815-20, David Bancroft 1821-22, Art. Spring 1823-32, Benjamin H. Bridgman 1833-57, Charles Barrett 1858-68, Henry Foster 1869, N. H. Bixby 1869, L. S. Walker 1891.

Among the

STATE AND COUNTY OFFICES

held in town, we notice:

John Barrett, state senator, two terms; P. W. Dean, state senator, three terms; Charles Barrett, state senator, two terms; Abishai Stoddard (now a resident of Townshend), judge of probate, 21 years; David L. Putnam, judge of probate, two years; P. W. Dean, assistant county judge, 5 years; Francis Daniels, county commissioner.

TOWN REPRESENTATIVES.

Ebenezer Burgess 1786, William Stickney 1787, 88, Charles Perkins 1789, Henry Bond 1790-92, Stephen Hayward 1791, Ezra Edson 1793, David Palmer 1794, 6, 7, Enos Lovell 1795, Amos Fisher 1796, 97, Thaddeus Taylor 1798-1800, 1, 2, 8, 9, Wm. Hall, Jr., 1799, John B. Wheeler 1803, Enoch Hale 1804, 5, Thos. K. Palmer 1810, John Barrett 1811, 12, 13, 14, 16, 19, 27, Nathan Wheeler 1815, 17, 18, 26, Barzillai Burgess 1820, 21, 2, 3, William Stickney, Jr., 1824, 5, 7, 8, 9, 30, 1, 4, Erastus Burgess 1832, John Gibson 1833, 35, Ambrose Burgess, 1836, 7, 50, 51, Thomas Hill 1838, B. H. Bridgman 1839,

40, 41, 47, Wm. Whitcomb 1842, 43, Abishai Stoddard 1844, 5, 6, J. L. Butterfield 1848, 49, 65, 66, Lewis S. Walker 1852, 3, Joseph Howard 1854, 5, Benj. W. Dean 1856, 57, Francis Daniels 1858, 9, 63, 4, Nathan H. Hall 1860, Charles Barrett 1861, 2, S. D. Conant 1867, 8, Francis Phelps 1869, Harlem Phelps, 1891.

DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

David Palmer 1791, Amos Fisher 1793, Ebenezer Burgess, Jr. 1814, Wm. Stickney, Jr. 1822, 8, 36, B. H. Bridgman 1843, Abishai Stoddard 1850, Henry Holmes, 1869-70.

MILITARY.

SOLDIERS OF GRAFTON, 1861-1865.

With the age of each, and his history so far as known. Compiled from the Adjutant General's reports:

Frank H. Amsden, 20, enlisted Aug. 24, 1863, 11th Vt., Co. G, transferred to Co. A, June 21, 1865, mustered out Aug. 25, 1865.

Solon Amsden, 22, enlisted Oct. 1, 1861, 1st SS, Co. F, discharged Feb. 8, 1862.

John H. Ayres, 19, enlisted Oct. 16, 1861, 2d SS, Co. H; died Oct. 3, 1862.

Frank J. Blood, 18, enlisted Dec. 1, 1863, Cav. Co. K; missing in action, March 1, 1864.

Albert H. Burgess, enlisted Oct. 1, 1861, 2d SS, Co. H, corp., discharged Feb. 13, 1862.

Ambrose H. Burgess, 21, enlisted Aug. 8, 1862, prom. corp., Feb. 1865; mustered out June 24, 1865.

James C. Butters, 18, enlisted Nov. 24, 1863, Cav. Co. C.

Rufus J. Carver, 31, enlisted Sept. 1861, Cav. Co. F; discharged June 27, 1863.

Myron C. Chapman, 18, enlisted March 22, 1862, 4th Vt., Co. F; killed at the Wilderness May 5, 1864.

John W. Curtis, 25, enlisted Oct.

14, 1861, Cav. Co. F, blacksmith; re-enlisted Dec. 30, 1863; transferred to Co. D, June 21, 1865; mustered out Aug. 9, 1865.

Major S. Damon, 28, enlisted Feb. 27, 1862, 7th Vt., Co. G, prom. Serg't, re-enlisted for Grafton, March 4, 1864; discharged July 29, 1865 for wounds.

George M. Davis, 23, enlisted Sept. 4, 1861, 4th Vt., Co. F, transferred to Invalid corps, March 15, 1864; mustered out Dec. 12, 1864.

John B. Davis, 28, enlisted Oct. 13, 1861, 2d SS, Co. E, wagoner; discharged March 22, 1862.

Geo. M. Dimond, 18, enlisted Oct. 31, 1861, 2d SS, Co. H, prom. Corp.; mustered out Dec. 31, 1864.

Randolph Dodge, 23, enlisted Jan. 8, 1862, 8th Vt., Co. H; mustered out June 22, 1864.

Nahum B. Dwinell, 19, enlisted Sept. 4, 1861, 4th Vt., Co. C, drummer, discharged May 1, 1862; re-enlisted Dec. 15, 1863; mustered out July 13, 1865.

Silas O. Dwinell, 19, enlisted Sept. 29, 6th Vt., Co. E, prom. Sergt. re-enlisted Dec. 15, 1863; transferred to Co. K, Oct. 16, 1864; mustered out June 26, 1865.

Lewis H. Eastman, 18, enlisted Aug. 11, 1862, 11th Vt., Co. G; discharged July 4, 1863.

Watson S. Eaton, 26, enlisted Aug. 9, 1862, 11th Vt., Co. G, Sergt. prom. 2d Lieut. Dec. 28, 1863; dishonorably discharged, Oct. 1, 1864.

Lucius C. Edson, 26, enlisted Aug. 11, 1862, 11th Vt., Co. G; discharged Dec. 20, 1862.

Jeremiah Falloon, 26, enlisted Dec. 17, 1863, 7th Vt., Co. B; re-enlisted for Grafton, Feb. 29, 1864; prom. Corp. June 1, 1865; died Sept. 13, 1865.

John E. Gates, 23, enlisted Dec. 9, 1861, 8th Vt., Co. H; re-enlisted Jan. 5, 1864, and mustered out June 28, 1865.

Orson G. Gibson, 18, enlisted Aug. 11, 1862, 11th Vt., Co. G; killed at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864.

Fred J. R. Grout, 24, enlisted

Aug. 21, 1862, Cav. Co. F; died June 21, 1863.

William Graves, 27, enlisted Nov. 27, 1863, 6th Vt., Co. E; killed at the Wilderness, May 5, 1864.

Amos Gould, 20, enlisted Aug. 22, 1864, Cav. Co. E; transferred to Co. A, June 21, 1865; mustered out Aug. 9, 1865.

Orange S. Harris, 26, enlisted Sept. 2, 1861, 4th Vt., Co. F; mustered out Sept. 30, 1864.

Albert L. Holland, 2d SS. Co. H.

Don A. Houghton, 30, enlisted July 31, 1863; killed at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864.

Charles H. Howard, 18, enlisted Oct. 21, 1861, 2 SS. prom. Corp. re-enlisted Dec. 21, 1863; prom. Sergt. March 12, 1864; killed at Petersburg, June, 1864.

Ellery Howard, 19, enlisted Sept. 7, 1861, 4th Vt., Co. K; re-enlisted Dec. 15, 1863; transferred to Co. D, Feb. 25, 1865; mustered out July 13, 1865.

Lucius S. Howe, 27, enlisted June 1, 1861, 3d Vt. Co. A; mustered out July 27, 1864.

Edward M. Knox, 20, enlisted Jan. 6, 1862, 7th Vt., Co. A, Corp; prom. Sergt; re-enlisted for Grafton, Feb. 29, 1864, prom. 1st Lieut. Oct. 28, 1864, prom. Capt. Sept. 1, 1865; mustered out March 14, 1865.

Benj. F. Littlefield, 25, enlisted June 1, 1861, 3d Vt., Co. A; dropped June 21, 1863.

Geo. J. Miller, 25, enlisted Dec. 3, 1861, Corp. 7th Vt., Co. C, re-enlisted for Grafton, Feb. 29, 1864, prom. Sergt. July 29, 1864; mustered out March 14, 1865.

James Oakman Jr., 18, enlisted on Dec. 19, 1861, 7th Vt., Co. I, re-enlisted for Grafton, Feb. 29, 1864, prom. Corp. Dec. 13, 1864, Sergt. May 1, 1865; mustered out March 14, 1865.

Austin W. Park, 18, enlisted Aug. 11, 1862, 11th Vt., Co. G; mustered out of service June 24, 1865.

Leonard I. Park, 29, enlisted Aug. 11, 1862, 11th Vt., Co. G, mustered out June 24, 1865.

Isaac L. Park, 24, enlisted Sept. 23, 1861, 6th Vt., Co. E, transferred to Invalid Corps July 1, 1863; discharged Oct. 15, 1864.

Dan H. Perham, enlisted Aug. 18, 1862, Cav. Co. F; killed in action June 29, 1864.

Eldridge G. Reed, 18, enlisted Dec. 14, 1861, 8th Vt., Co. H; discharged June 27, 1862.

Augustus J. Robbins, 21, enlisted May 7, 1861, 2d Vt., Co. A, prom. 2d Lieut. Co. D, Dec. 2, 1862.

Eugene W. Robbins, 18, enlisted Dec. 23, 1863, 2d Vt., Co. C, mustered out July 15, 1865.

Lucian A. Rogers, 24, enlisted Dec. 1, 1861, 7th Vt., Co. H, Sergt. re-enlisted for Grafton, Feb. 29, 1864, prom. 1st Lieut. July 13, 1865; mustered out March 14, 1865.

Charles E. J. Ross, 21, enlisted Sept. 14, 1861, 4th Vt., Co. F. transferred to Invalid Corps, Sept. 30, 1863; discharged Jan. 19, 1865.

G. B. Roundy, 20, enlisted Aug. 21, 1862, Cav. Co. F; missing July 13, 1863, supposed to have died at Richmond, Oct. 19, 1863.

Charles C. Sherwin, 22, enlisted Sept. 11, 1861, 1st SS., Co. F, musician; discharged Nov. 5, 1861.

Harlan Sherwin, 22, enlisted June 1, 1861, 3d Vt., Co. A; mustered out July 27, 1865.

Erastus B. Tarbell, 30, enlisted June 1, 1861, 3d Vt., Co. A, Corp.; discharged Dec. 14, 1861.

George M. Taylor, 22, enlisted Feb. 23, 1862, Cav. Co. F, bugler; missing in action June 1, 1864, paroled prisoner, mustered out, March 17, 1865.

George W. Walker, 25, enlisted Aug. 11, 1862, 11th Vt., Co. G, prom. Sergt. Dec. 27, 1863; mustered out June 24, 1865.

Henry Willard, 17, enlisted Aug. 9, 1862, 11th Vt., Co. G; mustered out, June 25, 1865.

John Wyman, 32, enlisted Aug. 9, 1862, 11th Vt., Co. G; mustered out June 24, 1865.

Loring Wyman, enlisted Oct. 21, 1861, 2d SS., Co. H; transferred to Invalid Corps Sept. 1, 1863.



Stephen A. Bradley

WESTMINSTER.

BY REV. F. J. FAIRBANKS.

"The Revolutionary War—

Who, but the heroes of Vermont
Were first to strike the blow?
At Lexington and Bunker Hill,
Before a martyr bled,
The first blood of that glorious war
At Westminster was shed."

—Chas. G. Eastman.

WESTMINSTER.

In the south-eastern part of the Green Mountain State, four miles below Belows Falls, on the west bank of the Connecticut River, lies the quiet, rural town of Westminster; noted not less for its picturesque beauty, than for the stirring scenes in which it took an active part in the early history of the State.

This township, embracing an area of 6 miles square, has for its western boundary, Brookline and Athens, with Rockingham on the north, and Putney on the south. It is divided into two parishes by a natural barrier, consisting of a ridge of hills, running diagonally through the town and forming a junction with the Connecticut at Putney.

The geographical features of the town are peculiar. The principal village, which lies in the eastern part, is surrounded by semicircular ranges of hills of moderate elevation, which, with the more gradual slope on the New Hampshire side, forms a vast amphitheatre, enclosing within its area the fertile meadows that lie spread out beneath, and the river of Connecticut that rolls

between. Nature in this region has been somewhat lavish of her gifts. Aside from the natural fertility of the soil, the beauty of the scenery upon either side of the valley is such as to attract the attention of the most casual observer, and to the lover of nature, has charms that delight, but never tire.

There are three ranges of hills running through the township, parallel to each other and rising in gradual succession, the western being the most elevated of the three, with considerable valleys between. The West Parish lies to the west of the first range, and mostly in the second valley, through which runs a small stream upon which is situated the village. The soil, though not as fertile as the alluvial plains along the Connecticut valley, is nevertheless valuable for purposes of grazing and agriculture, and yields to the husbandman a good return.

THE GEOLOGICAL FORMATION

of the eastern part of the township is clay slate, and of the western part, calciferous mica schist, and in some localities gneiss occurs. The meadows along

the river in the eastern part consist of a rich alluvial soil, resting upon a bed of clay. The second plain from the river bed consists of a light, sandy loam; underneath this is a stratum of gravel, extending from 20 to 40 feet in depth, lying upon a bed of blue clay from two to three feet thick, and this resting upon a bed of quicksand. This stratum of clay dips from the hills on the west to the river on the east, and determines the depth at which in different localities water can be obtained for the supply of springs and wells. In some parts of this

CLAY BED

mineral waters, strongly impregnated with iron, are found. Several clay beds of excellent quality are found, some of which is said to be nearly as good as that at Bennington. There are also two beds of marl; one in the west part, on the farm of Mr. Cowles, of some 15 acres, covered with a bed of muck from 15 to 20 feet thick and more. The other is in the east part, on the farm of Mr. O. F. Peck. Both of these are said to be

SHELL MARL,

and the latter has not yet been noted in the Geology of Vermont; nor are we aware that any shell marl has been described in Vermont, situated as far south.

THE TERRACES

at Westminster which contribute so much to the natural beauty of the location, are worthy of special mention here. These are supposed to have formed the river bed of the Connecticut at different periods. At Westminster village they are four in number and correspond with those upon the opposite side of the valley. The first, or lowest, is that which extends along the river bank, and forms the broad alluvial

plain which is crossed by the "Upper Street." The second extends about one mile each way, being somewhat narrowed at its lower end, is crossed by the "Lower Street," and contains the central part of the village. Continuations of this terrace may be seen extending north and south, but now separated from it. A portion of the third terrace forms the site of the new cemetery.

The same plain is extended both north and south. The fourth may be seen on land of N. G. Pierce, east of the house. The elevation of these terraces as ascertained by Prof. Hitchcock in the geological survey of the State, is as follows: The first is 24 feet above the present river bed and 255 feet above the sea; the second is 94 feet above the river; the third, 139, and the fourth, 171. We find another series of terraces, nine in number, near the mouth of Saxton's River, just below Bellows Falls. Their heights above the Connecticut are given as 26, 35, 34, 38, 83, 117, 138, 161 and 226 feet, the lowest being 261, and the highest, 461 feet above the sea. The second and third of these are what is called by geologists the glacial terrace and are said by Prof. Hitchcock to be the most perfect specimens found in Vermont. Their length is 14 and 16 rods, and their thickness 10 and 12 feet.

Through the principal village, which is situated upon the two lower terraces, extends a broad and beautiful avenue some two miles in length and six rods in width, running nearly parallel with the river. This avenue, laid out in the time of George II., was originally 10 rods wide, and was called

THE KING'S HIGHWAY.

Aside from its ordinary purposes it was set apart by the original proprie-

tors as a training field, for which it afforded ample accommodations. On either side may be seen the neat and commodious dwellings of the inhabitants, and among them some of revolutionary fame; for instance, the old meeting house, erected one hundred years ago, and formerly stood in the middle of the King's highway. "Norton's tavern," with its gambrel-roof, upon the Upper Street, and "Goold's tavern," on the Lower Street, the former the rendezvous of the Tories, and the latter of the Whigs, in revolutionary times.

THE ORIGINAL GRANT

UNDER MASSACHUSETTS.

It appears from the original documents,* that the tract of land nearly answering to the present territory of Westminster, was granted to certain petitioners from Taunton by The Great and General Court of Massachusetts, 24 Nov., 1735, they having been admitted as grantees on the 19th of the same month.

In compliance with many petitions for grants of land on the Merrimack and Connecticut Rivers, it was ordered by the Great and General Court held at Boston, Jan. 15, 1735, that a careful survey be made of the lands between the Merrimack and Connecticut Rivers,

* The volume containing the original records of the proprietors of Township No. 1, was discovered in 1848, by Mr. Timothy H. Hall, sheriff of Windham county, while examining the Cheshire county records at Keene, N. H. On giving bonds for the safe keeping of this volume, he was permitted to take it home with him. The people of Westminster voted \$20 to procure a fac-simile copy, to preserve these records from oblivion. The original volume was afterward presented to the town of Westminster by the judges of the Cheshire County Court. The hand writing is of rare beauty, the cover of parchment, and the whole in an excellent state of preservation. The volume also contains the records of the original grantees of Winchester, Westmoreland and Claremont.

from the northwest corner of Rumford on the Merrimack to the Great Falls on the Connecticut, of 12 miles at the least in breadth; this tract to be divided into as many townships of 6 miles square as the land in breadth would allow of. Also the land on the west side of the Connecticut, from said Falls to the "Equivalent Land," so called, to be divided into one or two townships of 6 miles square if the same would allow.

A committee of eleven were appointed for this purpose and empowered to employ surveyors and chainmen to assist them in surveying and laying out the townships, the province to bear the charge and be repaid by the grantees who should be admitted. This committee were also empowered to admit 60 settlers in each township, and require them to give bonds to the value of £40 each for the performance of the conditions of their grant.

CONDITIONS OF THE GRANT.

Persons who had not received grants of land within the space of 7 years last past could be admitted as grantees. In case a sufficient number of this class did not appear others could be admitted who had received grants elsewhere, provided they had fulfilled the conditions of their former grant.

Each grantee was to

"Build a dwelling house of eighteen feet square, and seven feet stud, at the least, on their respective Home Lots, and fence in or break up for plowing, or clear and stock five acres with English grass within three years next after their admittance, and cause their respective Lots to be inhabited; and that the Grantees do within the space of three years from the time of their being admitted, build and finish a convenient Meeting House for the Publick Worship of GOD, and settle a learned Orthodox Minister."

The committee were also

"To take care that there be sixty-three House Lots laid out in as regular, compact, and defensible a manner as possible; one of which lots shall be for the First Settled Minister, one for the Second Settled Minister, and one for the School."

In accordance with the foregoing provisions 28 townships were laid out between the Merrimack and Connecticut Rivers, and on the west side of Connecticut River, Township No. 1, now Westminster, was granted to a number of persons from Taunton, Norton, and Easton, Mass., and from Ashford and Killingly, Ct.

GRANTEES.

The names of those who were admitted as grantees were: Joseph Tisdale, Samuel Sumner, Benjamin Rugles, James Williams, Thomas Clapp, Eliphalet Leonard, Seth Staples, Seth Sumner, James Leonard, Morgan Cobb 2d, Edmond Andrews, John Harvey, James Leonard 3d, Edward Blake, Joseph Willis, Eliakim Walker, Josiah Lincoln, Jonathan Paddleford, jun., Joseph Barney, John Smith 2d, Joseph Wilbore, Jonathan Barney, Ebenezer Dean, James Walker, Ebenezer Smith, Joseph Eddy, James Leonard 2d, Joseph Tisdale, jun., James Walker, jr., Ezra Dean, Ephraim Dean, William Ware, Ebenezer Cobb, Israel Tisdale.

A copy of the order of the General Court for the first meeting of the grantees of township No. 1:

"At a Great and General Court held in Boston, the Twenty-Fourth Day of November, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty-Six,* the following vote passed the Two Houses, and was consented to by the Governour, viz.:

* There is a discrepancy in the records between this and subsequent dates. The first meeting of the grantees, which must have occurred after the grant was made, was in Jan., 1736, and there are records of two other meetings of the proprietors during this same year, from which we infer that the grant must have been made November, 1735.

Voted: That Mr. Joseph Tisdale of Taunton, be, and hereby is empowered to assemble the Grantees of the Township No. 1, on the west side of the Connecticut River, adjoining to the Equivalent Land, so called, giving timely notice to the said grantees admitted into the said township by the committee of their court, and to meet in Taunton where they live, in order to chuse a Moderator and Proprietor's Clerk, and Committee to allot and divide their Lands, and to dispose of the same, and to pass such votes and orders as by them may be thought conducive for the speedy fulfillment of the conditions of their Grants. And also to agree upon Methods for calling of Meetings for the future."

It thus appears that Westminster, then known as Township No. 1, or, as it was sometimes called,

NEW TAUNTON,

in honor of the residence of the greater number of the grantees, was the first township granted in the State of Vermont, although the charter of the present Westminster, received from the government of New Hampshire, bears the date 9 Nov., 1752, being the third town chartered in the State, Bennington and Halifax having received theirs a few years before.

THE FIRST MEETING OF THE GRANTEES

was held at the school house in Taunton, 14 Jan., 1736. A committee of six was appointed who should repair to Township No. 1, and lay out 63 house lots according to the direction of the General Court; each lot not to exceed 50 acres, nor less than 10, and to proportion the same according to quality, that each lot might be of equal value. They were also to select a suitable place for the meeting-house and lay out a convenient road or roads through the town, and also lay out a convenient training-field and burying-place, near

the meeting-house plat, and also lay out a convenient place (if any there be) near to or within said house lots, for a saw-mill and a grist-mill.

The interval lands were also to be laid out into 63 lots, according to quality; each proprietor to pay for one whole right (i. e., one house lot and one interval lot) the sum of 30 shillings to defray the cost of the allotment of the lands. These lots, one of each kind, were, 26 Sept., 1737, assigned to the grantees, each person receiving as many rights as he had given bonds for and paid charges. Proposals were also received for building a saw-mill and a grist-mill. We have not been able to determine the location of this mill. There were two streams afterwards called "Mill brooks," one north of the street, now known as "Governor's Brook," and one south, known as the "Underwood Brook." It is not certain that the grist mill was built at that time. The oldest inhabitants say that their grandfathers used to go to Northfield to mill.

The grist mill was undertaken by several of the proprietors and, as appears from the records of a meeting held 8 July, 1740, had been completed at that time, and measures were taken to open a road to it, for which purpose £30 were appropriated. The committee to take the matter into consideration were of the opinion

"That the ten rods highway be cleared and made passable from the four rods highway that is between the 47th and 48th lots southward to said saw mill; and so over as far as can be done with the thirty pounds."

The 48th house lot is the one which Joseph Tisdale sold to Richard Ellis, and which was drawn to the 45th original right.

On the 28 May, 1739, a sum to the amount of £240 was appropriated for

the encouragement of the first settlers, one half to be paid to such of the proprietors as should actually repair to No. 1 during that year and build a dwelling house on his lot according to court act, and by June 15, 1740, fence in and break up for plowing, or clear and stock with English grass, 5 acres of land. The remaining half to be paid to such as should actually inhabit their houses, either by themselves or some other Christian subject to the King, for the space of three months from 15 June, 1740, each one to draw his proportion according to the number of houses he should have inhabited at the end of that time.

It appears from the records that one

RICHARD ELLIS

did repair to Township No. 1 in 1739, built a dwelling house, broke up 5 or 6 acres of land, and received for his services a gratuity of £45. Several others were, during this and the next year, engaged in laying out roads and building fences and received gratuities for their services. The proprietors had in project other improvements, such as the laying out of lands not already appropriated and the construction of a road to Fort Dummer, when on the 5th of March, 1740, the northern boundary line of Massachusetts was fixed, which excluded Township No. 1 from that province.

LAST PROPRIETOR'S MEETING AT TAUNTON.

At a meeting of the proprietors held at the school house in Taunton, Apr. 5, 1742, Joseph Eddy was appointed agent to wait on the committee of the General Court to whom they gave bonds for the settlement of the township, to acquaint them with their difficulties and the labor and money they had expended

in settling their grant, and to receive such directions as might be of service to them in securing their rights under the jurisdiction of New Hampshire. This appears to have been the last meeting of the proprietors under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, and the settlement was probably abandoned on the breaking out of Cape Breton War.

In the opening of 1751,

JOHN AVERILL,

with his wife and son, Asa, removed from Northfield, Mass., to No. 1, at which time there were but two houses in the place; one on the top and the other at the foot of Willard's or Clapp's hill, at the southern extremity of the 10 rods highway. The latter, which was unoccupied, was probably the one built by Mr. Ellis and his son in 1739. Mr. Averill moved into the one on the top of the hill, which had been occupied by four men, one woman and two children. The men were William Gould and his son, John, Amos Carpenter, and Atherton Chaffee. Two of these, Gould and Carpenter, removed their families from Northfield to No. 1 during the summer of the same year. The first child born in Westminster was Anna Averill, in the autumn of 1751.

WESTMINSTER UNDER NEW HAMPSHIRE CHARTER,

9 Nov., 1752.

PROPRIETORS: Josiah Willard for and in behalf of Samuel Greeley, Jas. Hills, John Hunt, Benjamin Farwell, Robert Usher, Samuel Cummings, Josiah Brown, Peter Powers, John Chamberlain, Jonathan Cumnings, John Usher, Robert Fletcher, Jonathan Cummings, jun., Jonathan Willard, Prentice Willard, Solomon Willard, Ebenezer Field, John Pierce, Nathaniel Mattoon, Wm. Wilson, John Taylor,

Jonathan Hubbard, James Jewel, Jos. Ashley, Sam'l Ashley, Josiah Willard, jun., William Willard, Billy Willard, Ephraim Dean, Wilder Willard, Jethro Wheeler, John Averill, Michael Gilson.

On the 9th Nov., 1752, township No. 1 was re-chartered by Governor Benning Wentworth, of New Hampshire, and its name changed to Westminster.

Under this charter the township was entitled to the privilege of holding town fairs as soon as there should be 50 families resident and settled. It was also provided that a town market should be opened and kept one or more days each week, as might be most advantageous to the inhabitants.

The conditions of this grant were that every grantee should plant or cultivate 5 acres of land within 5 years for every 50 acres contained in his share, and continue to improve and settle the same by additional cultivation on penalty of the forfeiture of his grant.

A reservation was also made of all white and other pine trees fit for masting the royal navy.

A reservation was also made of a tract of land as near the center of the township as the land would admit, for town lots (this reservation to be made before any further division of land); one of these lots to be divided among the grantees, each receiving one acre and paying for it one ear of Indian corn on the first day of January each year for 10 years, if lawfully demanded, and after that a revenue of one shilling a year for every 100 acres he owned.

The first meeting of the grantees was held at Winchester, at the house of Josiah Willard, 22 Aug., 1753, and met by several adjournments at Fort Dummer, 29 Oct. of the same year.

It was decided at this latter meeting that those proprietors who had purchased rights according to the Massachusetts grant, and now held those rights, should have their house lots and first division meadow lots where they had them before, and have the liberty of taking them without a draft, and that the rest of the house lots and meadow lots be drawn for, and that there be six house lots and six meadow lots laid out, the house lots to contain 15 acres each and the meadow lots not above 4 acres each, after which there should be a second division of all the meadow land in the township, and also a division of upland, each to be divided equally into 69 lots, the upland not to contain less than 50 acres to each proprietor. It was also voted to lay out the Governor's two shares at the upper end of the township (now known as the "Church Meadow"), and to lay out the whole of the share belonging to the glebe or Church of England in some suitable place, and the share for the Incorporated Society where the committee should think best. The records contain no account of any further meeting of the proprietors for more than 7 years.

INDIAN ALARMS.

The year of 1753 had been one of comparative quiet. During the latter part of the summer of the following year the Indians began their incursions on several of the settlements of New Hampshire. Mr. Johnson and family were taken captive at Charlestown, "No. 4," and carried to Canada. This alarmed the inhabitants of Westminster, who were few in number and poorly protected, and they removed to Walpole where they remained until October, and then returned. In the spring Mr. Averill and family removed to Putney,

and the settlement was for a time abandoned.

On the 11th June, 1760, Col. Josiah Willard, jun., obtained a renewal of the charter of Westminster and called a meeting of the proprietors, which was held Feb. 4, 1761, at the house of John Averill, in Westminster, of which Benjamin Bellows, of Walpole, was moderator. Measures were taken for an allotment of the lands, and preparations made for a permanent settlement.

GRANTEES OF THE RENEWED CHARTER.

The names of the proprietors at the time of the renewal of the charter, 11 June, 1760, were :

1. John Hulbert ; 2. Josiah Willard ;
3. William Willard ; 4. Valentine Butler ; 5. Joseph Alexander ; 6. Nathan Willard ; 7. Susannah Gilson ;
8. Oliver Willard ; 9. John Arms ;
10. Wilder Willard ; 11. John Moor ;
12. John Moor, jun. ; 13. Daniel Whitmore ; 14. William Willard, jun. ;
15. Prentice Willard ; 16. Ephraim Dean ; 17. Elijah Cady ; 18. Asa Douglass ; 19. Samuel Ashley ; 20. John Alexander ; 21. Samuel Greeley ;
22. Jethro Wheeler ; 23. Jonathan Thayer ; 24. Joshua Wells ; 25. Submit Foster ; 26. Nathan Willard, jun. ; Joseph Hubbard ; 28. Joseph Ashley ; 29. Nathaniel Mattoon ; 30. John Hunt ; 31. John Taylor ; 32. John Pierce ; 34. Andrew Gardner, jun. ; 35. Jas. Jewel ; 36. Manasseh Divol ; 37. Simon Hunt ; 38. Wm. Wilson ; 39. John Arms, jun. ; 40. Solomon Willard ; 41. Ebenezer Field ;
42. Samuel Allen ; 43. Billy Willard ;
44. Caleb How ; 45. Jonathan Hubbard ; 46. Jas. Hills ; 47. Josiah Willard, jun. ; 48. Benjamin Farwell ;
49. Samuel Cummings ; 50. Josiah Brown ; 51. Peter Powers ; 52. Robt. Fletcher, jun. ; 53. Timothy Leatherby ;

54. Minister; 55. Henry Sherborn; 56. Sam'l Smith; 57. John Downing; 58. Samson Sheaff; 59. Jonathan Willard.

In addition to these 59 shares there were 14 shares set off at the northern part of the township, two to His Excellency Benning Wentworth, and one each to John Wentworth, Robt. Usher, Jno. Chamberlain, Jonathan Cummings, John Usher, Jonathan Cummings, jun., David Stearns, Byfield Lloyd, Richard Wibird, and Theodore Atkinson. One share for a glebe for the Church of England, and another for the benefit of the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

At a meeting held May 6, 1761, certain valuable lands—50 acres on the Mill Brook and some 60 acres at the lower end of the Governor's meadow—were voted to Col. Willard for encouragement to build a saw-mill and grist-mill. The conditions upon which he was to receive these lands is thus expressed in the original records under Massachusetts:

"Provided he shall Build a Good Saw Mill and Grist Mill in s^d Town and saw and grind at the usual Price of Sawing at the Neighboring Mill, and Grind Likewise at the same Toll Taken at the Neighbouring Mills. The Saw Mill to be built by the first Day of October next, and the Grist Mill in two years if the Town shall Desire the same, and keep the said Mills in Repair ten years or longer, or Deliver up s^d stream for the use of the s^d Proprietors after y^e ten years, if he Refuse to Continue to Keep s^d Mills in Repair. And it is to be understood that if the stream that is in s^d land be not sufficient for Constant Water for a Mill, then the said Town is to Provide a Stream for s^d Mill to be built upon, and Land for the conveniency of building s^d Grist Mill on, or the said Willard to be Exempted from building s^d Grist Mill."

Liberty was also given for a town way through each lot if needed, also for a proprietor's road through the Governor's Meadow, so called, and also through the Lower Meadow. A tax of 10s. was laid on each right to defray the expense of surveying and laying out the township, also one of 8d. on each right to pay Col. Josiah Willard for services in getting the charter renewed; also one of 20s. on each right to be worked out on the roads at 2s. 6d. per day until the first of September, and 2s. per day from that time till the last of December, "a Team of four Cattle to be equal to a man's Day's work."

William Willard, Michael Gilson, Bildad Andros, Atherton Chaffee, and John Pettey were chosen a committee to lay out roads and make the same.

The town records for the next 20 years, except certain records of deeds, have not been preserved.

It appears, however, from other sources, that Westminster enjoyed a good degree of prosperity, attracting settlers from the older provinces, and that before the close of 1766, there were upwards of 50 families in the place, and according to the census ordered by the Governor of New York in 1771, it was the most populous town in this part of the province, the whole number of residents being 478.

THE BOUNDARY CONTROVERSY.

In the year 1763, there arose a controversy between the Governors of New Hampshire and New York, each claiming the lands lying on the west side of the Connecticut River. Neither of the parties being disposed to yield, the subject was referred to the decision of the King, who, by an order dated 20 July, 1764, declared "the western banks of the river Connecticut, from where it

enters the province of Massachusetts Bay, as far north as the 45th degree of northern latitude, to be the boundary line between the said two provinces of New Hampshire and New York."

In accordance with this decision Westminster came under the jurisdiction of New York. On the 26th Mar. 1772, a new charter was issued by the Governor of New York to certain grantees who conveyed to Col. Josiah Willard, then of Winchester, N. H., and he executed releases to such of the former proprietors, or their assigns, as chose to take titles under the new authority.

Under this charter the government reserved for its own use the two rights appropriated to the Governor of New Hampshire, together with all mines of gold, and all pine trees fit for masts, 20 inches in diameter at one foot from the earth. Also a revenue of 2s. 6d. for every 100 acres granted, to be paid on "Lady Day, or the Day of the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary."

The grantees, or their assigns, were required to settle on the tract of land granted them within 3 years from the time of the grant to the number of one family for every thousand acres granted, and plant and cultivate within 3 years 3 acres for every 50 acres granted, if capable of cultivation.

We approach now that stormy period in the history of the American colonies which immediately preceded the Revolution. In the exciting scenes of that period the settlers of the New Hampshire grants have a conspicuous part.

In 1772 the courts of Cumberland county, in the province of New York (which county embraced nearly the same territory as the present counties of Windham and Windsor), were re-

moved from Chester to Westminster. Here was soon to be witnessed the first grand uprising of the people of what is now known as the Green Mountain State, in resistance to the authority of the government of Great Britain; and here was to flow the first blood, at least in the State of Vermont, in the cause of American Independence.

THE REVOLUTIONARY PROCEEDINGS

which we are about to relate were but the exponent of those feelings occasioned by the course of the mother country towards the colonies, whose rule had become too oppressive to be any longer endured.

In the early part of 1774, Isaac Low, chairman of a committee of correspondence in the city of New York, to ascertain the feelings of the people of the colony with regard to the usurpations of Great Britain, wrote to the supervisors of Cumberland county in May to ascertain what measures the people would be likely to adopt in the present crisis. At their meeting in June the supervisors took no action upon this letter, and for some reason the knowledge of it was kept from the people. The secret, however, became known to Dr. Reuben Jones, of Rockingham, and Capt. Azariah Wright, of Westminster, who communicated it to the inhabitants of their respective towns.

Meetings were then called in these towns and a committee chosen to wait upon the supervisors at their meeting in September, and ascertain if such a letter had been received by them, and why it had not been laid before the people of the county. "They made many excuses," says Dr. Jones. "Some plead ignorance, and some one thing and some another, but the most of them did seem to think that they could send

a return to the committee at New York without ever laying them before their constituents, which principle at this day so much prevails, that it is the undoing of the people."

The committees, however, would not give their consent to have any return made until Mr. Louis' letter had been laid before every town in the county.

Accordingly a convention was called to meet at the "County Hall," at Westminster, on the 19th of Oct., which held a session of two days. Here it was resolved

"That as true and loyal subjects of the King, they would spend their lives and fortunes in his service; and that they would defend the King while he reigned over them, as his subjects, so they would defend their just rights, as British subjects, against every foreign power that should attempt to deprive them of those rights, while breath was in their nostrils and blood in their veins."

On the 5th of Sept. a Continental Congress was convened at Philadelphia to adopt measures against the usurpation of royal authority in the colonies. This was followed by a second convention at Westminster, on the 30th of November, which adopted all the resolves of the Continental Congress and the delegates bound themselves, as representatives of their constituents, "religiously to adhere to the non-importation, non-consumption, and non-exportation association."

On the 7th of Feb., 1775, a third convention was held at Westminster, whose main object was to obtain, if possible, from the legislature of New York, the passage of such laws as would tend to improve the mode of administering justice in the county courts. Their special cause of grievance was the "great expense and heavy burdens" imposed upon them by reason of the

additional courts that had been established, in consequence of which lawsuits had increased and charges had been multiplied and families nearly beggared.

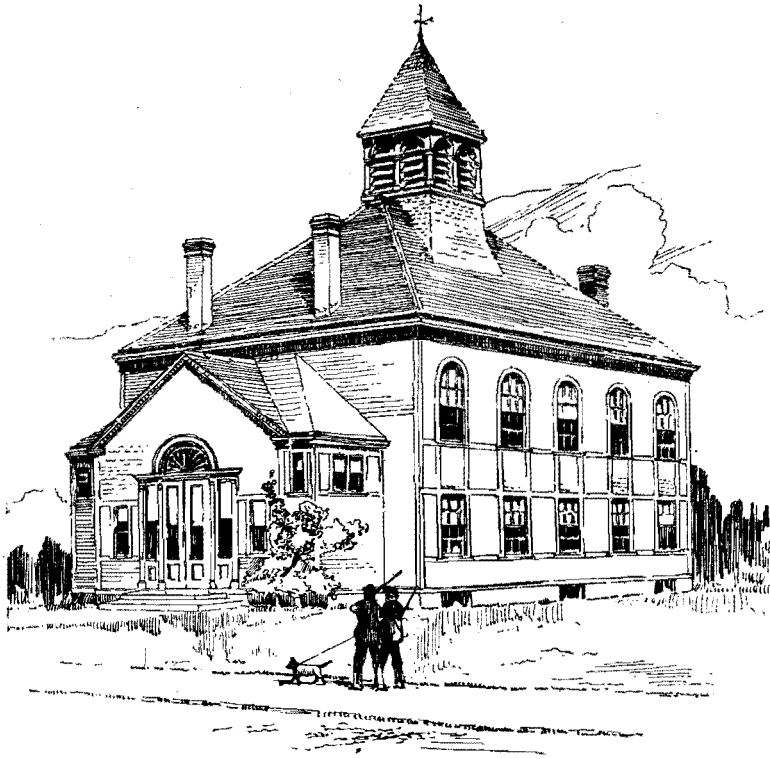
The "acts and resolves" of the Continental Congress which had been adopted by the people of Cumberland county in open convention, had however been rejected by the General Assembly of New York. And while in the other colonies the meeting of the Continental Congress had been followed by an almost universal suspension of royal authority, the higher civil officers in the colony of New York remained loyal to the King, and the courts still continued to be held, but being administered in the interests of the crown they were so oppressive as to be almost insufferable on the part of those who had espoused the liberal cause. And those who expressed their dissatisfaction were denounced as "guilty of high treason," for withholding their allegiance from the King.

The people were no longer willing to trust themselves in the hands of those whom they regarded as enemies of American liberty. And "in duty to God, to themselves, and to their posterity, they thought themselves under the strongest obligations to resist and to oppose all authority that would not accede to the resolves of the Continental Congress."

Such was the state of feeling which led to that memorable event in the history of this town, known as

"THE WESTMINSTER MASSACRE,"

which occurred on the 13th of Mar. 1775. The scene of this event was the "Old Court House," which stood at the extreme north end of the Lower Street, on the east side of the road on the spot now known as "Court House



NEW TOWN HALL.

Hill," but a short distance from the meeting-house which then occupied the middle of the highway. This building was erected in 1772, at which time the courts of Cumberland county were removed from this place to Chester.

The following description we append from Hall's Eastern Vermont, where an engraving of the "Old Court House" can be seen:

"In shape it was almost square, the sides being about forty feet in length, and was built of hewn timber, clap-boarded. The roof was gambrel, surmounted by a cupola or tower, open at the four sides. An aisle, ten or twelve feet in width, ran east and west, through the middle of the lower story.

A double door was placed at each end of the aisle, or in other words, two doors opening either way from a center fastening. In accordance with a custom of the times, the building was intended to afford some of the conveniences of a tavern. In the southeast corner was a kitchen, or cook-room, occupied by the jailer, and in the southwest corner a bar-room, in which the jailer served in the capacity of bartender. The chimney rose between these rooms, and opened into each in shape of a large, old-fashioned fire place. Another door was cut in the south side of the building leading into an entry, on either side of which were doors to the kitchen and bar-room.

In the north part was a jail, which comprised within its limits two prison-rooms, divided, the one from the other by a narrow aisle running north and south. This aisle communicated with the broad aisle, by a door. Doors also opened from the prison rooms into the narrow aisle. A flight of stairs led from the last entrance to the court-room in the second story, which did not differ materially from the court-rooms of the present day in its arrangement."

The courts were held there until 1781, when Westminster and Marlborough became half shire towns, until 1787, when New Fane became the county town and a new court-house and

jail were erected there. The old court-house in Westminster stood till about the year 1806.

The 14th of March, 1775, was the day on which the county court was to commence at Westminster. To avoid all rashness and unnecessary collision with the Court party, it was thought best to request the judges to remain at home. For this purpose "about forty good, true men," went from Rockingham to Chester to dissuade Col. Chandler, the chief judge, from attending court. He "thought it would be for the good of the country not to hold any court, as things were; but there was one case of murder that they must see to, and if it was not agreeable to the people they would not hear any other case." Some one said that "the sheriff would raise a number of men, and there would be blood shed." The judge assured them upon his word and honor that there would be no arms brought against them.

Noah Sabin, one of the associate judges, "was very earnest to have the law go on, as well as many petty officers. Col. Wells, the other associate judge, was absent, in attendance upon the General Assembly at New York.

There was much debate among the Whigs as to what means they would adopt to prevent the sitting of the Court. It was at length agreed to let the Court come together and then present their reasons for not wishing it to proceed. But upon learning that the Court was to take possession of the house on the 13th inst., and place a strong guard at the doors, they thought best to effect an entrance "before the armed guards were placed," that they might lay before the Court their grievances before it opened.

On Monday, March 13, a party of Whigs from Rockingham came down to

Westminster and halted at the house of Capt. Azariah Wright, and repaired from thence to the school-house on the opposite side of the street, and held consultation as to the best manner to prevent the sitting of the Court.

Having armed themselves with sticks from Capt. Wright's wood-pile, they proceeded on their way, and were joined by others armed like themselves, and on arriving at the court-house, the whole party, to the number of about one hundred, entered about 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Soon after this, the High Sheriff, Wm. Paterson, who had on the day previous gone to Brattleborough to obtain assistance in preserving the peace, came up with a large number of men, some of them "armed with guns, swords and pistols, and others with sticks or clubs."

Approaching within about 5 yards of the door, the Sheriff commanded the "rioters," as they were called, to disperse, but obtained no answer. He then ordered the "King's proclamation" to be read, and told them, with an oath, if they did not disperse within fifteen minutes, he would "blow a lane through them." The Whigs replied, they would not disperse, but the Sheriff and his company might come in if they would lay aside their arms, but not without.

One of the party within advanced to the door and asked the Tories if they had "come for war," saying "we are come for peace, and would be glad to hold a parley with you." Whereupon Samuel Gale, Clerk of the Court, drew a pistol, and replied with an oath, he would hold no parley with them but by this—referring to his pistol.

The Tories then withdrew a short distance after some pretty harsh language, and held a consultation, and the Whigs sent out three men to treat with them, but with no avail.

About 7 o'clock Col. Chandler came in and they laid the case before him, reminding him of his promise that no arms should be brought against them. He said the arms were brought without his consent, but he would go and take them away, and they should enjoy the house undisturbed until morning, and that the Court should then come in without arms, and would hear what they had to lay before them. Having given them this assurance, he departed. The Whigs then left the house and chose a committee to draw up a list of articles to present to the Court, which was unanimously adopted by the company. Some of them then went home, and some to the neighbors, having left a guard at the court-house to give the alarm in case of an attack during the night.

Meanwhile the sheriff had sent word to all the Tories in the neighborhood to come to his assistance. They met for consultation at Norton's tavern,* whence they proceeded in small parties to the court-house a little before midnight. Their approach was discovered by the sentry, who gave order to "man the doors."

The sheriff marched his company within about 10 rods of the court-house, and advancing towards the door, demanded entrance in His Majesty's name. Seeing his demand was not regarded he told them he should enter quietly if he could, or by force if he must. Being

* This tavern, which was at that time the Royal Inn of the village, is supposed to have been built as early as the year 1770; it is a large two-story house, with gambrel roof, stands on the west side of the street, about a mile north of Court-house hill, and is now occupied as a dwelling-house. John Norton, for many years its owner, was of Irish Scotch descent, a man of wealth and influence, and was generally regarded as a Tory. The family name in Ireland was McNaughton. When John removed to Westminster he omitted the prefix, and changed the spelling of the name to Norton.

twice repulsed in attempting to effect an entrance, he then ordered his men to fire.

Three shots were fired which passed over the heads of those within. The order was then repeated and several men were wounded; one, Wm. French, was shot with five bullets, one of which passed through his brain, of which wound he died the next day.

"Then," we quote the words of an eye-witness, "they rushed in with their guns, swords, and clubs, and did most cruelly maim several more, and took some that were not wounded, and those that were, and crowded them all into close prison together, and then told them they should be in hell before the next night, and that they did wish that there were forty more in the same case with that dying man. When they put him into prison, they took and dragged him as one would a dog, and would mock him as he lay gasping, and make sport for themselves at his dying motions."

In this bloody affray, two of the sheriff's party received slight flesh wounds, and of the Whig party some escaped, ten were wounded, two of them mortally, and seven were taken prisoners.

Tuesday morning, the 14th, all was confusion. At the appointed hour the court convened and prepared a statement of the facts, "exactly as they happened," in the "very melancholy and unhappy affair," that had occurred during the night. It was thought best not to proceed with business, and an adjournment was made to the second Tuesday in June. That session has never been held.

Meanwhile messengers had been dispatched in all directions and the tidings quickly spread. By noon of the next day more than 400 hundred persons had assembled at Westminster, about half

of whom were from New Hampshire; Capt. Benjamin Bellows came with his company from Walpole, and Capt. Sargent with his from Rockingham, another with an organized band from Guilford, and the Westminster militia were in full force under Capt. Azariah Wright.

The prisoners who had been confined the night previous were soon set at liberty, and before night the judges with their assistants, the sheriff and such of his party as were engaged in the massacre as could be taken, were put under arrest.

It was with difficulty that the enraged populace were restrained from doing acts of violence. Some demanded that the judges should be brought forth and make satisfactory acknowledgments; and some threatened to burn the court-house and shoot every man engaged in the massacre of the previous night. Through the influence of Capt. Bellows they were dissuaded from carrying their threats into execution.

The morning of the 15th witnessed a renewal of the scenes of the preceding day. An inquest was held on the body of young French, and the sheriff and those of his party imprisoned with him were placed in close confinement.

During the day reinforcements came from the southern part of the county and from the Massachusetts province, and from the west side of the Green Mountains, so that upon the morning of the 16th it was computed that there were "five hundred good martial soldiers, well equipped for war," assembled in Westminster, besides others who had come as private citizens.

A public meeting was held, and a large committee chosen, to consist of persons out of the county as well as in, who, "after the most critical and impartial examination of evidence," de-

cided that the leaders in the massacre should be "confined in Northampton jail till they could have a fair trial," and those who appeared less guilty should be "under bonds, holden to answer at the next court of Oyer and Terminer" to be held in the county.

Those of the court party who were imprisoned were: Thomas Chandler, the chief judge, Bildad Easton, a deputy sheriff, Capt. Benjamin Burt, Thomas Sergeant, Oliver Wells, Joseph Willard, and John Morse, who were released on the 17th on giving bonds with security to John Hazeltine. Thomas Ellis, against whom no charge was found, was released unconditionally. Noah Sabin, associate judge, Benj. Butterfield, an assistant justice, Wm. Willard, a justice of the peace, Wm. Paterson, the high sheriff, Samuel Gale, the clerk, Benj. Gorton, a deputy sheriff, Richard Hill, William Williams, and one Cunningham, were on the 19th sent down the river under a guard of fifty men and two officers, and confined in jail at Northampton. Here they remained some two weeks, until they were removed on a writ of habeas corpus to New York, for a regular trial in order to their enlargement. We do not learn as they ever had their trial. The Revolutionary War had now become a fact, and other interests were absorbed in that.

WILLIAM FRENCH,

one of the victims of this massacre, was a son of Nathaniel French, who lived in Brattleborough, near the southern line of Dummerston. He was a young man of patriotic spirit, and an ardent sympathiser with the liberty party. He was one of those stationed in the courthouse on that eventful night of the 13th of March, 1775, animated by that liberty loving spirit, whose smouldering

fires were now ready to burst forth in a general uprising throughout the colonies. He fell pierced with five bullets in as many different places, one of which entered the brain just behind the ear, and caused his death.

Dr. Wm. Hill, of Westminster, was allowed to visit him between three and four the next morning, but his martyr spirit had fled.

The verdict of the coroner's jury to investigate the causes of his death is in the following words:

NEW YORK,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY. }

"An Inquisition Indented and Taken at Westminster the fifteenth Day of March One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy five before me Tim^o. Olcott Gent one of the Coroners of the County aforesaid upon the View of the Body of William French then and there Lying Dead upon the oaths of Tho^s. Amsden John Avorll Joseph Pierce Natha^{el} Robertson Edward Hoton Michal Law George Earll Daniel Jewett Zachariah Gilson Ezra Robenson Nathaniel Davis Nathaniel Double Dee John Wise Silas Burk Elihue Newel Alex^r Pammerly Joseph Fuller Good and Lawfull men of the County afore said who being Sworn to Enquire on the part of our Said Lord the King when where how and after what manner the said Wm. French came to his death Do Say upon their oaths that on the thirteenth day of March Instant William Paterson Esqr Mark Langdon Cristopher Orsgood Benjamin Gorton Samuel Night and others unknown to them assisting with force and arns made an assault on the Body of the said W^m French and Shot him Through the Head with a Bullet of which wound he Died and Not Otherways in witness where of the Coroner as well as the Juryors have to this Inquisition put their hands and seals att the place afore Said."

Mr. French was buried the same day with military honors in the old graveyard at Westminster, and a stone with

the following quaint inscription, marks the spot where he was laid :

"IN Memory of WILLIAM FRENCH.
Son to Mr, Nathaniel French. Who
Was Shot at Westminster March ye 13th,
1775, by the hands of Cruel Ministerial tools.
Of Georg ye 3d, in the Corthouse at a 11
a Clock
at Night in the 22d year of his Age.

HERE WILLIAM FRENCH his Body lies.
For Murder his Blood for Vengeance cries
King Georg the third his Tory crew
tha with a Bawl his head Shot threw.
For Liberty and his Countrys Good.
he Lost his Life his Dearest blood."

Young French has been claimed by historians as the first martyr whose blood was shed in the cause of the American Revolution. This claim, however, has been disputed, but upon how good authority we are not able to say. An attempt was made in 1852, by some of the most distinguished and patriotic citizens of Vermont to obtain from the Legislature an appropriation for the purpose of erecting a monument to his memory. The bill was, however defeated by a small majority. When Vermont, in 1877, met at Westminster to celebrate the One Hundredth Anniversary of the declaration of her independence as a State, measures were taken for the erection of a monument in honor of her first blood shed in the cause of American liberty, upon that sacred spot where that first blood was shed and where her independence was declared.

DANIEL HOUGHTON,
who was mortally wounded at the time French was killed, was a resident of Dummerston; he received a wound in his body and lived but 9 days. His name is not usually found in connection with that of French, probably for the reason that it was expected for some days that he would recover. In the records of Dummerston, however, their

names are coupled together as martyrs in a common cause. Hall says that at a meeting held at that place on the 6th of April following, a committee was appointed to "go to Westminster there to meet other committees, to consult on the best methods for dealing with the inhuman and unprovoked murderers of William French and Daniel Houghton."

Houghton died at Westminster at the house then occupied by Eleazer Harlow, which stood northwest of the court-house, and but a short distance from it. He was buried in the old grave-yard not far from the resting-place of William French. A rough stone once marked the place where he lay, which has since disappeared, and no one can tell the precise locality of his grave.

Jonathan Knight, of Dummerston, received a buck-shot in his right shoulder, which he is said to have carried there for more than thirty years.

A man by the name of

WHITE, FROM ROCKINGHAM,

was severely wounded in the knee, and after being cared for three months at the house of Azariah Wright, where most of the wounded were taken, he was conveyed on a litter down the river to some place where he could receive proper medical attention.

PHILIP SAFFORD,

of Rockingham, likewise received several cuts upon the head with a sabre in the hands of Sheriff Paterson, dealing in turn some pretty effective blows to the sheriff's posse, knocking down several of them with his club, by means of which he forced his way through and made his escape.

Of the sheriff's party, Justice Butterfield received a shot through his coat

sleeve, slightly grazing the skin, and another received a slight wound from a pistol ball in the head. These were probably wounds received from their own party as the Whig party assert that there were no weapons carried by them but stones and clubs.

At a convention held here Jan. 15, 1777, Vermont was declared a free and independent State, and Westminster was for a time practically the capital of the State. The General Assembly held its session here in 1780. Here, too, was the first printing office established in Vermont, by the firm of Spooner & Green, in the year 1778. The press and types were removed to Woodstock in 1783.

The State Bank was established here in 1807, and removed to Woodstock in 1811.

And we should not omit to mention here a mode of punishment in vogue in those days, by means of

THE WHIPPING-POST

and cat-o'-nine tails, applied by some person duly authorized. No farther back than the year 1800, there were two of these whipping-posts upon Westminster street; one at the soldier's barracks at the lower end of the street, and the other stood near by the church. The one was used for the punishment of deserted soldiers, and the other for the punishment of culprits.

The last person whipped, we are told by one who was an eye-witness, was a negro woman who had been stealing. This instrument of terror to evil doers remained standing until about the year 1804, when it was pulled down by the boys. This relic of a barbarous age has given place to better laws.

EARLY SETTLERS AND DESCENDANTS.

RICHARD ELLIS.

The first person who actually settled in Westminster appears to have been Richard Ellis, who, with his son Reuben, came from Easton, Mass., in 1739, fenced in and broke up several acres of land, and built a house at the foot of Willard's hill, at the south end of the Main street, where Harlan Farr now lives.

He bought in September of that year three original Rights, drawn to Eliphallet Leonard, for which he paid 60 pounds. He afterwards bought two Rights of Jonathan Paddelford, and two of Joseph Tisdale, for all of which he paid £48, "old tender."

Reuben, his son, bought in 1740, of Israel Tisdale, the 60th Right, being the 50th house lot, and 47th interval lot. Farther than this we have no knowledge of either of them. Their names do not again appear in the history of the town. Nor do we find any record of deeds to give any clue to whom they conveyed their lands.

JONATHAN THAYER,

of Easton, came here in 1740, and made some preparations for settling, and it was recommended by a committee of the proprietors that he receive a gratuity for his services, which, however, was not granted. He bought in July of that year, of Joseph Tisdale, the 49th house lot and 39th interval lot. His house lot lay just north of one owned by Richard Ellis, which was the 48th, and the one on which Mr. Ellis built.

In a deed from widow Rush Tisdale in Sept., 1741, and in two others, from James Leonard 2d and Job Tisdale, in

1742, his name appears as a resident of "No. One."

We do not find his name among the proprietors under the N. H. charter, 9 Nov., 1752, but it appears in the list at the time of the renewal of the charter, 11th June, 1760.

AARON (?) ALEXANDER.

came from Northfield, Mass., to Westminster, at a very early period, and began to clear and make preparations to settle, but was driven off by the Indians, and was subsequently killed by them. He had a son Aaron, who settled in Putney, whose daughter Rhoda married Eleazer Harlow, who settled here in 1758.

JOHN AVERILL,

came up from Northfield with his family in canoes in the spring of 1751, and occupied the house at the lower end of the street afterwards known as the Averill place, where Mr. French now lives. He had at that time three sons, Asa, John and Oliver, and in the autumn of that same year was born to him a daughter, Anna, who was the first child born in Westminster. By whom this house was built we do not know. Hall says that this and the one built by Richard Ellis, then unoccupied, were the only ones in the place at that time; and the one into which Mr. Averill moved had been occupied by four men, one woman and two children, viz., William Gould and his son John, Amos Carpenter and Atherton Chaffee, and that Gould and Carpenter removed their families from Northfield here in the summer of 1751.

Mr. Averill was a proprietor of Westminster under N. H. in 1752, and on the French jury in 1755, and Captain of Militia in 1776.

In the spring of 1755, on account of

the French and Indian war, he removed his family to the fort on the Great Meadows at Putney, and returned again after the war.

The Averill family have been prominent in the history of the town, and many of the descendants are still living here, but the name is gone.

The ancestors were a godly family, and such to a great extent have been their posterity.

Mrs. Ephraim Smith, a great-granddaughter of John Averill, now living here at the age of 77, well remembers going to see her great-grand-father and great-grand-mother when she was a little child.

ASA AVERILL

settled on the street, and always lived on what is now known as the Whittle place. He married Anna Chaffee (probably a daughter of Atherton Chaffee), by whom he had 6 children: Obed, Asa, David, Molly, Experience and Anna. He married (2) the widow of Major Peter Lovejoy, who had 6 children by her first husband, and two by Mr. Averill, viz., Mercy and Sally, and what was regarded as somewhat remarkable, they all lived together in the greatest peace and harmony.

ASA AVERILL, jr., was a young man of much promise, a good scholar, and good mechanic. He became somewhat noted in these parts as being the first man who framed a building by the use of the "square rule." The barn which formerly stood on his father's place is now owned by Mr. Hills.

OBED, the eldest son of Asa Averill, built and settled on the "Tower place," now owned by John Leach; and two of his children, Mrs. Ephraim Smith and Mrs. James Tower, are now living in the parish.

ASA and DAVID died young.

MOLLY married Jonathan Atwater Phippen, who settled here in 1781, and has grand-children and great-grand children now living here.

EXPERIENCE married Abraham Nutting, and has several descendants now living in the place.

There is a curious circumstance related of the marriage of Mr. Averill to his second wife. It was an opinion prevalent in those days that whoever married a widow who was administratrix upon the estate of her deceased husband, and who through her came into possession of anything purchased by the first husband, became liable for any demands against the first husband's estate. This difficulty was avoided in the following manner:

A blanket was stretched across a recess next the chimney, behind which went the bride with her attendants; who divested her of all her clothing, and threw her clothes into the room. She then reached her hand through a small opening in the blanket, which was clasped by Mr. Averill, and the marriage ceremony was performed. He then produced a complete assortment of wedding attire which was appropriated by Mrs. Averill, who soon appeared in full dress, to receive the congratulations of her friends.

John Averill, Jr., was a wheelwright and carpenter. He built the first framed house in Westminster, which stood on the east side of the street, opposite his father's. He took the home place and lived there till he died. He had five children: John, Daniel, Jotham, Hannah and Olive.

Jotham and Hannah were never married.

John "was an upright and honorable man." He married Anna Averill, daughter of Asa, and afterwards Rhoda Wales, and removed to Swanton, Franklin county, and became a quaker.

Daniel married for his second wife a daughter of Eleazer Harlow, one of the early settlers. He was a very good man, and considered as one of the "pillars of the church."

Olive married a Heald and removed to the northern part of the State.

3. Oliver Averill, third son of John, removed to Northfield, this State, where his descendants now live.

4. Anna Averill married Amos (?) Carpenter, and lived in Westminster for a time.

ATHERTON CHAFFEE.

The Chaffee family for many years had a residence in the parish, but are now gone. Atherton died here in 1776, aged 63. We find at a later date the names of Atherton, Clifford, Otis, and Constant, whom we suppose to be his sons.

ATHERTON CHAFFEE, JR.,

settled on the old road to the West Parish, to the north of Shubael Peck's. An old barn still marks the spot. He had a son, Atherton, who went to Canada and died, and who has a daughter now living in Walpole, N. H.

Clifford Chaffee married a daughter of Capt. Jesse Burke, one of the early settlers, and had a grandson Clifford, who received his early education in Westminster, became a physician, practised a time in the State of New York, afterwards removed to Springfield, Mass., and has since been a member of Congress.

AMOS CARPENTER

was here when John Averill came, had his residence here till 1776, when he sold to James Richardson and removed to Rockingham. His farm, according to the plan of the town, was Nos. 8 and 9, in the first range of 80 acre lots, and is now owned in part by Clark Whitney.

WILLIAM GOOLD

and his son John were also here in 1751. There were probably other sons. We find Seth, John and Nathaniel, proprietors here in 1772, at the time of the grant from New York. And at the time of the formation of a Baptist society in the west part of the town in 1784, there were three Goolds, William, Seth and Nathaniel, members of that society.

We have no further information of any of these except John, who has numerous descendants in Westminster, Windham, Chester, Coventry and other towns of this State, as well as in New Hampshire and Ohio.

He was a large land owner in the town; we find deeds conveying to him 5 house-lots and 4 meadow-lots, and No. 1, in the first range of 100-acre lots.

Most of his house-lots were situated near where the meeting-house and parsonage now stands. In revolutionary times he kept the Whig tavern, in the house where Mr. Whitman now lives, which then stood upon the opposite side of the street. He was a soldier in the Revolution, and very proud of telling stories.

There is a story of an incident that is said to have happened in those days which, perhaps, is worth telling here. A traveller who had stopped at his tavern over night, found in the morning as he was about to start, that he had been relieved of a part of his load. In the absence of any detective police it was agreed to adopt the following shrewd plan: A rooster was placed under a large brass kettle, and each one present was to pass round and touch his nose to the kettle, and when the guilty one touched the kettle the rooster would crow. When they had all passed around and an ex-

amination was made of the noses, it was found that all but one had a black nose, and he was adjudged guilty of the theft.

JOHN GOOLD

had 4 sons and 2 daughters who also had families.

John Gould, Jr., the eldest, was a printer, in the employ of Spooner & Green, and afterwards carried on the business here himself. His office was the old building, a part of which now adorns the new part of the present parsonage. He afterwards removed to Windham, and thence to Chester, where he died. He was the father of 9 children.

Aaron, the next son, settled in the West Parish, and had 6 children, two of whom, Reuben C. and Mrs. Zenas Lord, now reside in the East Parish.

Jonathan, another son, kept the Goold tavern for a while, and then went to Ohio.

Luther also went to Ohio. Of the daughters, Abigail married Dea. Nathaniel Kittredge, of the East Parish, and Sarah married a Chandler, who lived here for a time and then went to Townshend.

ELEAZER HARLOW

came from Taunton, Mass., at the age of 20, in the year 1758, and settled where Charles Willard now lives. He built, at first, a plank house, in 1782, the one now standing. He married Rhoda Alexander, of Northfield, Mass., by whom he had 3 sons and 6 daughters.

LEVI, the eldest son, married Elizabeth Ranney, a daughter of Deacon Ephraim, and went west as far as the top of the hill, between the two parishes.

His son, Eleazer, lived there, and a great grandson of the first Eleazer now owns the place.

JOSIAH, the second son, died in the army, and his children went to Ohio.

ELEAZER, the other son, died unmarried.

Of the daughters, Rhoda married Ephraim Ranney, son of Deac. Ephraim, and settled in the West Parish.

Abigail married Waitstill Ranney, a son of Deac. Ephraim, and went to Chester.

Hannah married Alfred Spooner, who lived here awhile, then removed to Woodstock, and from there he went to New Orleans and died.

Lavina married Calvin Britton, both of whom died here.

Anna, the youngest, married Giles Marvin, by whom she had three children, and (2) Zacheus Cole, with whom she now lives in the happy enjoyment of a serene old age. She is now 85 years old, and vigorous in body and mind. She has had 6 children by her second marriage, all of whom are married and living at the present time. Her residence, with the exception of 16 months, has always been her native place.

CAPT. MICHAEL GILSON.

He was born in Old Hatfield, Mass., in 1731, he came to Putney during the French and Indian war, and enlisted in the fort on the Great Meadows. His mother and two sisters were with him there in 1755. He was exposed to all the dangers of savage warfare, and came near losing his life. After peace was declared, he came to Westminster and began a settlement by putting up a log-house on the meadow at the south part of the town, about 100 rods east of where he afterwards built.

His earliest deed bears date of March, 1759.

He married a sister of Dea. Sessions, took his bride to the log-house, where they ate their bridal dinner of stewed beans, served upon chips for plates, with wooden spoons whittled out for the occasion.

After a few years he left the log-house and built upon the old stage road, where he kept a tavern for 20 years.

He was commissioned 1st Lieut. of the Westminster Militia in 1788, and Captain of the same Co. the following year. He was Justice of the Court of Oyer and Terminer in 1782.

He was shrewd at business, had no education, except what he acquired by attending school one week, but could read and write enough to do common business. He died at the age of 92.

Capt. Gibson had no children.

MAJ. JOEL PAGE

was his adopted child, and the second owner of the farm from the settlement of the town, until he died 15 July, 1870, at the age of 79.

LIEUT. ZACHARIAH GILSON,

a brother of Capt. Michael, settled a few years later, a little farther to the south, on the farm owned by the late Richard Ward. He was once taken captive by the Indians and carried to Canada, but returned here and died. He had several sons, Zachariah, Michael and Benjamin, but has no descendants now living in town. Zachariah, jr., had a son, Freedom, who now resides in Rockingham.

WILLIAM WILLARD, ESQ.

He lived at the foot of the Willard hill, where Richard Ellis settled in 1739. Precisely when Mr. Willard came to Westminster is not known. He was a

proprietor in 1752, and a soldier at Fort Dummer as late as 1756, and probably came here soon after and lived here till he died.

He was the fifth generation from Major Simon Willard, who came to this country in 1634, and is supposed to be the ancestor of all the Willards in this country.

Rev. Joseph Willard, father of William, was slain by the Indians at Rutland, Mass., 1723, on the day he was to have been installed as pastor of the church. Joseph, a posthumous son, was born about three months after the father's death. This Joseph, we suppose to be the one whose family were taken by the Indians at Charleston, No. 4, in 1760, and carried to Canada. The widow of Rev. Joseph Willard married Rev. Andrew Gardner, who was settled in Lunenburg, Mass., and afterwards at Winchester, N. H.

COL. JOSIAH WILLARD,

of Winchester, whose name is familiar in the early history of Winchester, was a son of Henry, who was the fourth son of Major Simon. His sons, Col. Josiah, jr., Nathan, Oliver and Wilder, were proprietors of Westminster under N. H., but not resident here.

Prudence, a daughter of Col. Josiah, married William, son of Rev. Joseph, who was slain at Rutland.

William and Prudence, his wife, are both buried in the old grave-yard at Westminster. William died in 1804, at the age of 83, and Prudence died in 1794, at the age of 67.

William Willard appears to have been a prominent man in his day; he was justice of the peace in 1766, 7 and 8, and again in 1772. Assistant justice of the Court of Common Pleas, 1768 and 1772.

William had, by his wife Prudence, three sons, Joseph, Billy and Lyndes. Billy settled on the home place and Joseph where Henry Wells now lives, and Lyndes a short distance to the south. Billy was prominent among those engaged in the massacre when French was killed, and boasted of having knocked him down. Joseph was imprisoned with the Tory party, but released on bail. Joseph and Lyndes have descendants now living in Westminster. Joseph had a son Joseph, whose sons went from here to Washington and became the proprietors of "Willard's Hotel."

JOHN NORTON

came from Farmington, Ct., about the year 1760, and kept the "Norton Tavern." He married Anna Holton, sister of Joel Holton, by whom he had ten children, one of whom is still living in the parish. Another daughter, who married a grandson of William Willard, Esq., died during the present year but a short distance from the spot where she was born, at the age of 88.

Another married a Campbell, who settled in the West Parish.

Another became the wife of Nathaniel Fullerton, Esq., of Chester, President of Bellows Falls Bank.

Mr. Norton was a prominent man in the town, held various positions in the town offices, and in 1776 was delegate with Dr. Elkanah Day to the Council of Safety for Cumberland Co. He was also a member of the Legislature in 1782.

SAMUEL CONE

came from Haddam, Ct., about this period, and settled where George Wetherell, who married a grand-daughter of Mr. Cone's, now lives. He built a log-house in 1770, the one now standing. He had 11 children, 9 of whom lived to be married.

Joshua settled in the northern part of the town, lived there for a time and afterwards sold to Jonathan Lane.

Samuel was a merchant and had his store on the upper street.

John married a sister of Rev. Sylvester Sage and removed to the State of New York.

Ezra T., lived on the home place.

MEDAD WRIGHT

came here in 1761, at the same time with his brother Azariah and Joel Holton, who were all from Northfield.* Aaron Pettey came at the same time and camped with them, and so did Judge Burt, on the spot where Medad built. Whether the two last mentioned were from the same place we do not know. John Norton, we are told, camped with them. His daughter thinks he came here at the age of 21, which would make him here in 1760. Mr. Wright became acquainted with the locality in carrying supplies up the river during the French and Indian war. He and his brother, Mr. Holton and Mr. Norton all located near each other upon the Upper street. Mr. Holton's house-lot was No. 10, Azariah Wright's No. 11, Medad's No. 12, and John Norton's No. 13. Aaron Pettey's was No. 17 and Eleazer Harlow's No. 18.

Medad Wright was constable of Westminster in 1766. His sympathies appear to have been with the New York party. He was one of the 30 who were arrested by the authority of the State of Vermont, in 1779, and lodged in jail at Westminster for non-compliance with the conditions of the new Militia law. Among those from

Westminster who were also imprisoned were: Dr. Elkanah Day, Michael Gilson, Benjamin Whitney, John Norton, Dea. John Sessions, Billy Willard and his brother Joseph, and Bildad Easton. They were each tried and fined from £10 to £40 each, according to the magnitude of the offence.

Medad Wright had 9 sons, seven of whom lived to be married. He married for his first wife, Irene, a sister of Joel Holton, and for his second, widow Mary Willard.

Asaph, the oldest of the 9 sons of Medad Wright, was a physician and lived in the West Parish.

Rufus lived at the lower end of the Upper street, on land now owned by Harlan Farr, and died there of cancer.

Elihu lived where Joseph Wright now does, and one of the daughters married Joseph Wright, a grand-son of Capt. Azariah. Another daughter of Elihu married another grandson of Capt. Azariah, and settled in the West Parish. A third married Addison Dunham, and lives in the East Parish.

Obed, son of Medad, lived some time on the road towards Ephraim Smith's, and then went West.

Hollis settled on the home place, where his son, Daniel C., now lives. The old house, erected as early as 1770, was standing on the spot where it was built, until last year, when it was removed to the other side of the street to give place to a new one. This is the only instance in the parish in which the home place has descended from father to son, from the early history of the town until the present time. Another remarkable circumstance, of the three generations of children born in the old house, only one has been a daughter, and that the last child born.

* The deed from Josiah Willard to Azariah Wright, of House-lot No. 11, bears date of April, 1761. In that deed he is represented as a resident of Westminster.

CAPT. AZARIAH WRIGHT

settled close by Medad, where Mr. De Wolf now lives. He married a Safford, and had 6 children, all of whom settled in town.

1. Azariah, Jr., the eldest, lived in the next house west of Roe Morse. He had 9 children, most of whom went to Illinois.

2. Solomon lived in the house just west of his brother Azariah. He lived to be over 90 years of age, and voted 71 years. He was fond of history, was a great reader, and had a good memory. He died with his son, Capt. Azariah, at Coventry. He also had 9 children.

3. Caleb settled in the West Parish. He had 7 children. His son Caleb, who died at Newton last year (1869), was a man of considerable note as a writer and lecturer.

4. Joseph settled beyond where his son Joseph now lives, and had a son and three daughters.

Capt. Azariah Wright was a man of great energy and perseverance, and bold even to recklessness. Previous to his coming to Vermont he served as a soldier in the French and Indian war. He was captain of the Westminster Militia company as early as 1770, and a leading spirit in those times. He has been called an Ethan Allen on a smaller scale. The members of his company, as given by Hall, are as follows: Lieut. Jabez Perry, 1st Sergeant, Simeon Burk, 2d Sergeant, Jesse Burk. Privates—Jacob Albee, John Albee, Samuel Ames, Asa Averill, John Averill, Thomas Averill, Jabez Bates, Silas Burk, Atherton Chaffee, Andrew Crook, Robert Crook, William Crook, David Daley, Jonathan Fuller, Seth Goold, William Goold, Francis Holden, John Holt, Ichabod Ide, Israel Ide, Jos.

Ide, Robt. Miller, John Pettey, Atwater Phippen, Joseph Phippen, Robert Rand, James Richardson, Nathaniel Robinson, Reuben Robinson, Edmund Shipman, Jehiel Webb, and John Wells.

Capt. Wright led his company at the time of the Westminster massacre, and had them under strict discipline. He went with 12 men on an expedition to Quebec during the winter of 1776, no further record of which has been preserved.

An incident in connection with a case of church discipline serves to show the character of the man. Uncle 'Riah, as they used to call him, had occasion to shoot a bear which he found trespassing in his corn-field on the Sabbath, for which deed he was to be excommunicated from the church. At the close of the service, Mr. Bullen, the pastor, was about to read the letter of excommunication, when Uncle 'Riah presented his gun. Mr. Bullen then passed the letter to Dea. Sessions, who began to read, when Uncle 'Riah levelled his piece upon the deacon. The deacon then returned the letter to the parson with the remark that "all things were lawful but not expedient." After some consultation, the letter was laid aside, and the benediction pronounced, and the congregation left the house, followed by Uncle 'Riah, who locked the door and gave a lad a ninepence to take the key to the sexton. Capt. Wright died here in 1811, at the age of 74.

JOEL HOLTON

came at the same time with the Wrights and settled close by them. He married Bethia Farwell, by whom he had 12 children.

His son, Joel, lived in Westminster, where Allen Wells now lives, and had several children, among whom were David Parsons Holton, M. D., New York

City, and Miriam, who married Henry S. Brown, M. D.

Zoeth, another son, lived on the home place, and Bethia, who married John White, father of Rev. Pliny H. White, late of Coventry, is still living in Westminster, at the age of 87.

AARON PETTEY

built just back of Eleazer Harlow, the house-lot which he owned being too low for a building spot on the street. He died in Rockingham in 1788, at the age of 45, and was buried here. One of his daughters, Asenath, married John Lovejoy, who settled upon the place afterwards owned by Jonathan Lane. Margaret, another daughter, married a Burton, of Walpole, and Aaron, jr., died in early life, while engaged in the study of medicine.

BENJAMIN BURT

was also here at this time, and lived in the north part of Westminster, just beyond Saxton's River bridge, where Charles Chase now lives. Some of the older inhabitants say they used to go there to grist-mill when they were young.

Judge Burt appears to have been quite a prominent man in his time. He was sought by his fellow citizens to fill many positions of trust in his town and State. He was elected member of the Council of his State in 1779, and was a member of the Assembly in 1781, '86, '96, '97 and '98. From 1786 to 1802 he held the position of assistant justice, and from 1781 to 1785, was assistant judge of the Windham County Court.

THE DICKINSON FAMILY

have been associated with the history of the town for more than a hundred years. Theirs, it is said, was the third permanent settlement in the town. Dan and Azariah were two of the nine

that constituted the church at the time it was organized in 1767. They came from Haddam, Ct., and their father's name was Azariah. They settled in the south part of the town; Dan where Dea. Abiel Goodell afterwards lived, on the hill road to Putney, and Azariah on the middle road, on what is now a part of the Ward farm, nearly opposite of where Zachariah Gilson settled.

They both have descendants now living in town. Azariah had two sons, Cyrus and Job. Cyrus had two sons, Harvey and Alvin. Job had two sons, Job and Ephraim, and five daughters, one of whom married Heman Goodridge, and another became the wife of Jazaniah Hunt, and settled in Westminster.

JOHN MORSE

came from Sutton, Mass., about the year 1768, and settled where the present meeting-house now stands. He was a carpenter and farmer, and also a great trapper and hunter. He afterwards removed to the place where his grand-son, John Dorr Morse, lived, and has numerous descendants in the place. He was the fourth generation from Anthony Morse, who came to this country in 1637. He was a connection of Prof. Morse, inventor of the telegraph, who was also the fourth generation from Anthony.

DEA. EPHRAIM RANNEY

came from Middletown, Ct., about the time of the French and Indian war, and settled on the Upper street, several lots north of Joel Holton. His deed of house-lot No. 7, where he lived, which he bought of Jonathan Thayer, bears date of March, 1761. We are told he kept tavern there. He married Silence Wilcox, by whom he had 11 children, and he lived to see them all married.

He was a man of sterling Christian character, and leaves behind a godly posterity. He is the ancestor of as many as five ministers of the gospel and numerous deacons. Eight of his children settled in their native town; two sons and a daughter in the West Parish who, with their descendants, have been among the substantial citizens of the place. Of those who became preachers of the gospel, are two grand-children, Seth Shaler Arnold, now living, nearly 80 years of age, and Joel Ranney Arnold, his brother; three great-grandsons, Josiah Goodhue, Joseph Ranney, Timothy E. Ranney, and a great-great-grandson, Henry A. Goodhue.

Ephraim Ranney was one of the two first deacons of the church in the East Parish, and his son, Elijah, was one of the first deacons of the church in the West Parish, and he was succeeded by his son, Elijah, jr.. Ephraim, jr., Dea. Ephraim's oldest son, had a daughter who married a deacon, and one of their sons fills the office at the present time.

Three sons of Dea. Ephraim settled near their father: Joel, where Ambrose Arnold's house now stands; Benjamin, where John Leach now lives; and Janna on the home place. Esther, a daughter, married Seth Arnold, who lived on the place near by, now owned by Mr. Foster.

DEA. JOHN SESSIONS

was here at the time the church was organized, 11 June, 1767, and was one of its first deacons. He settled near Michael Gilson, where Mr. Floyd now lives, on No. 5 and 6, in the first range of 50 acre lots.

The deacon was sharp and shrewd; quick at a retort, and generally had the "best end" of a joke. On one occa-

sion, in company with several others, when the toddy was being passed around (it was the custom in those days for ministers and deacons to drink), some one espied a fly in the toddy, and playfully passed it to the deacon to see what he would do. He very gravely took out the fly, and held it while he took his drink, then put back the fly and passed it to the next.

His daughter Anna married David Foster, of Putney, who was elected deacon of the church in Westminster in the spring, and died the following July.

One of his sons died a dissipated man, and one of his grandsons became a minister, and a grand-daughter became the wife of the late Rev. Dr. Thurston, of Fall River.

Aside from the office of deacon, Mr. Sessions held the office of chief judge of Windham County court, from 1781 to 1784, and for many years was one of the prominent and influential men of the town.

He represented the town in the General Assembly in 1787. He was also commissioned a deputy in the New York Provincial Congress, and Convention of the State of New York, in 1776; also a Commissioner to administer oaths of office, in 1777 and 1778, and judge of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas in Aug., 1778.

NEHEMIAH MCNIEL

was probably here as early as 1767. We find record of a deed of this date, conveying to him lot No. 7 in the second range of 50 acre lots, where T. W. Wiley now lives. He was born in Scotland and died here in 1770. He had a son, Nehemiah, who lived on the home place, and a son John. Nehemiah was constable here in 1800.

John was brought up by Dea. Sessions, with whom he went to live at 8

years of age. He settled in Andover in this State, and had 7 children, one of whom settled in Westminster, on his grandfather's place, and is one of the present deacons of the church.

JAMES RICHARDSON

came from Connecticut as early as 1769 and settled on Rocky hill, where Clark Whitney now lives. He had 7 or 8 children. John, the oldest, married Betsey Goodridge, and lived where Samuel Spaulding now does, and has descendants now living in the place.

Another son, Derastus, married a daughter of Jonathan Lane, and has descendants in Westminster.

THE BURKS.

Jonathan, and his three sons, Jesse, Simeon and Silas, came from Brimfield as early as 1771. A deed from "Jonathan Burk, of Westminster," conveying to his "beloved son Jesse," house-lot No. 22 and meadow-lot No. 39, bears the above date. Charles Rice, who died Mar. 1, 1830, aged 72, was a son of the widow Rice, who married Capt. Jesse Burk. A grandson of Mr. Rice says his grandfather came to Westminster with Capt. Burk when but 3 years of age, which would give an earlier date by 10 years. Jonathan lived here for a time and then went to Windsor, where he died.

Capt. Jesse lived where Ira Smith now does. He married a widow Rice, by whom he had 5 sons and one daughter. He was sheriff of the county in 1775. His son, Elijah, lived on the home place, and one of his sons became an editor in Newport, N. H., and has since been a member of Congress from New Hampshire.

Simeon married Patty Strong, and had 3 sons and 4 daughters. He lived on the Albee place, where Mr. Wilcox now does.

Maj. Silas Burk settled where Joseph Clark now lives. He was one of the jury of inquest when French was killed. He married Mary Eastman by whom he had 9 children, one of whom is now living at the old homestead at the age of 90 and says she is "just in her prime." (See appendix.)

CREAN BRUSH,*

was born in Dublin, Ireland, about the year 1725, and educated to the profession of the law. He came to this country about 1762, and for some time held the office of Secretary of the Province of New York. He removed from New York City to Westminster in the latter part of the year 1771, and lived in a house that stood a little to the north of the meeting-house, which was the only one in town that faced the four cardinal points of compass. It was originally built for Rev. Mr. Goodell, the first minister. Mr. Brush was ambitious of power and fond of display, and was received with great courtesy by the people of Westminster until his true character came to be known. "But as vulgarity of mind became apparent and novelty of appearance ceased to attract attention, Mr. Brush found, in spite of his boasted attainments as a man of large information, and his pretensions to gentility, that his only friends were a few high-toned and arrogant loyalists."

He held various offices under the government of New York. In Feb., 1772, he was appointed by Governor Tyron as clerk of Cumberland County, and was made surrogate of the county in April of the same year, and was also appointed commissioner to administer oaths of civil office. He was a representative to the General Assembly of

* For an extended sketch of Crean Brush, see Hall's Eastern Vermont, 603-633.

New York in 1773-4-5. He had large influence in the house, and spared no pains to turn it to his own advantage. Mr. Brush owned large tracts of land in Westminster and other portions of the New Hampshire grants, which after the uprising in the colonies in 1775, were confiscated to the State of Vermont and sold, and the proceeds went into the public treasury.

During the summer of this year he was probably in New York, and in the fall went to Boston, then occupied by the British, and offered his services to Gen. Gage.

The General, having determined to winter his army in Boston, found it necessary to vacate some of the residences of the inhabitants, and this business was entrusted to Crean Brush, who was commissioned to receive and protect such property as should be entrusted to his care. Having seized many goods that were not contraband, which were stowed away in vessels in the harbor, he endeavored to set sail to Halifax, but was taken when a few days out, by Commodore Manly, and Brush and others were made prisoners. He was examined and committed to the jail in Boston, on charge of having plundered the city, and carried away under protection of the British fleet, large quantities of goods, wares and merchandise, the rightful property of the citizens of Boston. He was handcuffed, and denied the use of pen, ink, paper and candles, and forbidden to converse with any person unless in the presence of the jailer.

During his imprisonment Mrs. Brush was allowed to visit him, and on Wednesday, the 5th of November, 1778, he made his escape in her clothes; and not until the next morning was it discovered that the noted prisoner was gone, and

his wife occupied his place in the cell. Mrs. Brush had left a horse tied at a certain spot, and furnished her husband with the means of escape.

He immediately set out for New York, which place he reached on the 16th of the same month, after an imprisonment of more than nineteen months.

He then directed his efforts for the recovery of his property, and to obtain redress for the injuries he had received, and compensation for the losses he had sustained on behalf of the King. Not being successful in this, and stung with a feeling of remorse, on a cold morning in the following spring, he determined to put an end to a miserable life, and with a pistol in his hand, he blew out his brains.

Mr. Brush owned, as it is supposed, about 25,000 acres of land in the State of New York, and nearly the same amount on the New Hampshire grants, only a small part of which ever came into the hands of his heirs.

Mr. Brush's widow afterwards became the wife of Patrick Wall, who was an Irishman by birth, and at the time of the revolution, was a tailor in Boston. After a residence of some time in the city of New York they removed to Westminster, to the house formerly occupied by Crean Brush. After her death Mr. Wall married Elizabeth Erwin, of Westminster, on the 7th of Jan., 1812.

Mrs. Wall, previous to her marriage with Mr. Brush, had by a former husband a daughter Frances, who married a Capt. Buchanan, and was a widow at the time she came with her mother to Westminster, with Mr. Wall. Mrs. Buchanan is spoken of as a "dashing woman," with an "imperious bearing," which attracted the attention of the

quiet people of Westminster. She is said to have been a "fascinating woman, endowed with an ease of manner which she had acquired from intercourse with polite society, and possessed of a refined taste and many accomplishments."

During one of his frequent visits to Westminster, Gen. Ethan Allen, who was at that time a widower, formed an acquaintance with Mrs. Buchanan, which afterwards "ripened into a warm, but singularly intermittent friendship."

John Norton, keeper of the tavern, playfully remarked to her one day, with reference to the prospective alliance, "Fanny, if you marry General Allen, you will be the queen of the new State." "Yes," she replied, "if I should marry the devil, I should be the queen of hell."

The aversion, however, with which she at times held the character of the man "whom all feared and few loved," appears to have given place to the admiration of his nobler traits, and she consented to become his wife. The novel wedding, which is admirably described by Mr. Hall, took place at the residence of Gen. Stephen R. Bradley, of Westminster.

"Thus did the step-daughter of Crean Brush become the wife of the man for whose apprehension Governor Tyron, at the instigation of Brush, had on the 9th of March, 1774, offered a reward of £100."

After the death of General Allen, in 1789, his widow married Dr. Jabez Penniman, of Burlington.

Crean Brush had by his first wife, who died before he came to this country, a daughter, Elizabeth Martha, whom he left in the care of his relatives in Ireland. She married Thomas

Norman, of Ireland, by whom she had 4 children. By the will of her father she became heir to a third part of his estate, and having purchased of the other heirs their thirds, she became heir to the whole property. She, with her husband, came to America about the year 1795, to recover the property to which she had become entitled, and had their residence in Westminster until 1814, when they removed to Caldwell, at the south end of Lake George.

Mrs. Norman is said to have been a "lady of fine manners, dignified deportment, and was, in every respect, an ornament to her sex."

WILLIAM PATERSON

is said to have been of Irish-Scotch descent, and supposed to have been born in Ireland. He came to Westminster soon after his friend Crean Brush in 1772 or 1773, and received the appointment of the shrievalty of Cumberland county. He was active as high sheriff in the Westminster massacre, and was one of those imprisoned in the court-house at this place, and was afterwards removed with others to Northampton jail, where he remained until the 22d of November following. Farther than this we have no knowledge of his life; his history is shrouded in obscurity.

THE PHIPPENS.

Jonathan Atwater, Samuel and Joseph, were here about this time, and were all members of the militia company, under Capt. Azariah Wright, in 1775.

Samuel was here in 1772, as appears from a deed from him to Ephraim Ranney of two lots in the first division of meadow.

Samuel, jun., had house-lot No. 29, in 1772, and was a qualified voter in 1781.

Samuel and Joseph were members of the Baptist society at the time of its organization in 1784.

Jonathan Atwater appears to have been the only one who made a permanent settlement here, or at least who has left descendants here. He married Mary Averill, daughter of Asa, by whom he had 7 children. He settled upon "Phippen Hill," not far from James Richardson.

His son, David, took the home place. He married Hannah Sargent, whose mother was a Washburn, and whose connections of that name have been distinguished in Massachusetts and Vermont.

JOSHUA STODDARD

was here in 1772, and lived where Porter Rice now does. He married Sarah Humphrey, by whom he had 10 children, most of whom settled elsewhere.

Daniel, son of Joshua Stoddard, went to Sutton, Vt., and then to Ohio. He had 20 children all living at one time.

John settled here. He lived and died where Mr. Farwell now lives.

Amasa lived awhile on the home place.

Ezra married a daughter of Dea. Abiel Goodell, and went to Billymead, now Sutton. He was killed by the falling of a tree, and his son Ezra was killed in the same manner, 10 years after, on the same month, and about the same time of the month. Ezra had 7 children, one of whom is judge of probate, and another is deacon of the church in Westminster.

BILDAD EASTON,

noted for his Tory proclivities and the active part he took at the time of the Revolutionary proceedings in Westminster, came here about this period.

His first child was born in Alstead, N. H., in 1772, and the next in Westminster, in 1774, at which place 5 were born to him afterwards.

THE ROBINSONS

were also here at this period, and were prominent and influential citizens at that time. They came from Attleboro, Mass.

Nathaniel was a deacon of the Baptist church, and the meetings were sometimes held at his house. He held various offices in the town, as justice of the peace, selectman, and town clerk, and at one time received a vote of thanks from the town for his valuable services. He was a member of the State Legislature from 1778 to 1780. He settled on the "Eaton place," midway between the two parishes, and was buried in an old graveyard near his house. He died in 1815, in his 92d year.

His sons were Reuben, Nathan, Ezekiel, Noah and Titus. He also had several daughters.

Reuben was a soldier in the Revolution. He married Abigail Burk, in 1779, and settled in the West Parish, where Reuben Miller now lives.

Nathan settled on the Tully Clark place, and afterwards removed to Stowe, Vt.

Ezekiel also went to Stowe, and he and Nathan were members of the Legislature.

Noah* also went to Stowe, and one of his sons was a physician.

Titus, a carpenter by trade, went to New Orleans and died there.

* Noah Robinson was born in Westminster, March, 1802; in early life settled in Stowe with two or more brothers. About the same time others of the Robinson family moved to Northfield. They were among the most substantial citizens. At Stowe, Noah farmed and held almost every town office. About 1864, he removed to Waterbury Centre. Here also he held many

THE LOVEJOYS

were also here at this time.

Benjamin died in 1776, aged 58, and is buried here. Also Abijah, who died the same year, aged 36. The following lines we take from his gravestone:

"Life is uncertain, death
is suer; sin the wound,
and Christ the cuer,"

He was a delegate from Westminster to the convention held here 7th Feb., 1775.

PETER LOVEJOY

died here 1793, at the age of 38, and may have been a son of Benjamin or Abijah. We suppose him to have been the Major Peter Lovejoy, whose widow married Asa Averill.

He had three sons: John, Samuel and Joseph, and some daughters.

John was the first who settled in the Lane district, which was then a wilderness. He was a cooper and farmer. He married Asenath, a daughter of Aaron Petty. This district, which in 1800 was thickly settled and contained many of the more prominent families in town, and had some 70 to 80 scholars to send to school, now has but one land owner within its limits, not a child for the district school, and probably never will have again.

Samuel, a carpenter and joiner by trade, built on the street and lived where D. A. Hills now does. He was postmaster for some time and superintendent of the Sunday-school.

Joseph died while young.

Hannah married a Hunt, of Putney, and Betsey married a Wyman, of the West Parish.

town offices; was a successful town agent for years. He married, first, Calista Russell, and second, a sister of Col. Fred E. Smith, of Montpelier. He left two sons and a daughter. The painful circumstances of his death, the newspapers of the time chronicled. He died in 1883; was buried in Stowe.—"Argus and Patriot."

NATHAN FISK, ESQ.,

was a prominent man in the place; he appears to have been here in 1777, from the death of three children buried here during that year. He was jail-keeper in 1779, at the time Judge Chandler was buried. He was justice of the peace for several years, and died in 1788, aged 65.

DR. ELKANAH DAY.

Dr. Day was a resident of Westminster in 1775, and was a prominent and influential man. His residence was the place formerly occupied by Crean Brush. Not only in town but throughout the country he was known and respected as a physician. He was a member of a committee of the County Congress which convened at Westminster previous to the session of 6 June, 1775, and was a delegate from Westminster to the committee of safety held at the same place in June, 1776, and was chosen clerk. In 1780, we find "Maj. Elkanah Day," one of a committee to take into consideration the feasibility of a new government formed by a union of the eastern portion of Vermont and the western portion of New Hampshire.

He was one of the "Yorkers," arrested for non-compliance with the terms of the new militia law in 1779, and was fined £40. He subsequently appears, however, as an earnest supporter of the new government. He was chosen with John Sessions to represent the town in the New York Assembly, in 1779, and was senator in 1781.

He received the appointment of Major of the southern regiment of the State 1778, and in 1782 was adjutant under Gen. Ethan Allen, in maintaining the civil authority of the State. He was high sheriff of Windham county from 1782 to 1787.

STEPHEN ROW BRADLEY

was a descendant of William Bradley,* who came to this country with several brothers in 1637, and a son of Moses and Mary Row Bradley, of Cheshire (then Wallingford), Ct. He was born 20 Feb., 1754. He graduated at Yale with the degree of A. B., in 1775, and received from his alma mater the degree of A. M., 1778.

While in college he prepared an almanac for 1775, of which an edition of 2000 copies were published Nov., 1774. In January after his graduation he entered the army as captain of the Cheshire Volunteers. In December of the same year, with the rank of adjutant, he received the appointment of vendue master and quarter-master.

He afterwards received the appointment of aide-de-camp to Gen. David Wooster. In 1778, he was employed as commissary, and during the summer of 1779 served as major, at New Haven. He studied law with Tapping Reeve, the founder of the Litchfield law school.

His first appearance in the State of Vermont is at the adjourned session of the Superior Court at Westminster, 26 May, 1779, and in 1780, he represents the town of Westminster in the General Assembly.

At the session of the court above named, he was commissioned attorney at law, and received license to plead at the bar within the State. He soon took a high position, and his learning and talents were the admiration of all. He at once became prominent as a political leader, and had a large influence in laying the foundations of the new State. He was appointed to present to Con-

* The first settler of New Haven, Ct., one of whose brothers was an officer in Cromwell's Ironsides.

gress, at its session in Feb., 1780, the views and feelings of Vermont with reference to the claims of Massachusetts Bay, New Hampshire and New York.

The result of his efforts is contained in a pamphlet, entitled, "Vermont's Appeal to the candid and impartial world, containing a fair stating of the claims of Massachusetts Bay, New Hampshire and New York."

This was read before the Council of Vermont, at Arlington, 10 Dec., 1779, and approved and ordered to be published. It is a masterly presentation of the claims of Vermont to independence, and among the various pamphlets written at this period upon this controversy with New York, "Vermont's Appeal" stands pre-eminent.*

In Aug., 1781, Mr. Bradley was commissioned lieutenant of the 1st Regiment of Vermont militia, and in October following was promoted to the office of colonel. This office he resigned in March, 1787, and in Jan., 1791, he received the appointment of brigadier-general of the eighth brigade of the Vermont militia.

The following are among the various offices which he held: He was State's attorney for Cumberland county from 1781-1785; select man in Westminster in 1782; held the office of town clerk from 1787-1788; from Dec., 1781 to March, 1791, register of probate for Windham county. On the 21 Feb., 1783, he was appointed a judge of the court of the county, and from Oct., 1788, to Oct., 1789, side-judge of the Supreme court of Vermont. He represented Westminster in the General Assembly of the State, in 1780, 1781,

* He was unable, however, to obtain a personal hearing for Vermont, in Congress, at that time, and presenting a remonstrance, returned to Vermont.—Hall's "Eastern Vermont."

1784, 1785, 1788, 1790 and 1800, and in 1785 was elected speaker of the house. He was a member of the State Constitutional convention in 1791, and elected to the Council in 1798, and in 1789, he was appointed Commissioner to establish the boundary line between New York and Vermont.

On the 12 May, 1793, he was admitted to practice in the Circuit court of the United States. He received the honorary titles of M. A. and LL. D. from Dartmouth and Middlebury colleges, and was appointed a fellow of the latter in 1800, which position he held till the time of his death. On the 17 Oct., 1791, Mr. Bradley, with Moses Robinson, were elected as the first senators from Vermont to the Congress of the United States; Mr. Bradley for the term of four years and Mr. Robinson for six.*

He was again elected for a term of 6 years from 4 Mar., 1801, and during the greater part of the next two years he was president, pro tempore, of the Senate.† At the expiration of this term, he again entered upon another term of 6 years from Mar. 4, 1807, and in 1808 was again president, pro tempore of the Senate.‡ On retiring from public life Mr. Bradley resumed his residence at Westminster, where he remained until the year 1818, when he removed to Walpole, N. H., where he died 9 Dec., 1830.

* Mr. Robinson took his seat in the United States Senate, Oct. 31, and Mr. Bradley, Nov. 7, 1791. On drawing lots to determine to which of the classes, for 2 years, for 4 years, or 6 years, the two new senators from Vermont should belong, Bradley drew a term for 4 years and Robinson for six.—C. K. WILLIAMS.

† In the absence of Aaron Burr, vice-president.

‡ In the place of George Clinton, vice-president, an old adversary in the New York controversy, who had been wont to denounce him as a Rioter.

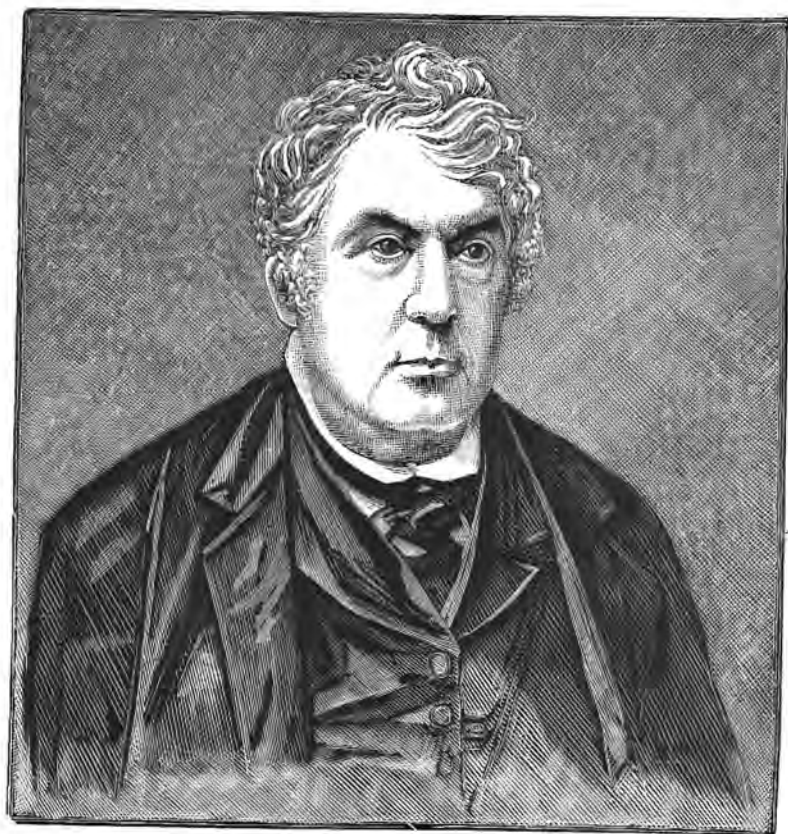
In politics Mr. Bradley was a Republican of the school of Jefferson. He is spoken of by Mr. Graham, in his "Descriptive Sketch" of Vermont, as "a lawyer of distinguished abilities and a good orator." "Few men," he says, "have more companionable talents, a greater share of social cheerfulness, a more inexhaustible flow of wit, or a larger flow of unaffected urbanity." The Hon. S. G. Goodrich, known to all as "Peter Parley," who married a daughter of Mr. Bradley, says of him, "He was distinguished for political sagacity, a ready wit, boundless stores of anecdote, a large acquaintance with mankind, and an extensive range of historical knowledge."

We cannot better conclude this sketch than by giving an extract from his distinguished pamphlet, entitled "Vermont's Appeal:"

"The State of Vermont, we have now clearly shown, has a natural right to independence; honor, justice and humanity forbid us tamely to surrender that freedom which our innocent posterity have a right to demand and receive from their ancestors. Full well may they hereafter rise up in judgment against us, if, like profane Esau, we mortgage away their birth-rights, and leave them at the expence of their lives to obtain freedom."

Appealing to the inhabitants of the United States of America, he says:

"We have now existed as a free and independent State almost four years; have fought Britains, Canadians, Hessians, Waldeckers, Dutchmen, Indians, Tories, and all, and have waded in blood to maintain and support our independence. We beg leave to appeal to your own memories, with what resolution we have fought by your sides, and what wounds we have received fighting in the grand American cause; and let your own recollection tell what Vermont has done and suffered in the cause of civil liberty and the rights of mankind, and



Wm. B. Bradley

must we now tamely give up all worth fighting for? No, sirs; while we wear the names of Americans we never will surrender those glorious privileges for which so many have fought, bled and died; we appeal to your own feelings, as men of like sufferings, whether you would submit your freedom and independence to the arbitrament of any court or referees under heaven? If you would, after wasting so much blood and treasure, you are unworthy the name of Americans; if you would not, condemn not others in what you allow yourselves."*

WILLIAM C. BRADLEY,

son of Stephen Row and Merab Atwater Bradley, was born at Westminster, 23 Mar., 1782.

He was a precocious child; he began to write poetry at six years of age; published his first prose work at twelve; the title page runs thus:

"THE RIGHTS OF YOUTH,

Composed, revised, and submitted to
The candid Reader;

BY

WILLIAM C. BRADLEY, ESQ.,

Author of the Poem on Allen's and Tiehnot's
Duel.

Westminster:

Printed by John Gould, jun.
M.DCC.XCIV."

At nine he had read the Bible through seven times; was fitted for college at eleven, and entered Yale at thirteen. He was expelled from college during the early part of his course, on account of some mischief which he always said he never perpetrated, although he frankly confessed he "had done undetected mischief enough to deserve censure."

* [Since the above was in print, we have received from Mr. Fairbanks the additional items for the Stephen R. Bradley biography: "He was in Bennington early in 1788; his rank of Adjutant, Vendue-Master and Quarter-Master was conferred 17 December, 1776. He was States Attorney for Cumberland County, from 16 June, 1780-1785."]

Nothing daunted at the disappointment he had met, and the cold treatment which he received at his father's hand, he resolved to become the learned man which the college had refused to make him. He entered upon the study of law at Amherst, Mass., with Judge Simeon Strong; and after the appointment of Mr. Strong to the office of Judge of the Supreme court, he returned to his father's office, where, by his distinguished talent and zealous application, he acquired a large renown. At the age of 17, he was appointed to deliver a Fourth of July oration at Westminster, which was followed by an ode which he had composed. The success of this effort contained some premonition of the future greatness of the man.

He was admitted to the bar at the age of 20, and having been refused permission to practice in the Supreme court on account of his youth, so great was the respect he had won for his talents, that he was appointed by the Legislature attorney for Windham county, which secured him access to the Supreme court. This office he held for 7 years.

At 24, he represented his native town in the State Legislature (1806 and 1807); at 30, was a member of the Council, and at 32 was a representative to Congress.

After the expiration of the term for which he was elected, at the close of the war of 1812, he was appointed agent of the United States, under the treaty of Ghent, for fixing the North-eastern Boundary. This work lasted 5 years, and was regarded by him as the great service of his life. He was afterwards elected to Congress for two terms (1823-27), which services substantially closed his public career. He

was, however, a member of the State legislature in 1850, and presidential elector in 1856, casting the vote of his State for John C. Fremont, and was a member of the State Constitutional Convention the following year.

Mr. Bradley, during most of his career, was a Democrat in politics. He entered upon his political career during that brilliant era of Webster, Clay and Calhoun, the like of which we have not seen since, and probably never shall again. In the bright constellation of that political firmament, he shone a conspicuous star. He was a man of large talent and great learning. He possessed a wonderful memory, accompanied with rare conversational powers. His capacious mind seemed an inexhaustible reservoir of learning, wit and wisdom, which poured forth in a full torrent from his powerful, yet melodious voice, that would hold the delighted hearers entranced for hours.

The Rev. Pliny H. White says of him: "It is not too much to say, all things considered, that he was the greatest man Vermont has yet produced. Williams may have equalled him as a lawyer, Collamer as a reasoner, Phelps as an orator, and Marsh may be his peer in multifarious learning, but neither of them, nor any other Vermonter, living or dead, who has come to my knowledge, has been at once lawyer, logician, orator and scholar to so eminent a degree. He inherited all his father's strength of mind, and added to it the most liberal culture which books and the best society could offer."

Speaking of the Bradley family, Mr. White says: "Talent and scholarship have descended in a remarkable manner from generation to generation; and not only this, but have continually approached nearer and nearer to positive genius.

William C. had extraordinary talents; but his son, Jonathau Bradley, had more than talent,—even that indispensable something termed genius."*

Mr. Bradley was as much at home in theology as in law,—in fact, theological literature was his favorite study.

He was versed in Hopkins and Edwards, as well as familiar with the German writers of the liberal school. "Theology," he said, "is the noblest profession, law is second to it." He had an extensive acquaintance with the Sacred Scriptures, which he was in the habit of studying in the original languages. He often wrote out exegeses of difficult passages, giving his own views as to their interpretation. He also wrote out his religious views, which are preserved among his manuscripts, in a neat and legible hand.

Few men are as happy in their domestic life as was Mr. Bradley. His grand-daughter, in speaking of this phase of his life, says:

"When a mere school boy he plighted his troth for the first and last time; and that love grew with his growth, and strength, till at eighty-four years of age, the tenderness and devotion of this happy couple was like the blossom of the olive, rare and beautiful. The object of this life-long love, was Sarah Richards, daughter of Hon. Mark Richards, of Westminster, and she was wholly worthy of his love, in person and in character. She was petite and graceful, with a beautiful blue eye, dark hair, a gentle voice and a quick, light step. She was one of the old school of gentlewomen; had met Washington in her father's house at Boston, and mingled with the refined and courteous of that age. Her love and ad-

* [See biography and portrait of Jonathan Dorr Bradley, in the History of Brattleboro, this volume.—ED.]

miration for her husband was deep and sincere, and she was unconscious of the great influence which she exerted over him. He never failed to consult her on all important changes, and always paid great deference to her opinions."

Mr. Webster said of him, that he had one of the greatest minds in the country.

As a specimen of Mr. Bradley's oratorical composition, we give the closing passage of his eulogy upon Mr. Webster :

"There may be those, who, looking to former opposition, may think that, notwithstanding our friendly relations in private, I have already said too much. To such I answer, that, old as I am, when my heart becomes too contracted to swell at the manifestations of talent, worth and greatness, may it cease to beat! Were I, being in a state of safety, to look upon the lion roaming in his native haunts, and to behold his firm and regal tread, the majesty of his countenance, his large, calm eye filled with the expression of conscious power, how could I withhold my admiration? If he was afterwards seen by me breaking out of bounds, and scattering desolation and misery abroad, should I be inconsistent in declaring my abhorrence? But when the shaft of the Mighty Hunter had laid him low, dead, prostrate before me, and I looked upon his great and noble proportions, and the symmetry of his make, I must feel that he was indeed created monarch of the forest. So has it never been permitted me to cease admiring and bearing witness to the great things of Daniel Webster, and if it can soothe his mighty spirit to have a political adversary twine the cypress round his tomb, I freely offer myself to bear his memory a tribute which I trust will be also in unison with the feelings of the whole House."

A BALLAD OF JUDGMENT AND MERCY.

(WRITTEN BY MR. BRADLEY IN ADVANCED LIFE.)

"As at midnight I was reading by my lamp's fitful gleam,

I fell into a slumber, and behold I dreamed a dream;

This outer world had undergone a great and sudden change,
And everything around me seemed wondrous new and strange.

No sunlight, no moonlight, no starlight glittered there:

A mild and steady twilight seemed to permeate the air;

And there sat the blessed Jesus. No golden throne had he,

But was clad in simple majesty, as erst in Galilee.

Behind him Justice, Mercy, Truth, safe guides in earthly things;

Their functions now absorbed in him, all stood with folded wings;

And the recording angel, with deeply sorrowing look,

Took in his hands and opened the all-containing Book.

There came a distant murmur, as of waves upon the shore,

While throngs on throngs unnumbered into the Presence pour;

By their instincts segregated here, nigh the close of Time,

Rush the bad of every nation, of every age and clime.

They stop astonished, all abashed; and with attentive ear,

Though the angel's lips were moving, no accents could I hear;

Yet of that startled multitude, to each like lightning came,

His life's continued story, its mingled guilt and shame.

From all the records there disclosed, oh! who could lift the veil;

Or of the varied shades of wrong unfold the dreadful tale

Of kingly pride, plebeian spite, of violated trust,

Of mastering force, of hidden sin, hate, cruelty and lust!

Each has due allotment, and with agony of heart,

The vast assemblage vanished at the thrilling word, "Depart!"

There was no driving angel, and no extraneous force;

For conscience was accuser, and the punisher remorse.

When this I saw transacted, upon my face I fell!

The anguish of that moment, no human tongue can tell.

With throat convulsed, and choking, I gasped, and strove to cry,

"Have mercy, Lord! Oh, mercy have! a sinner lost am I."

To look upon that face again, how was it I should dare?

And yet I wildly ventured, with the courage of despair;

When that pitying eye fell on me, beaming mercy from above,

And I saw that smile ineffable of never-dying love.

By so sudden a transition, all stupefied I gazed,

When in my members trembling, rose bewildered and amazed;

But kindest words of comfort the blessed Master spoke,

Which wrapped my soul in ecstasy; and sobbing I awoke."

Mr. Bradley has written much poetry that has never been published. His office is the repository of a large collection of manuscripts and documents, left not only by himself, but by his father, General Bradley, and by his father-in-law, the Hon. Mark Richards.

From these abundant materials an extensive biography of the Bradleys is in contemplation, and will constitute a valuable contribution to the history of Vermont, as well as to American literature.

THE BRADLEY FAMILY GENEALOGY.

GEN. STEPHEN R. BRADLEY

married (1) Merab Atwater; (2) Thankful Taylor; (3) Belinda Willard. He had 3 sons and 4 daughters.

William Czar (by 1st wife), born 23 Mar., 1782.

Stella C. (by 2d wife). She married Jonah Bellows, of Walpole, N. H.

Stephen Row, drowned in Deerfield river, while at Deerfield Academy.

Adaline G., married S. G. Goodrich (Peter Parley). No descendants of the last three living.

By his second wife he had:

Louisa, died in infancy.

Mary Row, married Henry S. Tudor, Hartford, Conn.

WILLIAM CZAR BRADLEY, son of Stephen Row and Merab (Atwater) Bradley, born 23 Mar., 1782; died, 1867; aged, 85. He was born and died at the Bradley mansion in Westminster. He married Sarah, daughter of Mark Richards. She died 7 Aug., 1864, aged 83 years; four children:

1. Jonathan Dorr. 2. Mary Row.
3. Merab Ann. 4. Stephen Row. Mary Row and Stephen Row died in childhood.

1. JONATHAN DORR, married Susan M. Crossman, of Peacham. Children: William Czar (A. B., Harvard Col.); Richard, Stephen Row, Arthur C. (A. B., Amherst Col.).

2. Merab Ann, married Hon. Daniel Kellogg, of Brattleboro. Children: Sarah Bradley (married Henry A. Willard, Washington, D. C.), Daniel jr., (married Margaret W. May).

MARK RICHARDS

was a resident of Westminster for nearly 50 years, and occupied a prominent and influential position in the town and in the State. He was born in Waterbury, Conn., 15 July, 1760. His mother was sister to the Rev. Dr. Hopkins, the distinguished theologian and divine. He enlisted in the Continental army at the age of 16, and was among those whose courage and sufferings in the northern campaigns have given enduring fame to Stony Point, Monmouth, Red Bank and Valley Forge. At the close of the war, he

settled in Boston, and engaged in mechanical and mercantile pursuits. Having accumulated a moderate property, he removed to Westminster, in 1796, and engaged in the mercantile business with Eleazer May.

So correct was his manner of doing business, and so popular was he with his fellow-citizens, that he was soon sought by them to fill offices of trust and confidence. In 1801, he was elected by a large majority to represent them in the Legislature, which secured for him ever after a position of influence in the State. He was re-elected to this office in the years 1802, '04, '05.

In 1806, he was a member of the Council of Censors, and was appointed sheriff of Windham county the same year, which office he held until 1810. He was a member of the State Council in 1813 and 1815; was once presidential elector, and in 1817 he became a member of Congress, which position he held until 1820. He again represented his town in the Legislature in 1824, '26, and '28, and in 1829 and 30, he was associated with his old friend and colleague in Congress, Gov. Crafts, as lieutenant-governor of Vermont. He was in the Legislature again in 1832 and '34.

In person and character, he is thus described by his son-in-law, Hon. Wm. C. Bradley :

"Mr. Richards was lean and tall in his figure, of pleasant, but somewhat formal manners, and in spite of a lameness with which he had been afflicted for the last thirty years of his life, was a remarkably active man.

"The traits of his character were distinctly marked. His liberality, though great for his means, was discriminating and well timed; his industry and perseverance whenever the occasion seemed to demand it, were untiring; his love of

order was so precise, and descended to such minuteness of detail, that it appeared almost incompatible with much expansion of thought, or ready dispatch of affairs, and yet few men can be named who united more knowledge of human nature, more sagacity and promptness in business, than he uniformly displayed."

He married the widow Dorr; their daughter Sarah was the wife of Hon. Wm. C. Bradley. Mr. Richards died in Westminster 10 Aug., 1844, aged 84.

SETH ARNOLD

came to Westminster about the year 1782. He was a son of Seth and Abigail (Shaler) Arnold, and born in Haddam, Ct., 3 Sept., 1747. His parents both died when he was about three months old, leaving him and an older brother, Ambrose, as the only offspring.

Seth was 3 years in the Revolutionary war; was engaged in the battle of White Plains, N. Y.; was twice taken prisoner; was 9 months in a crowded prison ship in New York harbor, and when it was burned came near losing his life.

He had accumulated a thousand dollars before the war, which he lost owing to the depreciation of currency, having only enough left to carry him through a period of sickness. In this condition, he came to Westminster, with only an old pistareen in his pocket, worth about a shilling at that time. He worked for John Norton six months during that summer, at five dollars a month.

In the course of a year or two, he entered upon the business for which he was prepared, as shoe-maker, tanner and farmer. On the 8 Oct., 1786, he was married to Esther Ranney, daughter of Dea. Ephraim Ranney. As the fruits of this union, they had children :

Seth Shaler, Ambrose Tyler, Esther, Joel, Ranney, Phebe, Olivia, and Abigail.

Mr. Arnold was an industrious man and prospered in his business, and acquired a handsome property. He made a public profession of religion at the age of 89, and lived to the age of 101 years, 10 months and 3 days; and was able to dress himself the day he died.

His second son died when a young man.

Seth Shaler, his eldest son, is now living at the age of 82, an honored and useful minister of the gospel.

Esther, the oldest daughter, twice married, but now a widow, is still living in her native town at the age of 78. A prominent characteristic of the Arnold family has been that of sterling religious character.

Of others who settled in the East Parish of Westminster about this period, whose date of settlement is obtained mostly from the record of deeds, are in 1779,

JABEZ PAINE, at the south part of the town, elected deacon of the church in 1812. No descendants in town.

JOHN LANE, from South Hadley, a teacher before he came to Westminster, settled on Wellington hill. His son Jonathan married Anna, daughter of Capt. Azariah Wright, and has numerous descendants now living in the place.

BENJAMIN WHITNEY, whose lot lay just north of James Richardson's, being No. 11 in the first range of 80 acres.

ELIAKIM SPOONER

appears to have been a prominent man in the town; he was member of the Assembly in 1793, '94, and '95, and a member of the Council from 1802-1807.

He was a resident of Hardwick, Mass., in 1779. We find a deed of this date conveying to him several lots of confiscated land in the Government meadow.

EDWARD GARY,

Thomas Dunham, Stanton Richardson, were here in 1780; Abel Carpenter, David Daley, in 1781; Richard Dorand, Abraham Shipman, in 1782-'83, none of whom, that we are aware, have descendants in the place now.

DEA. ABIEL GOODELL

was here in 1780; he came from Pomfret, Ct., and settled at the south part of the town on the Putney line. He married the widow of Dan Dickinson, one of the first members of the church, in 1767.

He had 8 children, among whom was his son, Dea. Abiel, who lived here for a time, and then went to Lyndon, Vt. He had also a son William, who was a minister of the gospel, and a son Simon, who was a physician in Melville, N. H., who also had a son Simon, who graduated at Brown University, and became a Baptist minister.

DEA. NATHANIEL KITTREDGE

was in Westminster as early as 1783, and elected to the office of deacon, in 1820. He lived on what is called the "Underwood place," on Mill Brook.

BENJAMIN GOODRIDGE

came from Keene, N. H., in 1782, and settled on the hill where Roswell Whitney now lives. His father, Benjamin, came from Middletown, Mass., soon after, and lived with him. The father and three sons were in the battle of Bunker Hill. After the father came to Westminster, his son Benjamin removed to the north of Joseph Wright's, and there lived the remainder of his life. He had three sons and three daughters.

Heman, one of the sons, settled in Westminster, and left descendants.

Polly, one of the daughters, married Dea. Abiel Goodell, jr., one of whose daughters became the wife of Rev. Mr. Graves, of Iowa City.

CRAIGE & POMEROY

were merchants here in 1784, on the spot where Mr. Hills now lives.

THOMAS FULLER

was here in 1785, and settled upon Wellington hill. His son, Judge Austin Fuller, of Saratoga, was the first baptised child of the East Parish church.

LOT HALL

was a resident of Westminster in 1783; he had previously been engaged in a naval expedition for the defence of the harbor and navigation of South Carolina, and was twice taken prisoner, and once taken to Glasgow, Scotland.

He possessed a good education, and had devoted himself to the profession of the law. He was chosen to represent the town in the General Assembly in 1789, '91, '92, and 1808. As Presidential Elector in 1792, he cast the vote of the State for George Washington and John Adams. In 1799, he was a member of the Council of Censors, and for 7 years, from 1794 to 1801, was a judge of the Supreme Court of the State.

His services in the latter position displayed much ability, and gained for him much credit. In 1800, he was constituted a fellow of Middlebury college, which position he held until his death. His character and merits are thus summed up by Mr. B. H. Hall:

“As a friend, he was constant, confiding, and generous. As a citizen, patriotic, public spirited, and liberal. As a husband, obliging, affectionate, and gentle. He was ever ready to

assist the poor in their misery, and the afflicted in their suffering.

His legal abilities were of an high order, and were well suited to the times in which, and the people among whom he lived.

While on the bench, his opinions were prepared with deliberation, and his decisions were ever based in justice and right.

His fund of anecdote was great, and a memory of surpassingly retentive powers enabled him to call up, on any occasion, incidents illustrative of whatever topic might be under consideration. This remarkable faculty, combined with an extensive experience of men and things, and an affable disposition, rendered his conversation not only agreeable but instructive. Though dying in the fifty-third year of his age, his life was an active one, and his personal and political influence was felt and acknowledged in the community where he resided.”

The following is a passage from Judge Hall's address upon the character of Washington:

“Heaven seems to have sent him upon the earth, to serve at once as an example of that perfection of which human nature is capable, and of that happiness it may enjoy in private life—and at the same time to have literally endowed him with those public virtues, which sometimes raise human nature above itself. In short, nothing seems wanting to grace the perfection of his character. He sustained adversity with firmness, and prosperity with moderation. The power and sublimity of his genius transcend the fame of Cæsar, and his consummate wisdom and prudence, that of Augustus. His superiority in peace, as well as in war, has been acknowledged by all, and even his enemies have confessed, with a sigh, his great and shining accomplishments, and that he loved his country; and deserved the empire of the world.

Though we cannot expect to reach the transcendent height of his public honors and military glory, with respect to the exercise of his private and domestic virtues, we may, in some measure,

be imitators of him. Let us then copy his bright example. Let us live and act as he advises, and in this way shall we more convincingly evidence our regard for his memory than we should were we daily to repair to his sepulchre and bedew with tears of sincere regret that stupendous monument of our country's salvation."

ANOTHER EMIGRATION.

About the year 1785 or '86 there was an emigration from Worcester Co., Mass., some of whom settled in the south part of Westminster and others in Putney. Among these were Dea. Jabez Paine (lived where Mr. Clay now does); Hezekiah Saunders (lived where James Towers now does) and Major Upham, who settled a little to the east of Dea. Paine. Washburn, Palmer and Brooks settled in the edge of Putney.

JOHN GROUT

is worthy of mention as being the grandfather of six ministers and missionaries and missionaries' wives, besides one who died during his seminary course. One of these went as missionary to Southern Africa, three to Turkey, and one to the West.

John Grout was the fifth generation from Capt. John Grout, who came to this country as early as 1640. Mr. Grout was the father of 13 children, and one of the sons is now living in Westminster.

LEVI PECK

came to this place about the year 1788, and settled where his son Shubael now lives. He married a daughter of Joshua Stoddard and was a prominent man and much respected.

REUBEN PIERCE

was here early in the history of the town, he lived to the age of 94. His father was killed by the Tories at Bennington.

ELEAZER MAY,

son of Rev. Eleazer May, of Haddam, Ct., came to this place in 1789, and lived with Mr. Cone, and kept a store a few years upon the upper street; he afterwards built the brick store and entered into partnership with Hon. Mark Richards.

ELLERY ALBEE

was a man of considerable influence in town. He was a man of few words, but prompt and efficient in business. He held the office of Justice of the Peace, represented the town in the Legislature in 1821, '22, '30, '46 and '48.

He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1828, and Judge of Probate from 1838 to '46.

POPULATION.

Westminster had formerly many more inhabitants than at the present time; it will never be again what it has been in the past.

The population reached its highest limit in 1820, since which time it has been gradually diminishing, as will be seen from the census at different times. In the year 1771 the population was 478; in 1791, 1601; in 1800, 1942; in 1810, 1925; in 1820, 1974; in 1830, 1737; in 1840, 1556; in 1850, 1722; in 1860 it was 1301; in 1870 it was 1240, East Parish, 818; West Parish, 422, 1880.—SEE APPENDIX.

(The increase of some 200 from 1840 to 1850 is occasioned by the temporary residence of workmen in building the railroad.)

EDUCATION.

has received a good degree of attention. The first school in town is said to have been taught by John Webb, who was an early resident of the place, and afterwards removed to Rockingham.

THE OLD ACADEMY.

Several years since there was a flourishing academy in the town.

John Goldsbury taught the school in 1849, and in 1850 to '51 it was under the care of Prof. L. F. Ward, and for two or three years after it passed through the hands of Mr. W. H. Coburn, Mr. Clark, Mr. John Stratton and Mr. Maynard.

In 1854, Prof. Ward again took charge of the school, under whose efficient management it gained great popularity, attracting scholars from various parts of New England. The number of pupils was a hundred and upwards, and sometimes it reached nearly 200 students.

Five catalogues were issued under Prof. Ward, and one State Institute catalogue. Mr. A. B. Dascomb took the school in 1858, and did good service for some 3 years, since which time there have been only occasional terms.

THE FIRST PRINTING IN THE STATE

was done here in the summer of 1788, by Judah P. Spooner and Timothy Green. In Feb., 1781, the paper called the "Vermont Gazette or Green Mountain Post Boy" was commenced by the first printers in Vermont. Its motto was :

"Pliant as reeds where streams of freedom glide,
Firm as the hills to stem oppression's tide."

It was issued weekly, and continued to 1784, when the press was removed to Windsor, where it now remains in the possession of Preston Merrifield, Esq.

The Vermont Editors and Publishers' Association, at their late meeting, appointed a committee to procure this press for deposit in the archives of the Historical Society, at Montpelier.

After the removal of Spooner & Green from Westminster, the printing business was carried on in the same place by John Goold.

THE LIBRARIES OF WESTMINSTER.

There was formerly a valuable circulating library in the East Parish; a few years since the books were divided among the shareholders.

THE FARMERS' CLUB

have had, for several years past, an excellent library, but this during the past year was sold at auction.

There is, at the present time, a magazine club supported by the ladies of the parish.

There are taken from the post office, in the East Parish, at the present time, 6 dailies, 287 weeklies, 73 monthlies, and several quarterlies.

WESTMINSTER IN THE WARS.

Several of the early settlers were enlisted in the French and Indian war, and several were in the war of the Revolution, to whom reference has already been made.

Those who were in the army in the late war of the Union for the suppression of the Southern rebellion, from the East Parish, were :

Albert W. Metcalf, wounded in hand; Benjamin Cook, died in service; James H. Ellis, Peter Good, Victor Good, Wm. H. Chapin; Milton Pierce, died in service; Ambrose Fairbrother, died in service; Artemas Ellis, died in service; Henry O. Parker, Alvin J. Parker, Charles C. Chapin, Tyler H. Joy, Sylvanus Spooner, died in service; Eli Metcalf, A. S. Spencer, M. H. Cook, Cornelius Harty, John A. Grout, Edward H. Weymouth; Hollis Wyman, lost an arm; Stephen Wyman, Willard Moulthrop, William Wood, Hiram Met-

calf, Thomas Ashwell, Winslow Church ; Henry M. Corlew, lost a foot.

NINE MONTHS' MEN.

John Jeffrey, John Landon, Brigham T. Phelps, L. C. Darling, Randall Smith, jr., Charles S. Adams, James P. Shipman, Chas. C. Fisher, Franklin G. Ayres, Byron E. Oakes, Geo. T. Wetherell, Joel H. Holton, William S. Crosset, Geo. H. Whitney, Perley D. Sisco, Robert D. Farr, Albert W. Metcalf, George R. Tower, Wm. F. Willard, Thomas Hyde.

HOTELS.

John Norton kept tavern on the upper street, and John Goold on the lower in 1775, the latter of which buildings is now standing. Ephraim Ranney also kept tavern above John Norton's at a later date.

Michael Gilson, at the south part, kept public house for 20 years after he built his house, from about 1765 to '85.

Asher Southard had a hotel for several years (about the year 1800) in the building now occupied by the store of R. S. Safford & Co. He was succeeded by Aaron Wales for some 10 years, and he by Joseph Willard, and then came John Foster, in the same place, 2 or 3 years, and then Joel Aldrich some 6 or 8 years, and Joseph Erwin on the Hunt place, at the south part, about the same time.

Eliakim Spooner about the same time kept a public house where Mr. Lord now lives, about two miles below Belows Falls.

Samuel Cone had a public house opposite the brick store ; afterwards a Mr. Brown carried on the business at the same place, about 1810 ; and still later, in 1868, Mr. Danforth, now at Marlboro, N. H.

Since the railroad was built there has been less occasion for public houses, and there is now but one in the place, and that is kept by Allen Wells.

STORES.

Eleazer May opened a store on the upper street, near Mr. Cone's, both of whom came from Haddam, Ct. Sam'l Cone, jr. was clerk with May, and kept store after Mr. May removed.

There was, afterwards, the firm of Pratt & May, and when Mark Richards came to town he bought out Mr. Pratt and with Mr. May did a large business, and, as appears from the old account books, rum and toddy constituted no inconsiderable part of the traffic. They had rum in those days that was thought fit for ministers to drink, as appears from the fact that the parson was a frequent purchaser.

Richards & May were succeeded by Isaac Grout, who carried on the business for two or three years, and he was followed by Mr. Nutting, and he by Mr. Chase, who has been succeeded by the present occupant.

Craige & Pomeroy had a store for many years, from 1784 to 1800, where Mr. Hills now lives, and a Mr. Washburn had a store since 1800 on the site of the present parsonage.

MANUFACTURES.

The hatting business was formerly carried on in the place by Josiah Davis. There was, some years ago, a woolen mill on the small stream near Harlan Farr's.

The principal manufacture at the present time is that of baskets. There are three saw-mills and the same number of grist-mills in the parish at the present time. There was once a saw-mill on the Underwood Brook, or as it was formerly called, Mill Brook, probably the first one in town.

There was, some 60 or 70 years ago, an old saw-mill on the Governor's brook, near where Luke Rice lives. Benjamin Goodridge built a saw-mill some 90 years ago on or near the spot where Mr. Goold has one at the present time.

THE PHYSICIANS

who have practised in the East Parish, so far as can be ascertained, are as follows :

William Hill, who was here in 1769 and attended upon French when he was killed in 1775.

Elkanah Day, who was also here in 1775.

Dr. Robinson, who was here in 1785.

Dr. Hilerman was here about this time, and a noted physician.

Edward Campbell practiced here some 10 years, and then removed to the West Parish in 1804.

Wm. Town probably succeeded him, and died here in 1805.

Dr. Goddard was here about this time.

John Marsh was here in 1808, and Dr. Hilerman in 1813, who was a German and a physician of much note.

Jonathan Badger is spoken of as a noted physician about this time ; precisely when he was here is not ascertained.

Dr. Jeremiah Foster was buried here in 1827.

Dr. Barrett was here previous to 1820 and was succeeded by Pliny Safford about this time.

DR. SAFFORD

was the physician of the place for nearly fifty years, and died in 1867, an honored and useful man. He was succeeded by Joseph Chandler in 1866, and he by Dr. Stone the following year. Dr. Stone remained in the place but a

few months, it being too healthy for a physician to live, and since that time there has been no resident physician in the parish, nor in the town.

THE CHURCH AND MINISTRY.

As soon as there was a prospect of a permanent settlement in Westminister, measures were taken to organize a church, and in the terms of the original grant, to "settle a learned and orthodox minister," from which time to the present, Orthodox Congregationalism has held the rule throughout the town. The only exception being the formation of a Baptist Society in 1782, whose membership was mostly from the West Parish ; and a movement to provide for "liberal preaching" one-fourth part of the time during the ministry of Rev. Mr. Sage, which resulted in the erection of a new house of worship in the East Parish.

Both of these movements appear to have been short lived.

The church in the East Parish began its existence with nine members, one of whom was the pastor-elect, on the 11th of June, 1767. The names of those who composed the church at that time were : REV. JESSE GOODELL. William Willard, Ephraim Ranney, Bildad Andros, John Sessions, Dan Dickinson, Zachariah Gilson, John French, and Azariah Dickinson. On the same day

MR. GOODELL

was ordained pastor of the church, which relation he sustained about one year. During his ministry the church increased to 40 members, about one-half by letter, and one-half of the whole number being males.

Mr. Goodell was a graduate of Yale College, in the class of 1761, and licensed by the Hartford North Associa-

tion in Oct., 1763. He entered the Revolutionary Army after leaving Westminster, and died in 1779.

On the 4 May, 1769, Ephraim Ranney and John Sessions were elected deacons. During the same year a large and commodious house of worship was erected, which remains in a good state of preservation at the present day. It was many years, however, before the house assumed a finished state, probably not far from 1800. It is now used as a town hall, but is still held in great veneration by the older inhabitants as the sacred place whither the tribes went up to worship God. The old pulpit, "high up the wall, access to it by a flight of several stairs," with the grave deacon's seats in front, still remains, but the ancient sounding-board, threatening, as the young people thought, the minister's head, and the large, square pews, with their clattering seats, whose music once furnished entertainment for the little ones, are gone. These relics of the former days, as well as most of those associated with them, whose lives have passed into history, are among the things of the past.

Between the first and second pastorates there was an interval of some 6 years. During this interval the pulpit was supplied, at least a portion of the time, by the

REV. SIMON BACKUS,

of Granby, and five were added to the church.

A receipt from Mr. Backus to Col. Stephen Row Bradley, for money received for preaching, bears date, 5 Sept., 1768.

On the 6 July, 1774,

REV. JOSEPH BULLEN

was ordained pastor, and continued in that relation for about 11 years.

Mr. Bullen was a native of Sutton, Mass., and married a sister of John Morse, one of the early settlers of Westminster, and a kinswoman of Prof. Morse, the inventor of the telegraph. "He was a man of learning, talent, and piety, a fine writer, and a clear, sensible, and instructive, though not an eloquent preacher."

During his pastorate 46 were added to the church, the larger part of them by profession. In addition to the duties of the ministry, he did a large speculation in land, carried on the mercantile business, and the manufacture of potash.

In 1785, the relation between him and the church was informally dissolved, and he removed to Athens, where he owned large tracts of land, and organized there a Congregational church. He preached mostly there, as Paul sometimes did, at his own charges, and twice represented the town in the State Legislature.

He afterwards labored as a missionary among the Chickasaw Indians in Mississippi. He organized the first Protestant church in that State; he labored in that vicinity for some 20 years, preaching the gospel and establishing churches, and after a ministry of more than 50 years, died at an advanced age in 1825.

After Mr. Bullen left Westminster, the pulpit was supplied for a time by the Rev. Simon Backus, and others whose names have not been preserved.

On the 24 June, 1790,

MR. SYLVESTER SAGE

was called to the pastorate, and ordained on the 18 Oct. following. With the exception of about 2 years, his whole ministry was given to this church. His first pastorate of 17 years resulted in the addition of 95 to the church, 56 of them by profession.

In 1805, on account of the diminished resources of the society, from the removal of some 30 or more from the East Parish church to constitute the church in the West Parish, Mr. Sage was led to ask a dismissal, which was not granted.

In 1807, he renewed the request, which was granted. In November of that year, he was installed colleague with Rev. Mr. Weld, of Braintree, Mass., and continued there a year and 6 months, to a day; after which he returned to the church at Westminster, with which he remained for 29 years.

During Mr. Sage's second pastorate, special seasons of religious interest were enjoyed, in 1810, '16, '25, and '31.

This last revival, aside from the addition of 25 members to the church, gave rise to the organization of a temperance society in the winter of 1832-33, and it soon became the practice of the church not to receive those who indulged in the use of intoxicating liquors.

Mr. Sage was a man handsome in personal appearance, of fine social qualities, clear in intellect, and evangelical in doctrine. His reputation as a preacher was such that he was invited to preach the election-sermon before the State Legislature in 1803, and at several installations, and three of his sermons have been given to the press.*

In May, 1838, the

* He was born in Berlin, Ct.; son of Dea. Jedediah and Sarah (Murry) Sage; graduated at Yale, 1787; studied with Rev. Cyprian Strong, D.D.; licensed by Hartford South Association, 1787; preached as candidate in Shelburne, Mass., 1790, the church voting on the call 22 for, 22 against; came directly to Westminster; married, Jan. 20, 1791, Orpah Robinson, of Granville, Mass., who died Feb. 18, 1792; married 2d, Clarissa, daughter of Rev. Eleazer May, of Haddam, Ct., who died Dec. 16, 1836. He preached his farewell sermon at Westminster the last of April, 1838, and died here Jan. 21, 1841.

REV. SETH S. ARNOLD

became acting pastor, and continued in that relation for about 2 years, with the understanding that he would give way to an acceptable candidate for settlement when such should be found. Under his labors the church enjoyed a season of great prosperity which resulted in the hopeful conversion of between 60 and 70 persons, and the addition of 41 members to the church.

On the 22 Apr., 1840,

REV. CALVIN R. BATCHELDER

was ordained to the pastorate with a salary of \$450. His connection with the church continued 5 years. During the first 3 years a low state of religion prevailed, when in Feb., 1843, an interesting work of grace commenced and continued for several weeks, which resulted in the addition of 17 persons, most of them converts in this revival, to the membership of the church.

Mr. Batchelder was a native of Wendell (now Sunapee), N. H., and a graduate of Bangor Theological Seminary, in 1838. He was a "sound scholar, a faithful pastor, a good sermonizer." After he left Westminster, he entered the ministry of the Episcopal church, and has been rector of the church in Highgate, Manchester, Belkows Falls, and Bethel.

On the 21 Oct., 1846,

REV. WILLIAM H. GILBERT

was ordained to the pastorate, and continued in that relation until 5 Mar., 1851. He was a native of Weston (now Easton), Ct.; was graduated at Yale College in 1841, and studied theology at Andover and New Haven. Since leaving Westminster he has been pastor of the church in Ashfield, Mass., and in Granby, Ct., and since in the employ of the Connecticut Bible Society.

After Mr. Gilbert's dismissal the

REV. J. W. PIERCE

became acting pastor for 2 years, and was succeeded by the REV. ISAAC ESTEY for about the same period of time.

In May, 1855, the

REV. EDWIN SEABURY

became the acting pastor until April, 1858, in November of which year, the Rev. Harrison G. Park was installed, and dismissed in Mar., 1860.

These frequent changes in the pastorate had resulted unfavorably for the prosperity of the church.

For 15 years the membership had steadily declined, the loss had been twice the gain, and at the existing rate of decrease, the prospect was fair for a speedy extinction of the church.

The Lord, however, did not forsake his people. He did not break the bruised reed, nor quench the smoking flax. The ministry of the

REV. ANDREW B. FOSTER,

which commenced in July, 1860, was most happy in its results. It was the means of reversing this downward current, and of uniting and strengthening the spiritual forces of the church. During the summer of 1861, a special season of religious interest was enjoyed without any extra effort to produce it,—it was remarkably quiet in its operations, and confined mostly to the young. As the results of this work, 24 new members were added to the church. On account of protracted sickness in his family, Mr. Foster, at the deep regret of his people, was compelled to leave 26 April, 1863, after a ministry of little less than 3 years. He was immediately succeeded by

MR. F. J. FAIRBANKS,

then a student in the Seminary, who supplied the pulpit till the first of Sep-

tember, and was invited to the pastorate after he should have completed another year's study at the Theological Seminary. The pulpit meanwhile was supplied by the Rev. Selah R. Arms. Mr. Fairbanks commenced his permanent ministry with the church on the last Sabbath in June, 1864, and was ordained on the 31st of August following, and still remains the pastor (1870).

DEACONS.

Ephraim Ranney, 4 May, 1769, to 9 June, 1781.
John Sessions, 4 May, 1769, to 1 May, 1820.
Elijah Ranney, ——— to 24 Oct., 1799.
Abiel Goodell, 22 Oct., 1795, to 2 Feb., 1829.
Jabez Paine, 2 July, 1812, to 3 March, 1836.
David Foster, 23 April, 1818, to 26 July, 1818.
Nathaniel Kittredge, 27 Aug., 1820, to 1 Dec., 1847.
Abiel Goodell, 3 March, 1836, to 13 Feb., 1839.
Pliny Safford, 3 March, 1836, to 8 June, 1867.
John McNeil, 7 Nov., 1839.
Sylvester S. Stoddard, 30 Aug., 1867.

NATIVE MINISTERS.

REV. JOEL RANNEY ARNOLD,

son of Seth and Esther (Ranney) Arnold, born 25 Apr., 1794; studied medicine, and practised it about a year; then studied theology with his brother, the Rev. S. S. Arnold, at Alstead, N. H. He was ordained at Chester, N. H., 8 Mar., 1820, and had a successful ministry there of 10 years, which resulted in the addition of 110 persons to the church. He was installed at Waterbury, Ct., in 1831, and at Colchester, Vt., in 1836, at which latter place he remained 13 years, and had a successful ministry.

He then spent a year or two in his native place, during which time he was instrumental in the organization of a church at Bellows Falls. He afterwards preached at Middlebury, Ct., between 2 and 3 years, and in Dec., 1854, was installed over the South Church at Coventry, where he remained till April, 1860, after which he preached

a year in Maine, and then removed to Chester, N. H., where he died in 1865.*

REV. SETH SHALER ARNOLD,

son of Seth and Esther Arnold, born 22 Feb., 1778, was graduated at Middlebury, 1812. He taught school a year at Bladensburg, Md., and at the same time studied theology with the Rev. J. Breckenridge, Washington, D. C., and on his return to Westminster, in 1814, continued his studies with Rev. Sylvester Sage.

In May, 1815, he commenced preaching in Alstead, N. H., and was ordained pastor of the Congregational church there in Jan., 1816, and was dismissed in April, 1834. Three revivals occurred in connection with his ministry at this place.

Previous to his dismissal, he preached 2 years in Gilsum, N. H., and subsequently at Walpole, nearly 2 years, and then at Westminster about the same length of time.

He was acting pastor at different times at Newfane, Wardsboro, Saxton's River, Westminster West, Springfield, and Cavendish (in Vermont), and Troy, Westmoreland, Langdon, Charles-town, Unity, Lempster and Alstead (in N. H.). He also preached 2 years in Roxbury, N. H., between 3 and 4 years in West Halifax, Vt., and 6 years in West Townshend, Vt. In 1864 he retired from the ministry to Weathersfield, where he now resides.†

* His publications are: "Address at the Opening of a Cemetery in Colchester;" "Strictures on a Sermon, Preached in Chester, on 'Revivals of Religion in Jerusalem;'" a Sermon on "Chance and its Design," preached at the burial of three persons who perished in the burning of a dwelling-house; and two articles in the "New Englander."—P. H. W.]

† He has published one sermon, "The Intellectual Housekeeper." Boston: 1835. 12mo., pp. 47; and "The Family Choir," hymns set to music.

THE REV. WILLIAM GOODELL

son of Abiel and Margaret (Brown) Goodell, born 18 June, 1783, graduated at Middlebury, 1810, and was principal of Pawlet Academy one year, and tutor in Middlebury College 2 years. Studied theology with Rev. Mr. Packard, and licensed by the Franklin (Mass.) Association in 1813. He was ordained pastor of the Congregational church in Grafton, Vt., in Sept., 1815, and dismissed in September, 1820. In February, 1822, he began to preach in Holland Patent, N. Y., and was there installed March, 1823. He was dismissed in March, 1829. He afterwards preached as stated supply in Russia, Deerfield, Lenox, Howard and Napoli, after which he was engaged as colporteur of the American Tract Society for 3 years, and was also employed for some time as an agent of the Presbyterian Board of Publication. He died at Throopsville, N. Y., 26 Oct., 1865.

THE REV. ISAAC FARWELL HOLTON,

son of William and Olive (Rockwood) Holton, born 30 Aug., 1812, graduated at Amherst College, 1836. He was, for a time, one of the Board of Instruction in Middlebury College, and has been prominently engaged as a writer and lecturer.

NATIVE WIVES OF CONGREGATIONAL
MINISTERS.

Frances Goodell, married Rev. Alphens Graves.

Mary Goodrich, married Rev. William H. Gilbert.

Martha A. Harris, married Rev. Samuel A. Rhea.

Stella R. Nutting, married Rev. A. B. Dascamb.

Esther Goodridge, married Rev. C. A. Dickinson.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

BY R. S. SAFFORD, SECRETARY.

We have made some effort during the past year to learn of the state and circumstances of the introduction of this institution into this place; and although positive knowledge has not been gained upon all points, we think it reasonably certain that its advent was as follows:

About the year 1813 or '14, Mrs. Lusk, afterwards Mrs. Field, gathered some children and taught them on the Sabbath, in the old General Bradley house, that stood where Mr. J. C. Richardson's house now stands, and she seems to have been succeeded by the widow Bela Clapp, assisted by Miss Davis, afterwards Mrs. Dea. McNeil, in the same house.

In the year 1817, probably in the month of May or June, the Rev. Mr. Sage having been solicited to lend his influence in introducing the new institution, he appointed a meeting of those in favor of the Sabbath School at the old school-house, on the spot where Dea. McNeil now lives; it was then and there determined to organize a school, and the next Sabbath, Mr. Sage, in the old meeting-house, announced the teachers and their classes. What the officers were under this organization is uncertain; probably they had no secretary, for there are no records in the secretary's hands farther back than the organization in 1838, and we cannot learn that any were regularly kept.

Dr. Thayer was active in starting the school, and was its first superintendent, if they had an office of that kind; he was not a doctor of medicine, but received his title from having practiced the art of the apothecary; and while he lived in this town was an operative in Clapp's woolen mill.

It took 36 years from the time that Richard Raikes started the first Sunday School in London, in 1781, for the new institution to travel from the place of its birth, and become firmly seated in Westminster, and remembering that those were years of slow-sailing vessels and slow stage coaches, and few newspapers, it was as soon as could be reasonably expected. And it will be observed that just half a century after the church was organized here, her co-worker, the Sabbath School, joined hands with her.

In the early days of the school, the scholars were all young, none older than 14 years; they learned the catechism and verses from the Scriptures, and hymns, and the school was discontinued during the winter, as there was no fire in the meeting-house.

The earlier superintendents were Dr. Thayer, Hon. Ellery Albee and Samuel Lovejoy.

The Hon. Mark Richards was a great patron of the school, one year furnishing the girls with white dresses and blue sashes, in which they attended a celebration; another year offering three prizes to those that committed to memory the most Scripture. These prizes were a handsomely bound Bible, a Testament, and a hymn book, and were taken by Hannah Davis (now Mrs. Newell of Fall River, Mass.), Harriet Holton (now Mrs. Noyes, of Wallingford, Conn.), and Nancy May (now Mrs. Butterfield, of Palmyra, N. Y.).

In the year 1824, Mr. Richards gave the school \$40, \$16 to be divided to the four that committed to memory the most Scripture and hymns; \$16 to be divided to the next eight, and the balance to be equally divided among the rest of the scholars. Judge Albee was superintendent that year and also a

teacher ; he kept a record which gives the classes, with the ages of the pupils, the number of Sabbaths each attended, the number of verses of Scripture recited by each, the number of answers in the Catechism, and the number of verses in hymns recited. The school that year was held 26 Sabbaths, probably commencing with May and ending with October. It was divided into 28 classes, 12 of boys and 16 of girls, and there were 115 scholars.

The teachers were: Ellery Albee, Joel Page, Harry Bellows, now Chief Justice of New Hampshire, Daniel Averill, Oscar Davis, Wm. Goodell, Edmund Burke, since prominent in political life, Wm. Holton, Jr., Rodney Burton, Mercy Averill, afterwards Mrs. Swinton, Sally Baldwin, sister of Mr. Richards, Mary Lord, Jemima Holton, Sophronia Cone, afterwards Mrs. Thresher, and Salome Cone, now Mrs. Wetherell, Esther Hills, now Mrs. Smith, Phebe Arnold, now Mrs. Isaac Holton, Mary Hunt, now Mrs. Fessenden Clark, Mary Ann May, now Mrs. Gov. Fletcher, Mehitable Davis, now Mrs. Mc Niel, Anna Chipman and Louisa Chipman, afterwards Mrs. Hodgkins and Mrs. Jones, Merab Bradley, afterwards Mrs. Judge Kellogg, Julia May, now Mrs. Dr. Hoyt, Harriet Ann Holton, now Mrs. John Noyes, Frances Clapp, Susan Willard, Narcissa Buxton, now Mrs. Wm. Goodell, Salina Stoddard, afterwards Mrs. Buxton, Hannah May, afterwards Mrs. E. A. Holton, and now Mrs. Phelps, and Minerva Holton, now Mrs. Gilchrist.

Selections from the Poems of Hon. Wm. C. Bradley :

ORDINATION HYMN.

(Written by Mr. Bradley, at the request of a grandson, to be used at the Ordination of a fellow-student in theology.)

PART I.

When erst in Eden's leafy shade,
Man newly felt his Maker's breath,
Ere fair temptation's charms had made
This world a scene of sin and death—
No second tongue was needed then
To tell the Almighty's high behests;
The still, small voice could come to men,
And find an answer in their breasts.

But when debased, the torpid soul
God by his messengers awoke,
Amid the thunder's solemn roll,
The tempest's blast, the lightning's stroke,
Then rose the altars to his name,
And crowds the ritual splendor saw,
Heard prophets sing, and priests proclaim
The awful terrors of the law.

At length the Fullness from above
To earth the high commission bore,
And spoke to men of peace and love
As never mortal spoke before;
And conquering Death, the risen Lord
Gave forth his great and last command,
And bid his brethren spread the word
To every soul in every land.

PART II.

O thou most High! all good and just,
Look down from heaven, thy dwelling-place;
Behold thy servant take his trust,
And aid him with thy helping hand
To do thy work, to do thy will,
To speak thy praise, to preach thy word,
Promote all good, repress all ill,—
A faithful steward of the Lord.

Found him on thine Eternal Rock;
Make him a shepherd of thy care,
Heavenward to gently lead his flock,
And in his arms thy lambs to bear;
To walk upright in wisdom's ways,
In which the blessed Jesus trod,
Until the "Well done!" comes with praise,
Fresh from his Father and his God.

(Written upon the fly-leaf of a Bible presented to his daughter, Merab A. Bradley) :

These well-bound leaves an earthly father
gave,
Proof of his care, his love, his hope to save;
But, oh! the precious word inscribed within,
The powerful antidote to poisonous sin;

Which guides the wanderer, dries the mourner's eye;

Which teaches how to live and how to die;

Which breaks the bondage of the frozen tomb,

And makes the joyful soul in life to come;

Life, too, eternal; this to me was given

By Thee, my Father, God, which art in heaven.

(Found in a watch which he wore for many years, written in a beautiful and clear hand, but exceedingly minute):

"Little monitor! by thee,

Let me learn what I should be,

Learn the round of life to fill,

Useful and progressive still.

Thou canst gentle hints impart,

How to regulate the heart.

When I wind thee up at night,

Mark each fault, and set thee right,

Let me search my bosom too,

And my daily thoughts review;

Nor be easy when I find

Latent errors rise to view,

Till all be regular and true."

(A news-clip from a letter of Mrs. Mary S. P. Cutts, daughter of Consul Jarvis, who contributed, before her late lamented death, the History of Weathersfield Bow, and its Early Settlers, to this work):

OF HON. WM. C. BRADLEY, S. G. Goodrich, his brother-in-law, says: "'Few passions, except piety and avarice, survive three-score.' Then Mr. Bradley was a rare exception. The passion for books, the love of the beautiful, remained to the last. A courtier might envy the ease and elegance with which, when past seventy, he would enter a brilliantly lighted drawing-room and charm the hearts of all the ladies, at least, by his sallies of wit, and the grace of his compliments.

"When visiting Washington, a few years since, an accomplished and fashionable young widow, now the wife of Commodore Dahlgren, said to me, 'I have lately formed a delightful friendship with an old gentleman of seventy, from your State.' She could hardly believe it possible that a man over seventy years of age, from Vermont, could

surpass the foreign ministers, many of whom visited her, in elegance of manner, and real *bonhomie*."

DEATH OF MR. BRADLEY.

The journals of the State all poured their tributes over his bier. Says "The Rutland Herald":

"We regret to announce the death of the venerable Wm. C. Bradley."

The death of Mr. Bradley dissolves the last link which connects the former generation of the distinguished men of Vermont with the present, and the names Richard Skinner, Daniel Chipman, Chauncey Langdon, Charles Marsh, Rollin C. Mallory, John Mattocks, and a host of others of the noble men of Vermont who have been his associates in public and private life are brought before us, all of whom have long since preceded him to the grave.

His father was among the most prominent of the early men of Vermont, the son, inheriting the strong native powers, genial characteristics and ready wit of his father, and educated amid the influences of that early history of our commonwealth, was imbued with the spirit and inspiration of the principles and habits of the men who laid the foundations of our State.

* * * * *

He was the colleague of Webster, Calhoun, Clay, Mallory and others in the palmiest day of the brightest intellects that ever graced our National Congress. In 1856, he was made the bearer of the vote of Vermont to Washington, 43 years after his first entrance into Congress, and his retentive memory enabled him to give many reminiscences of the early days, and his great fund of anecdote and wit attracted particular attention and drew around him a large circle of admirers during his stay at the Capital.

Thus has passed away from earth one of the most gifted, genial and distinguished men of our good old commonwealth, and his memory will long be cherished in the hearts of those who have been privileged to enjoy his friendship and society. A gentleman of the old school, he enlivened many a social

circle with story, anecdote and wit. In his latter life, as in earlier days, he enjoyed and honored the companionship of the most celebrated and honored men of our country.

He has outlived all of his own immediate family, having, within a few years, buried his much beloved and honored son, the late Dorr Bradley, and his wife, within a year. Some years since he removed to Brattleboro to live with his kindred, and on the occasion of the burial of his wife, he returned to Westminster with her remains, and on no consideration could he be induced to return to Brattleboro, preferring to remain and die amid the hallowed scenes and sacred associations that clustered around his early and active life, and be buried with those he loved and amid the people who had so long and often honored him and unto whom he had been a faithful servant and a useful fellow-citizen. A few weeks before his death he remarked that he should die between the 20th of February and the 23d of March, his eighty-fifth birthday, and the prediction has been fulfilled.

The grave of William C. Bradley, of Westminster and Brattleboro, is covered with laurel, and yet the Editor of this work would lay one more sprig thereon; so the charming countenance and figure of this grand old man, tall, large, rather—nobly developed, crowned with the hoary head, rises up stereoscoped on the glass of the past and stands on the tablet of memory, one of our earliest and noblest friends in this enterprise, as we saw him twenty-five years since.

I think we saw him first in Westminster—twice, later, we visited him at Brattleboro. For years his honored name stood on our published table of writers for Windham county, as the historian for Westminster. He had the papers and the information for it. At the last visit—"I'm getting too old to write much," he said, "I did intend to have written it out myself. But you shall have it. Dorr, my son, must help

now; together we can give it, and you shall have it."

"I can appreciate the work," he said, at our first visit; "but you do not ask enough for it—all the cost of time and labor it is for you, besides the publication expenses, you should not sell a single number short of a dollar; and don't you give any man a single number of it. No matter what he may do for it; he will not do as much for the work as you are doing for his town, county and State."

When we sent the work, as issued, he always sent the pay for it, saying "the men that furnish your papers must be the sons of the town and State, not hired writers, but local and patriotic historians."

He always wrote to us on the reception of a new number, and these letters are treasures among those of the past correspondents of the work, many of whom now are in their graves.

His chirography was unique, and several of his letters have poetical specimens of his off-hand writing in verse. He was a man weighted with grave thoughts, with a rich vein of humor. The following was dashed off with happy readiness by him in his 85th year,—the winter of 1861,—which he spent at Washington, after hearing Major Anderson had evacuated Fort Moultrie for Fort Sumpter.

ROB ANDERSON, MY JO.

Rob Anderson, my jo, Rob,

I wonder what you mean,

To drink so many juleps

In praise of Halloween.

You need all your wits, Rob,

To keep the forts, you know;

But they'll slip through your fingers,

Rob Anderson, my jo.

Rob Anderson, my jo, Rob,

When first we were acquaint,

You were a sweet cadet, Rob,

And always did your stint;

But now your shanks are shaky, Rob,
 You stagger as you go—
 Your tongue is thick, your eye is glazed,
 Rob Anderson, my jo.

Once in the brush with Black Hawk
 You fairly did your share;
 And so with Osceola, Rob,
 Whose bones you have in care.
 You got fame among the greasers, Rob,
 Though with a wound or so;
 But now we'll wound your honor,
 Rob Anderson, my jo.

Fort Moultrie is a jewel, Rob,
 Fort Sumpter is a gem;
 But with rafts well made of cotton bags,
 We'll surely conquer them.
 They now are in your keeping, Rob,
 But soon as cocks do crow
 We'll ease you of the burden,
 Rob Anderson, my jo.

We've watched you in the Nina, Rob,
 That away you might not steal,
 For we know when you're yourself, Rob,
 You are a cunning chiel.
 But this night you are harmless, Rob,
 Sleep off your drunk, you fool,
 While we steam away to Charleston,
 And keep our bonny Yule.

Thus sung the boasting heroes,
 Of the palmetto and snake,
 And never dreamed that Robin
 Was such a "Wide Awake."
 They gone, he roused his mettle,
 And while they took their swipes,
 He stole a march upon them,
 And saved the stars and stripes.

WM. C. BRADLEY.

(The following anecdotes are also current of Mr. Bradley:)

At one time he was engaged in the trial of a cause growing out of an alleged fraud in the exchange of horses, in which the damage claimed was very small, but in the result of which there was too much personal feeling. His argument before the jury was a masterpiece of forensic eloquence, in which tremendous earnestness was the prominent feature. Passing from the Court

House after he had finished, his pastor, who had been present during the trial, took his arm, and, as they walked down the street, said: "Mr. Bradley, I wish you would tell me how it is that you lawyers become so much interested in the trial of petty issues, and so overpoweringly in earnest in the argument of them, while our ministers, who stand between God and a fellow world, and whose work it is to arouse men to a sense of their eternal destinies, fall so far below them in the earnestness of their discourses."

"That is easily explained," said Mr. Bradley. "you do not realize that you are as near the judgment as we do."

One of Senator Bradley's sons purchased a tract of land north of the Asylum grounds, in Brattleboro, bordering on the Connecticut river. The scenery on every side was grand, but the plat itself was nothing but sand—and that so dry and clean that with every wind it drifted, like snow. His purpose was to erect a residence and convert the grounds into a park.

Having completed the purchase, he invited his father to go with him and inspect his property. Arriving there, his eye took in the beautiful view, the bold, wooded bluffs on the eastern bank and the green background to the valley on the west. Meantime, his father's eye was filled figuratively and literally with the sand over which they were driving. The horses sank to their fetlocks, the wheels dragged heavily through it; the breeze was forming it into little windrows. The son broke the silence with the inquiry, "Well, father, what do you think of my purchase?"

Slowly and sadly came the reply, "Well, my son, I think had I been purchasing real estate, I should have selected that which the Almighty seemed sometime to have had some interest in."

APPENDIX.

BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL.

BY REV. F. J. FAIRBANKS.

[Mr. Fairbanks' history of Westminster was written in 1870. The Appendix brings the record down to September, 1885.—ED.]

PETER LOVEJOY

had 6 children: John, married Asenath Petty, sister to Aaron Petty. No children. A good scholar and influential man. Lived on Rocky Hill. He died in 1817, aged 54.

Samuel married Lucy Edwards. Children: John, George, and Belinda. (p. 590).

AMOS CARPENTER.

Here in 1751; supposed to be the one who married Anna, daughter of John Averill. Children: 1. Samuel, married Olive Whitney, and had Louise, Thaddeus B., De Witt C., Henry H. and Sarah Jane. 2. Amos, Jr. 3. Sarah, married Alden Whitney. 4. Hulda, married — Bliss (p. 578).

ATHERTON CHAFFEE.

Here in 1751; died, 4 Mar., 1776, aged 63. Atherton, Clifford, Constance and Otis Chaffee were brothers, and supposed to be sons of Atherton, senior.

1. Atherton, jr., married a Brockway, and lived a little south of the Dorr Morse place. Children: Wm., Atherton, Lyndes, and Phebe.

2. Clifford, married Anna, daughter of Capt. Jesse Burke. Had a son, Calvin, and a daughter who married a Fletcher. Clifford was a physician.

WILLIAM GOOLD

and his son John were here in 1751. Seth, John, and Nathaniel Goold were proprietors under New York in 1772,

and were probably brothers. Seth died Aug. 1844, aged 84. William, Seth and Nathaniel were members of the Baptist Society of Westminster, in 1784 (p. 579).

JOHN GOOLD

was a soldier in the Revolution and kept the "Whig Tavern," on the lower street. He was a great story-teller. He died 26 Feb., 1809. His children:

1. John, jr., married Nancy Graves, and lived where the parsonage now stands. He was a printer with Spooner & Green, and afterwards carried on the business himself. He had 9 children: John, Nancy, Abigail, Sylvester, Lydia, Amos, Allen, David and Polly.

2. Abigail married Dea. Nathaniel Kittredge, and lived on the Underwood place.

3. Aaron married Elizabeth Clark and settled in the West Parish. Children: Betsey, Polly, Sophia, Reuben C., Rebecca, Sarah, Amasa A., and Emily.

4. Jonathan lived in "Goold Tavern," then on the west side of the street, opposite where it now stands. Children: Frederick H., Anna, Charlotte, Orilla, Alden, Harriet, and Electa.

5. Luther married Betsey Hyde; settled in Ohio.

6. Sarah married a Chandler (p. 579).

ELEAZER HARLOW

came from Taunton, Mass., in 1758, at the age of 20; settled on house-lot No. 18, upper street. He died 13 Jan., 1822. He married Rhoda Alexander, of Northfield, Mass., about 1765. She died 2 Nov., 1816. Children:

1. Abigail, married Waitstill Ranney, son of Dea. Eph. Ranney.

2. Levi, married Elizabeth Ranney. Children: Eleazer, Roxana and Axena, Eldad, Elizabeth and Rhoda.

3. Rhoda, married Eph. Ranney, jr.
Children: Hiram and Grant W.

4. Zilpah, married Daniel Averill.

5. Hannah, married Alfred Spooner.
Children: Julia, Nancy, Rhoda, Bathsheba, and Erastus.

6. Josiah, married Rachel Brown.
Children: Mary, Caroline, Josiah, and Alonzo.

7. Eleazer, not married.

8. Lorina, married Calvin Britton.

9. Anna, married (1) Giles Marvin,
(2) Zaccheus Cole (p. 579).

MICHAEL GILSON,

Here with his mother and two sisters in 1755; was born in Hatfield, Mass., 1731. He came to Putney during the French and Indian war, and enlisted in the Fort on Great Meadows. He bought the farm where Maj. Joel Page afterwards lived, his deed bearing date 6 Mar., 1759. He married a sister of Dea. Sessions. They came to their log-house, and ate their first dinner of stewed beans, with chips for plates, and spoons whittled out for the occasion. No children. A few years after he built a house near by, and kept tavern for 20 years. He was commissioned 1st Lieutenant of Westminster Militia, 18 Aug., 1778, and Captain of the same in 1779. He was shrewd at business; never went to school but one week; could read and write enough to do common business. He died 15 Apr., 1823, aged 92. His wife, Sally, died 4 July, 1757, aged 88.

MAJ. JOEL PAGE,

An adopted child of Capt. Gilson, was born 28 July, 1791, in the house where he always lived, and died July 15, 1870. A member of the General Assembly in 1842. Children: Henry and Bradford (p. 580).

LIEUT. ZACHARIAH GILSON

came here soon after his brother Michael, and settled a little to the south of his brother, on what is known as the Richard Ward place. He was one of the original members of the church here in 1767. He was once carried captive by the Indians to Canada, but afterwards returned, and died here 15 Nov., 1804, aged 67. Anna, his wife, died 8 Nov., 1826, aged 83. Children: Zachariah, Michael, and Benjamin (p. 580).

MEDAD WRIGHT,

born 27 Dec., 1734, died 3 Dec., 1817, aged 82, came from Northfield, Mass., with his brother Azariah, and Joel Holton, and John Norton, soon after the French and Indian war, probably in 1760-'61, and camped on the spot where his grandson, Daniel C. Wright, now lives. Judge Burt camped with them. Aaron Petty came at the same time. The old gambrel-roof house, now removed, was built before the Norton tavern.

Medad was constable of Westminster in 1776. He married (1) Irene, sister of Joel Holton, by whom he had 8 sons. He married (2) widow Mary Willard, of Winchester, N. H., by whom he had one son. Children:

1. Asaph, born 26 Jan., 1763, died 20 July, 1836. A physician in the West Parish. He married Lydia Campbell.

2. Rufus, born 10 Feb., 1765, died 31 Oct., 1837. Twice married. Four children.

3. Elihu, born 10 Jan., 1769; married a Wheeler. Children: Betsey, Emily, Rhoda, and Fanny.

4. Solomon, born 19 Mar., 1771; not married.

5. Obed; born 16 Oct., 1773. He married and went West. Children: Heman, Josiah, and Levi.

6. Hollis, born 22 Jan., 1780; married (1) Lucy Beckwith, (2) Betsey Clay. Children: Daniel C., married Sarah Cragin. Orin went to California.

7. Medad, born 18 Dec., 1781; married and went West.

8. Neri, born 1 Nov., 1785; married Abigail Bradley (p. 582).

JUDGE BENJ. BURT

lived near Bellows Falls, and had a tannery and grist-mill. He died 10 June, 1835, aged 96 (p. 584).

CAPT. AZARIAH WRIGHT

came from Northfield with his brother, Medad. His deed of house-lot No. 11 bears date, 20 Apr., 1761. He died 27 Aug., 1811, aged 74. His first wife, Mary, died 1776, aged 54. His second wife, Miriam, died 1797, aged 55; one of them, a Safford, connection of Dr. Pliny Safford. Children:

1. Azariah, died 23 July, 1838; married Dolly Page. Children: Hosea, Olivia, Orpha, Hulda, Jacob, Polly, Amasa, Ruth, and Harriet.

2. Solomon. Children: Jehiel, Lydia, Miriam, Clarissa, Mary Ann, Azariah, Erastus, Louisa, and Safford.

3. Caleb, lived in West Parish. Children: Hiram, Polly, Charlotte, Caleb, Alfred and Adeline.

4. Joseph lived near where his son Joseph did; died 3 Oct., 1805; married Betsey Hawley. Children: Almira, Julia, Joseph, and Mary.

5. Mary; married Page; 3 daughters.

6. Anna; married Jonathan Lane (p. 583).

JOHN NORTON

came here in 1761, at the age of 21. Born 21 Jan., 1740, died 5 Dec., 1811, aged 71. He built the "Norton tavern," which has been recently torn down. Children: John, Cyrus, Anna, Clarissa, Electa, Susanna, Arad, Lucy, Mary, Irene, and Heman (p. 581).

JOEL HOLTON,

born 10 July, 1738, in Northfield, Mass., died 12 May, 1821. Came to Westminster in 1761, and settled just north of Azariah Wright. Children:

1. Joel, born 5 Oct., 1769, died 10 Dec., 1846; married Phoebe Parsons. Children: Erastus A., Minerva, Miriam, David P., and Phoebe H.

2. William, born 26 July, 1771; married (1) Olive Rockwood, (2) — Shaw. Children: Mary, Reuben, Elizabeth, Bethia, William, Elisha, Olive, Isabel, Anson, Isaac F., Wealthy and John.

3. Zoeth, born 21 Jan., 1773; married Amanda Loomis. Children: No-adiah L., Julia A., Elihu D., Olivia, Laura, Anjanette.

4. Jemima, born 1775, died 1777.

5. John, born 11 Feb., 1777, died 1815; married Harriet Richards. Child: Harriet Ann, married Rev. J. H. Noyes.

6. Alexander, born 19 Jan., 1779; married Harriet Warner, and went West. Children: Jonathan W., William A., Ellen M., Alexander and Harriet.

7. Bethia, married John White of Springfield, Vt., father of Rev. Pliny H. White.

8. Erastus, born 1784, died 1800.

9. Jemima, born 28 May, 1786, died 7 July, 1865.

10. Isaac, born 13 Mar., 1790, died 26 June, 1850, at Hills Grove, Ill.; married Phoebe, daughter of Seth Arnold. Children: Seth A., Rebecca R., John

A., Charles A., Julia E., Anna P., Joel A. (p. 583).

AARON PETTY

came at the same time with the Wrights and Holtons. He died at Rockingham, 21 Oct., 1788, aged 45. Abigail, his wife, died 1777, aged 35. There were two sisters and a brother, supposed to be the children of Aaron Petty.

1. Asenath, married (1) John Lovejoy, (2) Asahel Goodell. She died 1848, aged 84.

2. Margaret married a Buxton, of Walpole, N. H.

3. Aaron, graduate of college, studied for a physician, died 1803 (p. 584).

DEA. EPHRAIM RANNEY

died 9 June, 1811. He married Silence Wilcox, who died 10 April, 1811. Children :

1. Ephraim, settled in the West Parish. Married (1) Johnson of Walpole. Children : Ephraim, Calvin, Rebecca, Lydia, Hiram, Grant W., and Peyton.

2. Dea. Elijah Ranney, West Parish. Married Elizabeth Root. Children : Dea. Elijah, jr., and Joseph.

Joseph was three times married, and had in all 17 children, two of whom, Timothy E. and Addison, were ministers of the gospel.

3. Daniel (Stockbridge). Children : Daniel, Eunice, etc.

4. Lydia. Married Wm. Ranney. Children : William, Lydia, Achsa, Sally and Betsey.

5. Waitstill (Chester), Married Nabby, daughter of Eleazer Harlow. Children : Eleazer, Waitstill, Amarilla, Nabby and Sophia.

6. Sally. Married Guild (Chester).

7. Esther. Married Seth Arnold.

8. Joel. Married Rebecca Hall.

9. Rachel. Married Job Dickinson.

10. Benjamin. Married Patty Gill.

Children : Silence, Angeline, Elmerin and Stella.

11. Janna. Married Phœbe Phelps. Children : Janna, Orange and James. (p. 584.)

SAMUEL CONE

settled on the Upper Street. He died 23 April, 1802. He married Sally Richardson. 11 children.

1. Lemuel. Married (1) Susanna Norton ; (2) Dolly Parker, and went West. Several children.

2. Hannah. Married John Morse.

3. Sally. Married Warner.

4. Betsey. Married Parker (Springfield). Children : Patience, Ann, Eliza, Elijah and Darius.

5. Joshua. Married Wright. Children : Joshua, Jeremiah, Whipple, Jason, Mary, Adaline, Samuel and Lucius.

6. Samuel. Married a Burgess of Grafton. One child, Patience.

7. John. Married a sister of Rev. S. Sage. One son, Erastus.

8. Maybell. Married John Hazeltine. Children : Hannah, Orpha and Wealthy.

9. Ezra T. Died 22 Feb., 1851, aged 78. Married Rhoda Lincoln.

Children : Almira, Sophronia and Saloma, who married George Wetherell (p. 581).

CAPT. JESSE BURKE

came from Hardwick, Mass. He was born in 1739 ; died 20 Jan., 1811, aged 72. His wife died 5 Aug., 1811, aged 75. Children : Eli, Jonathan, Eliab, Jesse, Elijah and Anna (p. 586).

SIMEON BURKE

came from Brimfield, Mass. Born 1735. Died 15 April, 1781, aged 44. Married Patty Strong. Children :

1. Samuel. Married Hulda Wright.

2. Simeon.
3. Elijah. Married Grace Jeffers.
4. Elisha. Died 1777, aged 4.

MAJ. SILAS BURKE.

Born 1746. Died 15 Feb., 1825, aged 79. His wife, Mary (Eastman) Burke, died 3 Oct., 1840, aged 97. Children:

1. Philip E. Born 1766. Married Sarah Swan. Children: Harry, Ira, George, Fanny, Laura, Orpha, Mary A., Persis, etc.

2. Mary. Married Eusebius Ball.

3. Keziah. Married Ariel Aldrich.

4. Silas. Not married.

5. Justice. Not married.

6. Sarah. Married Timothy Clark. whose son Joseph now lives on the home place.

7. Anna. Married Luther Brown.

8. Thankful. Not married.

9. Lucy. Not married.

WILLIAM WILLARD, ESQ.,

proprietor of Westminster in 1752 and 1760, resident here as early as 1767. He was a son of Rev. Josiah Willard, slain by Indians at Rutland, Mass., in 1723, and the fifth generation from Maj. Simon Willard, who came from England in 1634, and settled in Lancaster, Mass., and afterward in Concord, Mass., and had 9 sons and 8 daughters, who married and left issue. The line is (1) Maj. Simon; (2) Josiah; (3) Samuel; (4) Joseph; (5) William.

The mother of William, after the death of her husband, married Rev. Andrew Gardner (pastor at Worcester, Mass., 1719-1722, Lunenburg, Mass., 1728-1732: afterwards removed to Winchester, N. H., where he died in 1790, at an advanced age).

William joined the Fort, on the Great Meadows, in Putney, in 1755,

was at Fort Dummer, 1756. He married Prudence, daughter of Col. Josiah Willard (Lancaster, Mass.), who with his sons Josiah, Nathan, Oliver and Wilder, were proprietors of Westminster, but not residents here.

William settled at the foot of Willard's or Clapp's Hill. He died in 1804, aged 83. Prudence died 1794, aged 67. Their children were:

1. Joseph, who had 2 sons and 3 daughters. The daughters were Susan, Polly and Sophy. The sons, Josiah and Joseph, lived in Westminster.

Several sons of Joseph, jr. (Joseph C., Henry A. and Caleb C.), were proprietors of Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C.

2. Billy, married Anna ———, and had 3 daughters:

(1.) Belinda, married Stephen Row Bradley.

(2.) ———, married Asa Green.

(3.) Betsey, not married.

3. Lyndes, married widow Silence McQuesten. Children: Samuel, Lyndes, Harry, John, Dan, Anna, Persis and Lavina.

Samuel married Betsey Morrison and their sons and daughters are now living here (p. 580).

DEA. JOHN SESSIONS,

judge, justice of the peace, etc. His children were:

1. Samuel; married Bragg, 2 children: Julia Ann, married Rev. Dr. Thurston of Fall River, Mass. Wealthy, not married.

2. John, who had a son Samuel, who is a clergyman in Conn.

3. Anna, married David Foster, of Putney (p. 585).

DICKINSON FAMILIES.

Azariah, Dan and Job. Their father, Azariah, died in Haddam, 1788,

aged 79. Dan married Margaret Goodell. Children :

1. John (Orwell, Vt.) ; 3 children.
2. Elizabeth, married Samuel Lord, of Putney, father to Zenas and 9 others.

3. Dan, jr., removed to the State of New York. Several children (p. 584).

Azariah Dickinson died 1808, aged

75. His wife, Temperance, died 1794, aged 60. Children :

1. Azariah, died 1838, aged 72.

2. David. 3. John. 4. Abraham, (Dummerston).

5. Cyrus, died 1846, aged 65 ; married (1) Lucy Adams, (2) Henrietta Chandler. By Lucy he had Harvey and Alvan. Alvan married Elizabeth Titcomb, and is father to Rev. C. A. Dickinson, Lowell, Mass.

JOB DICKINSON

settled on the Hunt place. Born 1777 ; died 1817. He married Rachel Ranne, daughter of Dea. Ephraim. Children :

1. Job, married Rebecca Spencer. Children : Ira, Rosa, Julia, Fanny, George, and Wealthy.

2. Rachel, not married, died 1865, aged 85.

3. Ephraim.

4. Mary, married Keyes, of Putney.

5. Rebecca, married Jazaniah Hunt.

6. Ira, died young.

7. Esther, married Heman Goodridge.

8. Hulda, not married.

NEHEMIAH MCNEIL

died 1870, aged 52. Had two sons and two daughters.

1. Mary, died 1848, aged 91.

2. Anna, died 1844, aged 77.

3. Nehemiah lived on the home place, died 1822, aged 63.

4. John, married Abigail Gorham. Children : Hannah, Abigail, John, Joseph, Sarah, Mary, Nancy (p. 585).

CHARLES RICE

came from Hardwick, Mass., in 1761, with his step-father, Capt. Jesse Burke. His father was killed by the Indians. He lived on the Luke Rice place ; a carpenter, also had a grist-mill. He was many years a sexton ; twice married and died 1830, aged 72. Children :

1. Bathsheba, married Benj. Thresher ; 8 children.

2. Eliakim, married (1) Mary Webb, (2) Anna Lane. Children : Maria, Porter, Mary, Luseba, Emeline, Luke.

3. Mary, married Thos. Baldwin. Several children.

4. Charles, not married.

JOHN MORSE

came from Sutton, Mass., about 1768, at about 16 years of age, died 1834, aged 82. He was the fourth generation from Anthony Morse, who came from England and settled in Newbury, Mass., in 1637, and a kinsman of the same generation of Prof. Morse, inventor of the telegraph. John's father was Benjamin, and his sister, Hannah, married Rev. Jos. Bullen, the second pastor of the church in Westminster (p. 584).

John, married Hannah, daughter of Samuel Cone, and settled on the lot where the East Parish church now stands. He was a carpenter, farmer and a noted trapper. Children :

1. John, married Lydia Lincoln. Children : Geo. Nelson and John Rowe, Samuel C., Albert A., Mark L.

2. Samuel, Colonel of Westminster Militia, died 1834. He married Fanny Clark. Children : Samuel C., John D., Whipple, Royal T., Fanny E.

3. Francis, married Nancy Fairbrother. Children : Adaline, Hiram, Lucia A., Wealthy, Richard.

RICHARD FAIRBROTHER

came from Rhode Island ; a soldier in the Revolutionary war. " Fearless and

courageous." Had a bullet shot through him at Trenton, and the top of his ear, and hair shot off. His children were John, Asa, Calvin, Amos, and Nancy.

JAMES RICHARDSON.

He married (1) ———, (2) Molly Dodge. He died 1819, aged 77. Ten children:

1. Polly, married Jazaniah Hunt.
2. John, married Betsey Goodridge. Children: Roxa, John Carlton. Electa, Amarilla.
3. Charlotte, married David Wells, father to Allen, etc.
4. James, married Lydia Betterly. Settled in Ohio; 4 children.
5. Nathan, married (1) Sally Colburn, (2) Lydia Beckwith. Children: Derastus and Laurinda. Derastus married Eleanor Lane. Children: Amarrilla, Rebecca, Ellen, John, Ithamar, Lucius.
6. Mercy, not married.
7. Elias, not married.
8. Sally, not married.
9. Lyman, married Harmony Dunham. Three children: Lorenzo, Riley, Harriet.
10. Pamela, married Alfred Ripley (p. 586).

JOSHUA STODDARD

was from Connecticut. He married Sarah Humphrey. Children:

1. Hannah, married Levi Peck.
2. Joshua, married a Lawrence, of Sutton, Vt. Children: Joshua, Phineas, Frederick, Gracia, Abigail, Ann, etc.
3. Daniel (Sutton, Vt., thence to Ohio). Twice married.
4. Ebenezer, went to Canada; had several children.
5. Ezra, married Jerusha Goodell. Went to Sutton, Vt. Children: Marilla, Harvey, Abiel, Sylvester, Abigail, Ezra, Abishai.

6. Isaac, married Miriam Parsons, and had John, James, and two daughters.

7. Amasa, married Anna, daughter of Lyndes Willard, and had Joshua and Ezra.

8. John, married Mary Hendrick, and had Reuben, Melinda, Humphrey, Sarepta, Salina, and Prosper.

9. Keziah, married Amasa Washburn, of Putney, and had Minerva, Thirza, Sarah, Amasa.

10. Rhoda, married Moses Webster, of Bethel, Vt., and had several children (p. 589).

SAMUEL PHIPPEN

settled on Phippen Hill. Samuel, jr., Jonathan Atwater, and Joseph were probably his sons.

JONATHAN ATWATER PHIPPEN

died 8 July, 1827. He married Mary, daughter of Asa Averill; 7 children:

1. Clark; had by his wife Betsey, 6 children.
2. Anna.
3. Priscilla, married — Wood.
4. Mary, married Joseph Ide, of Sheffield, Vt. No children. Died 1848.
5. Hannah, married Ira Kittredge, and had George, Lucia A., and Milo.
6. David, married Hannah Sargent, and had Anna, Mary, Rodney A., Narcissa, Electa R., Ruth H., Sarah I., Margaret L.
7. Samuel, married Betsey Drew, of Burke, Vt. Eight children: Fannie, Mary, Lucius, etc. (p. 588).

DEA. NATHANIEL ROBINSON.

Keziah, his wife, died, 23 Aug., 1795, aged 68. They had 5 sons and several daughters.

1. Reuben, a soldier in the Revolution. He married (1779) Abigail Burke, and had Sarah, Eli, Lucy and Release.

2. Nathan lived on Tully Clark's place.

3. Noah, who removed to Stowe, had children: Samuel, John, Joseph (a physician), Daniel, and Cynthia (p. 589).

4. Ezekiel. (Stowe, Vt.)

5. Titus. (West Parish; thence to New Orleans.

DR. ELKANAH DAY,

a prominent man, came to the County Convention at Westminster to look into the monetary affairs of the county, previous to the session of 6 June, 1775. Delegate to the meeting of the County Committee of Safety, held here in June, 1776, and was chosen clerk.

In 1780, Maj. Elkanah Day was one of a committee to consider the feasibility of a new government formed by a union of Eastern Vermont and Western New Hampshire. He attended French at the time of the massacre; was one of those who opposed the State Militia law in 1779, and was fined £40. He was, with John Sessions, a Representative in the New York Assembly in 1779, and Senator in 1781. Major of Southern Regiment, 1778; Adjutant under Gen. Ethan Allen, 1782; Sheriff, 1786 and '87; High Sheriff of Windham County, 1782-87 (p. 590).

JOHN LANE

came from South Hadley, Mass., about 1779; settled on Wellington Hill; an educated man; had been a teacher. He married a Jennings, and had:

Jonathan, who married Anna, daughter of Capt. Azariah Wright, and had 7 children.

1. Ithamar, married Lucinda, daughter of Scotto Clark, and had Henry C., who married Mary Nutting.

2. Rebecca, married Otis Smith; lived near the Joseph Wright place.

3. Eleanor, married Derastus Richardson.

4. Anna, married Eliakim Rice.

5. Erastus, married Fanny Dickinson, and had George and Ann.

6. Maria, married Peres Clark. Children: Sophia, Guy, Lucinda, Louis, Eugene, and Scott.

7. Esther, married Daniel Upton (Milwaukee, Wis.). Children: Martha, Mary A., Henry, etc.

JACOB ABBE,

married (1765) Sarah Richardson, and had in Westminster, children: Sarah (1767), Daniel (1769), Nathan (1771), Zarriah (1773), Jacob (1778), Elipha (1780), Anna (1784).

DEA. ABIEL GOODELL.

•Here in 1780; came from Pomfret, Ct.; lived on the Putney line. He married Margaret, widow of Dan. Dickinson; 8 children:

1. Abigail, married (1) Hezekiah Sanderson, (2) Levi Ware.

2. Abishai (Rockingham); several children: Anna, William, George, etc.

3. Margaret, died young.

4. Jerusha, married Ezra Stoddard.

5. Abiel (Dea.), married Mary Goodridge. Children: William, Ira, Dan, Mary, Fanny, Ann (married Rev. Mr. Graves).

6. William (Rev.), married Mary Arms. Pastor, Grafton, Trenton, N. J. Children: Ebenezer and a daughter.

7. Simeon (M. D.), Nelson, N. H., married (1) a Melville, (2) ——— and had Simon (Baptist minister).

8. Anna; married Hezekiah Abbey; several children.

BENJAMIN GOODRIDGE

came from Middleton, Mass., soon after his son, Benjamin, jr., with whom he lived. He and his three sons were in the battle of Bunker Hill. He lived

on Rocky Hill, and afterwards near the Joseph Wright place. He married Mary Redington, and had 4 sons and 3 daughters: Benjamin, Asa, Thomas, Levi. Levi lived here awhile.

Benjamin, jun., born in Boxford, Mass., 21 July, 1746, and died 1805, aged 59. Came here about 1782, from Keene, N. H. He married (1) Hannah Pingry (born 1764, died 1790). Children: Alpheus, Betsey, Polly, Ira, Hannah, Heman, Matilda. He married (2) widow Polly Cooper (died 1847, aged 89), and had Riley, Matilda and Sally.

1. Alpheus, born Coxhall, N. Y., 1772; settled in Ogden, N. Y. He married Hopeful Crook; 9 or 10 children:

2. Betsey, born Coxhall, N. Y., 1774, died Westminster, 1862, aged 87. She married John Richardson, of Westminster.

3. Polly, born Keene, N. H., 1777, married Dea. Abiel Goodell, of Westminster; died 1834.

4. Ira, born Keene, N. H., 1780; married Chloe Soule; lived in Massena, N. Y.; 6 or 7 children.

4. Hannah, born Westminster, 1782, died 1869, aged 86. She married Artemus Pierce, Londonderry; 8 or 9 children.

6. Heman, born Westminster, 1785, died 1856, aged 71. He married (1) Delia Slack, and had Lorenzo and Horace. He married (2) Esther Dickinson, and had Herman R, Octavia, and Austin.

7. Riley, born 1795, died at Council Bluffs, Ia. His widow died at Peterboro, N. H.

8. Matilda, born 1797, married a Gilmore and went West.

9. Sally, born 1799, married a Gilmore. Went to Seymour, Ind. Died 1865.

LEVI PECK

came from Massachusetts about 1778; born 1757, died 1835. He was a descendant of Joseph Peck, who came over in the ship Ipswich, 1638, and settled in Hingham, Mass. The line is: 1. Joseph; 2. Joseph, jr.; 3. Jethniel; 4. Ichabod; 5. Solomon; 6. Levi.

Levi, married Hannah, daughter of Joshua Stoddard, and had Ara, Uri, Shubael, Rhoda, and Mira.

1. Ara, married (1) Phœbe Mitchell, (2) Mary Pierce. Went to Westmoreland, N. H., and thence to Salina, N. Y.; 2 children.

2. Uri, married Asenath Powers. Children: Levi, Susan, Wealthy. Philena, Solomon, Uriah, Warren, Irene, Melinda, James, and William.

3. Shubael, married Thirza Wheeler. Children: Sandford, Clarissa, Orestes, Charles, Hannah, and Ellen.

4. Rhoda, married Daniel Fisher, Hinsdale, N. H. Several children.

5. Mira, not married.

ELEAZER MAY,

son of Rev. Eleazer May, of Haddam, Ct. Came here in 1789, and lived with Mr. Cone, on the Upper Street. He kept store for a time, and built the one now standing, and was afterwards in company with Mark Richards. He died in 1845, aged 78. He married Cynthia House of Andover, Ct. Children: James, Clarissa, Harriet, Mary A., Julia, Nancy, John, William, and Henry.

James, married Eveline Moore.

Clarissa, married Phineas Wales.

Harriet, married Rev. Horace Fletcher, D. D.

Mary Ann, married Gov. Fletcher.

Julia, married Dr. Hoyt, St. Johnsbury.

William (physician), married Thayer.

Nancy, married Martin Butterfield.

John, married Catherine Vose.

Henry, married (1) Willard (2) Farr.

THOMAS MESSER

came from Marlow, N. H., in 1790.

Had 6 daughters; two died young.

Hannah, married Ellery Albee.

Lydia, married Isaac Cobb.

Nancy, married Sumner Albee.

Veranda, married Fletcher, of New York.

ARNOLD FAMILY.

Seth and Esther (Ranney) Arnold had 7 children:

1. Seth Shaler, born Feb. 22, 1788. He was a graduate of Middlebury College, 1812; studied theology with Rev. Mr. Breckenridge, Washington, D. C., and Rev. S. Sage, of Westminster; pastor Congregational Church, Alstead, N. H., 1816-1834; acting pastor in Walpole, N. H., Westminster, Newfane, Wardsboro, Saxton's River, Westminster West, Springfield, and Cavendish, in Vermont; and in Troy, Westmoreland, Langdon, Charleston, Unity, Lempster, Alstead and Roxbury, in New Hampshire; also in West Halifax, and West Townshend, in Vermont. He married (1) Ann House, (2) Naomi Hitchcock. Children: Mary Ann, married Rev. A. Stevens, D. D., Sophia, died young, Olivia, married — Gage, Caroline, married Esq. Waite.

2. Ambrose Tyler Arnold, born 19 Nov., 1790; married Priscilla Farnum, an adopted daughter of Joel Ranney. Children: Ambrose, married Catherine Cone, and Fenelon, married Amanda Richards.

3. Esther, born 3 Sept., 1792; married (1) John F. Hills, (2) Benjamin Smith. Children: David A. Hills, and a daughter, died in infancy.

4. Joel Ranney Arnold, born 25 Apr., 1794; married Julia Arnold. He graduated at Middlebury College. Studied medicine and practised a short time. Studied theology with Rev. S. Sage, and his brother, Seth Shaler, and was ordained at Chester, N. H., where he remained 12 or 14 years, then went to Colchester, Ct. Children: Joel Ranney, a lawyer in Williamantic, Ct., John L., Seth Shaler, Edward A., Henry A., Julia M., Luther H., Fanny L., Nathaniel, William, George.

5. Phoebe, born 29 Jan., 1798; married Isaac Holton, a teacher and lawyer. Several children.

6. Olivia, born 31 Oct., 1800; died young.

7. Abigail, born 17 Nov., 1804; died 1869; not married (p. 605).

JOHN GROUT.

A descendant of Capt. John Grout, of Watertown, born in 1765; came here from Spencer, Mass., about 1785 or 6, and settled in the south part of the town. He died here Nov. 11, 1843. He was a soldier in the Revolution. He married Elizabeth Upham. Children: Hannah, John, Zeruiah, Daniel, Isaac, Abigail, Joseph, Lewis, Eliza, Betsey, Sylvester, Sally, and Nancy.

1. Hannah, married Israel Keyes.

2. John. Children: Lewis (Yale College and Andover Sem., Missionary A. B. C. F. M.), Adamantha (Dartmouth College, Union Theological Seminary), Henry M. (Williams College, and Theological Seminary), and five others.

3. Abigail, married Harvey Bliss. Had Edwin and Isaac and a daughter, who married Rev. Mr. Van Lennep, all missionaries to Turkey, and a daughter, Mrs. Montgomery, a missionary in the West.

4. Sylvester, married Cassandra Grout; 4 daughters.

SCOTTO CLARK

came with his brother Barnabas, from Cape Cod, about 1794. He married Sarah Sears. Children: Peres, Patience, Reuben, Henry, Fessenden, Lucinda, Scotto, Sophronia, Cleopatra, Perez, and Tully. The Clarks are descendants of the Winslows of the Mayflower.

CENSUS OF WESTMINSTER.

1791, 1601; 1800, 1942; 1810, 1925; 1820, 1794; 1830, 1737; 1840, 1556; 1850, 1722; 1885, 1377.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Stephen R. Bradley, 1791-94.
Stephen R. Bradley, 1801-13.
William C. Bradley, 1813-27.
Mark Richards, 1817-21.

VERMONT LEGISLATURE.

Thomas Chandler, Speaker, 1778.
Stephen R. Bradley, Speaker, 1785.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

met at Westminster, 1780, 1783, 1789, 1803.

JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT.

Stephen R. Bradley, 1788.
Lot Hall, 1794-1800.

COUNCILLORS, 1778-1835.

Benjamin Burt, 1799.
Eliakim Spooner, 1802-7.
William C. Bradley, 1812.
Mark Richards, 1813 and 1815.

COUNTY OFFICERS, 1778-1850.

Benjamin Burt, Justice, 1786-1802.
Elkanah Day, Sheriff, 1786-7.
Mark Richards, Sheriff, 1806-10.
William C. Bradley, State's Attorney, 1806-11.
Ellery Albee, Judge Probate, 1838-46.
Timothy H. Hall, Sheriff, 1844-46.
Timothy H. Hall, Sheriff, 1848.

MEMBERS OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Ellery Albee, 1828.
Timothy Field, 1836.
Nathan G. Pierce, 1843.
David Gorham, 1850.

WINDHAM COUNTY COURT.

John Sessions, Chief Justice, 1781-4.
Benj. Burt, Assistant Judge, 1781-3.
S. R. Bradley, Assistant Judge, 1783.
Benj. Burt, Assistant Judge, 1783-5.
S. R. Bradley, State's Atty., 1781, '82, and '85. F. J. F.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

1870-1885.

BY DEA. R. S. SAFFORD.

September, 1885.—Present number of members of the Church, 102. Present number of Sunday School, 163.

Superintendents of Sunday Schools since 1870 are Dea. R. S. Safford, Dea. Geo. F. Herrick, Dea. Austin Goodridge, H. A. Willard, Dr. W. L. Hoisington.

Dea. S. S. Stoddard died since 1870.

Dea. R. S. Safford, Geo. F. Herrick, Austin Goodridge chosen since 1870.

Rev. Mr. Fairbanks left here April, 1871.

Pastors and acting pastors since then are Rev. O. S. Morris, Rev. P. F. Barnard, Rev. I. L. Sewall.

SAGE ELECTION SERMON.

I have found a remnant of one of the sermons of Rev. Mr. Sage. There are 24 pages left, and the title page is as follows:

"A

SERMON

delivered before his Excellency

the Governor,

The Honorable

Council

and

House of Representatives

of the

State of Vermont,

at

Westminster

on the day of the

Anniversary Election

October 13, 1803,

BY SYLVESTER SAGE, A. M.

Pastor of the First Church in Westminster.

Windsor:

Printed by Alden Spooner.

In General Assembly, Oct. 14th, 1803:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to wait on the Rev. Mr. Sage, and respectfully present him with the thanks of the General Assembly for his election sermon delivered yesterday, and request a copy thereof for the press.

Members chosen, Leland, Butler and Olds.

Extract from Journal.

Attest: ANTHONY HASWELL,
Clerk."

The three sermons of Mr. Sage which were given to the press were his Farewell Sermon at Braintree, his Election Sermon and his Sermon at the Installation of Rev. Jesse Townshend, and I do not know if any are in existence, except this remnant I have found.

REPRESENTATIVES.

1778—1884.

BY R. S. SAFFORD.

The town has been represented for 94 years; and has had two representatives in the years 1780, '81 and '83. Stephen R. Bradley served with Nathaniel Robinson in 1780; in 1781, Benjamin Burt with Stephen R. Bradley; and in 1783, Elijah Ranney with John Tuthill; viz.:

Nathaniel Robinson, 1778, '79, '80; Stephen R. Bradley, 1780, '81, '84, '85, Speaker in 1785, '88, '90, 1800; Benjamin Burt, 1781, '86, '96, '97; John Norton, 1782; John Tuthill and Elijah Ranney, 1783; John Sessions, 1787; Lot Hall, 1789, '91, '92, 1808; Eliakim Spooner, 1793, '94, '95; Mark Richards, 1801, '02, '04, '24, '26, '28, '32, '34; Ephraim Ranney, jr., 1803, '05; William C. Bradley, 1806, '07, '19, '52; Eleazer May, 1809, '10, '36; Isaiah Eaton, 1811; Daniel Mason, 1812, '13, '14, '29; Gideon Warner, 1815, '16, '17, '25; Benjamin Ranney, 1818; Samuel Mason, 1820; Ellery Albee, 1821, '22, '30, '46, '48; Elijah Ranney, jr., 1823; Ebenezer Goodell, 1827; John Smith, 1833; 1835, none; David Allen, 1837; S. S. Stoddard, 1838; Alvin Goodell, 1839, '41, '49; John McNeill, 1840, '44; Joel Page, 1842.

THE FIRST TOWN OFFICERS.

BY HENRY C. LANE, TOWN CLERK.

The officers of the town chosen at the first town meeting, of which any record is preserved, Mar. 15, 1784, are as follows:

Moderator—John Sessions.

Town Clerk—John Tuthill.

Selectmen—Nathaniel Robinson, Esq., Capt. Ephraim Ranney and David Heaton.

Treasurer—John Norton.

Constables—Edward Goodale and Benjamin Goodrich.

Listers—Capt. John Brailey, Job Dickinson and Medad Wright.

Collectors—John Wells, jr. and Lemuel Cone.

Tithing-Men—John Holt and Joseph Willard.

Grand Jurors—John Wise and Ebenezer Holton.

Hog Wards—Israel Ide and Charles Rice.

Horse Brander—Capt. Benjamin Whitney.

Sealer Weights and Measures—Joseph Ide.

Fence Viewers—Asa Averill, Capt. Benjamin Whitney and Stanton Richardson.

Overseers of Highways—Capt. Benj. Burt, Samuel Phippen, Joseph Irwin, Azariah Dickinson, William Crook, Joshua Wells, Jabez Goodale, Wm. Hide, Ensign Nathan Robinson.

Petit Jurors—Billy Willard, James Crawford, Jabez Perry, Asa Averill, Eldad Hitchcock, Abial Goodale, John Holt, Ensign Nathan Robinson, Joseph Ide, Thomas Baldwin.

Pound Keeper—Capt. Jesse Burt.

FIRST SELECTMEN.

Capt. Benj. Burt, 1785, '91; Capt. Ephraim Ranney, 1786; Eliakim Spooner, 1787; John Sessions, 1788, '94, 1802, '03; Stephen R. Bradley, 1789; Lot Hall, 1790, '92; Aaron Wales, 1793; David Clark, 1794, '95; Reuben Atwater, 1796, '99; Elijah Ranney, 1798, 1806, '07; Jabez Paine, 1800; Mark Richards, 1801, '22, '24; Benjamin Smith, 1804; Matthias Gorham, 1805; Aaron Hitchcock, 1808,

'15, '19; Edward Goodell, 1809; William C. Bradley, 1810; Elijah Ranney, jr., 1811; Benjamin Ranney, 1812; Isaiah Eaton, 1813, '14, '18, '20, '21, '26; Ebenezer Goodell, 1816, 17, '23, '27; Ellery Albee, 1825, '34, '35, '42, '43, '44; Ezra T. Cone, 1828; John Smith, 1829, '30, '31; Jared Goodell, 1832; Joel Page, 1833; Alvan Goodell, 1836, '37, '51; John C. Richardson, 1838, '46, '52; Russell Ranney, 1839, '47; James Titcomb, 1840; Ira Goodhue, 1841, '49, '53; Edward R. Campbell, 1843; John Minard, 1845; Horace W. Stone, 1850; S. S. Stoddard, 1854; Edward Hall, 1855; James May, 1856; Ambrose Arnold, 1858; George Campbell, 1859; John C. Richardson, 1860; Freeman Gorham, 1861; '63, '77; D. A. DeWolfe, 1862; Fencelon Arnold, 1864, '66; Ira Goodhue, 1865, '67; Henry C. Lane, 1868, '70 to '76, '78; D. C. Gorham, 1869; D. C. Wright, 1880 to 1885.

TOWN CLERKS.

Elkanah Day, 1785; John Tuthill, 1786; Stephen R. Bradley, 1787, '88, '89; John Sessions, 1790, '91, '92; Reuben Atwater, 1793 to '98; Gideon Warner, 1799 to 1803, '05, '07 to '09; William C. Bradley, 1804, '06; Sylvester Sage, 1810, '12, '14, '16, '18, '20, '22, '24, '26, '28, '30, '34, '36, '40; Timothy Field, 1811, '13, '15, '17, '19, '21, '23, '25, '27, '29, '31, '33, '35, '37, '39, '41, '43; Pliny Safford, 1842, '44, '46, '48, '52, '54, '56, '58, '60, '62; Daniel Campbell, 1845, '47, '49, '51; N. T. Sheafe, 1850; Peyton Ranney, 1853, '55; Homer Goodhue, 1857, '59, '61, '63, '65, '67, '69; S. S. Stoddard, 1864, '70 to '81; Henry C. Lane, 1882 to 1885, present incumbent.

[It will be seen in the above list that Sylvester Sage and Timothy Field were alternately every other year town

clerk for 30 successive years; Sage in all the years an even number; Field in all the years an odd number, and one year after Sage had surrendered the field, and that one year over the number of Sage, not the successive year, but in the next year of an odd number; Field receiving the honor of holding the pen of the town one year the longest. Pliny Safford steps in when Sage drops out and holds the ground every other year for 22 years, save one, when a Sheafe drops in his field one year—plucked out the next. In 1870, the idea of permanency of the candidate in office first prevailed. S. S. Stoddard is retained, the first man for two successive years in the office, for 11 years. The present town clerk is serving his fourth successive year.—ED.]

POSTMASTERS.

In early days, Hon. J. D. Bradley was postmaster, but at what date is not known. Dr. Pliny Safford was postmaster from about 1830 to 1856; Belinda Lovejoy was his predecessor, but for how many years is not known. After Pliny Safford, Henry C. Lane served to 1860; then Clark Chase until 1870; then Austin Goodridge until 1885, and now B. F. Sleeper is postmaster.

The present population is 1377; present grand list, \$8548.44.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

Past Superintendents: Rev. Alfred Stevens, Henry Morse, John B. Morse, Rev. P. T. Barnard; Present: Dr. W. L. Hoisington.

THE ARMY BOYS BURIED IN THE EAST PARISH AND IN THE NEW CEMETERY.

Artemas Ellis, Ambrose Fairbrother, Oscar Parker, Milton Pierce, Roswell Whitney, Ithamar Richardson, Peter Good, John Keach.

The bounties and expenses of the war of the rebellion amounted to about \$27,000.

H. C. L.

JOHN AVERILL.

Born 1711, died 2 Sept., 1797, aged 86. Mary, his wife, born 1714, died 18 Sept., 1809, aged 95; came here in 1751 (p. 577).

ASA AVERILL,

son of John, born 1739, died 25 Aug., 1825, aged 86. He married (3) Betsey, the widow of Patrick Wall. He lived on the Whittle place. Children:

1. Obed, eldest son of Asa Averill, married Susan Lyman; 8 children, viz: Phoebe, married Nathan Marvin, Susan, married (1) John Johnson, (2) Eph. Smith, Persis, married James Tower, Anna, died at the age of 18, Asa, died young, Hannah, died young, Obed, married Harriet Wright, grand-daughter of "Uncle Azariah," David, married Polly Wright, sister to Harriet.

2. Asa, jr.

3. David, died young.

4. Molly, married Atwater Phippen.

5. Experience, married Abraham Nutting.

6. Anna, married John Averill, son of John Averill, jr.

7. Mercy, married Josiah Davis; 9 or 10 children.

8. Sally.

JOHN AVERILL, JR.,

died 22 July, 1835, aged 87. Children:

1. John, born 17 Nov., 1788. "An upright and honorable man." He married (1) Anna, daughter of Obed Averill, and (2) Rhoda Wales. Children: Columbus and Anna by the first marriage, and several by the second.

2. Daniel, born 16 Mar., 1781, died 1 Aug., 1853, aged 73. "A very good man." He married (1) Betsey Vent,

and (2) Zilpah, daughter of Eleazer Harlow; 2 children by the first marriage, who died young.

3. Hannah, not married.

4. Jotham, born 1783; not married.

5. Olive, married a Heald, of Chester, Vt.

OLIVER AVERILL,

married and settled in Northfield,* Vt., where his descendants now live.

ANNA AVERILL,

the first person born in Westminster, autumn of 1751, married Amos (?) Carpenter, and lived awhile on Rocky Hill.

REV. FRANCIS J. FAIRBANKS,

son of Emory and Eunice (Hayward) Fairbanks, was born Sept. 8, 1835, in Ashburnham, Mass. He married, May 1, 1865, Abbie S. Russell, of Ashburnham.

Children: Ernest Hayward, Francis Joel, Alice Russell, George Stevens, Herbert Stockwell.

Mr. Fairbanks graduated at Amherst College, 1862; Princeton Theological Seminary, 1863; Union Theological Seminary, 1864; and was licensed by Worcester North Association, May, 1863. He supplied the Congregational Church at Westminster, Vt., 1 May to 1 Sept., 1863. He commenced permanent labor there June, 1864; was ordained and installed Aug. 31, 1864; dismissed May, 1871. He was acting pastor at Ayer, Mass., 1 Jan., 1872, to 1 Jan., 1874; at Paxton, Mass., 1 Apr., 1874, to 1 Sept., 1877; at West Boylston, Mass., 1 Sept., 1877, to 1 Apr., 1885.

He has been acting pastor at Seymour, Ct., since 1 May, 1885.

His publications are: "A Sermon on the War," in 1864, in the *Bellows*

* See Vol. IV., p. 618, in this work.—ED.

Falls Times, "History of Westminster, Vt.," for the *Vermont Historical Gazetteer* [this same], also, a considerable amount of miscellaneous correspondence contributed for the newspapers. F. J. F.

HON. EDMUND BURKE.

BY M. E. GODDARD, OF NORWICH.

Edmund Burke was born at Westminster, Jan. 23, 1809, and died at Newport, N. H., Jan. 25, 1882. He was the son of Elijah Burke, and the sixth of a family of 9 children.

He pursued classical studies under Chief Justice Bellows, of Walpole, N. H., and studied law with Hon. Wm. C. Bradley, of Westminster.

Immediately after his admission to the bar he removed to N. H., where he practiced his profession and edited a newspaper, settling at Newport, the county seat of Sullivan county. He was elected to Congress at the March election, 1839, and served as a representative, 1840-'46. For a time he edited a Democratic newspaper at Nashville, Tenn. He was Commissioner of Patents under Gen. Polk's administration.

During the remainder of his life he resided at Newport and his counsel and services were in great request as a patent lawyer. He was esteemed one of the first authorities in the country in all that relates to the subject of patents.

The facts stated, I have taken from a biographical sketch of Hon. Edmund Burke, in a pamphlet lately printed at Concord, N. H., by the Republican Press Association of N. H., and containing the proceedings of that Association at their 14th and 15th annual meetings. Reference may be had to said pamphlet for fuller details concerning Mr. Burke.

DR. WILLIAM MAY

died at his residence in Palmyra, N.Y., Sept. 10, 1865, aged 57. He was a son of the late Eleazer May, of Westminster, at which place he was born in 1808. He entered Yale College at fourteen, passing an examination that exhibited a rare preparation and intellectual development. He graduated with the honors of that institution. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Alpheus Fletcher, of Cavendish, completing his studies in the Berkshire Medical College, at Pittsfield, Mass. He practiced a number of years with Dr. Fletcher. In 1831, he came, says the *Palmyra Courier*, to Palmyra, and was many years a partner with the late Dr. D. D. Hoyt in a successful practice. Since the death of the latter he continued his services here, and outside of his profession was esteemed as a gentleman of intelligence and brilliancy among the educated of his class. He left a wife and three children.

Before his removal to Palmyra, he practiced several years after first receiving his diploma at Berkshire, with Dr. Fletcher, his first instructor in his profession.

JAMES MAY,

a prominent citizen of Westminster, died April, 1877, aged 79. He was a brother-in-law of ex-Governor Ryland Fletcher.

REV. ISAIAH SHIPMAN,

born in town, Oct. 15, 1810, was Advent pastor at Sugar Hill, N. H., in 1845; called to Worcester, Mass., 1850; health failing, returned to Sugar Hill in 1851; remained there till 1867, and and then took charge at Waterbury, Vt. till 1869, when he gave up his charge and went South a year. In 1870, he settled in Lisbon, N. H., where he died

of consumption, April 25, 1882. He left a widow, two sons and four daughters. One daughter married Hon. Wm. P. Dillingham, of Waterbury; one son, C. H. Shipman, is a shoe-dealer at Montpelier. Rev. Mr. Shipman was highly esteemed in his denomination as a preacher. [*From obituary.*]

BARNEY GRANTEES.

Joseph and Jonathan Barney (page 564). We have the following from Mayor Barney, of Stowe, Vt.:

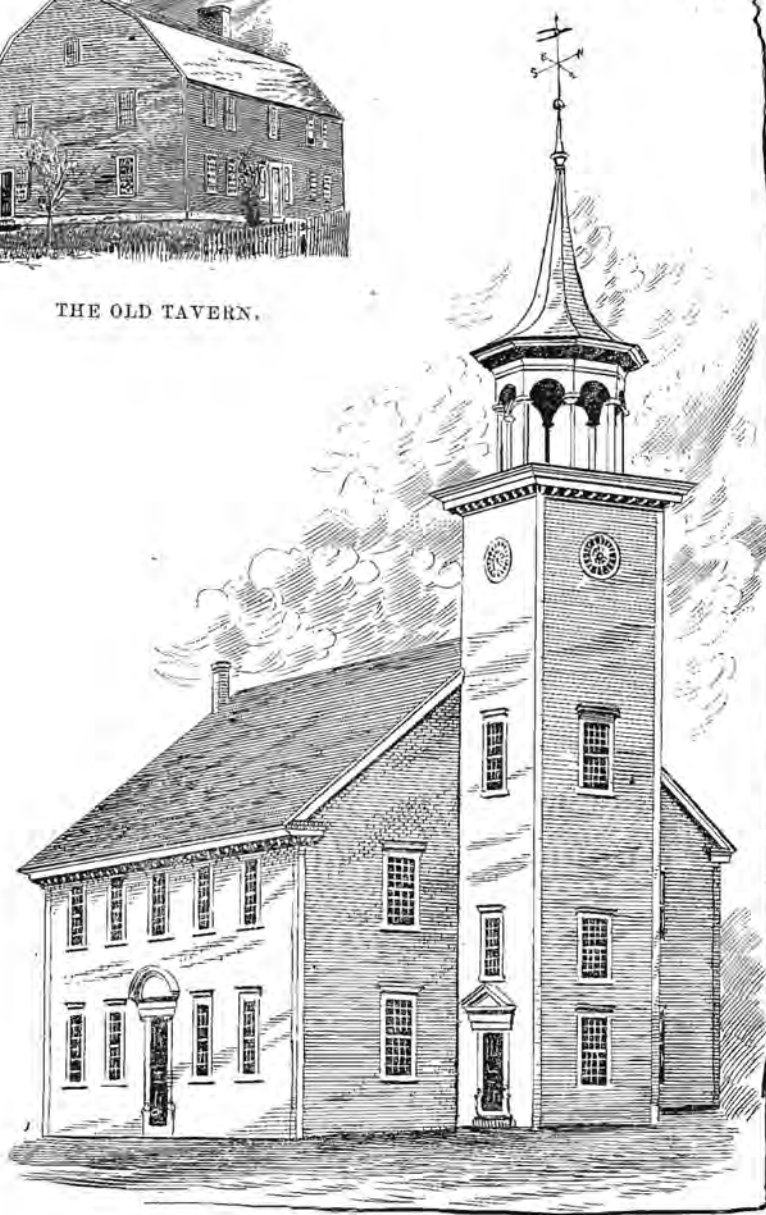
The way the Barneys came into Vermont strange enough is by Joseph Barney, of Taunton, or Rehoboth, buying, with others, the town of Westminster of the Governor of Massachusetts. No Barney, however, ever lived in Westminster, but almost in every other town. The first settlement I know of in the State was made by a Barney, on an island near Brattleboro, 1741 (or 9). He left and I have not been able to trace him.

I have the names of their wives and children, marriages, births and deaths, from the town clerk of Rehoboth. Hon. W. W. Barney, lately member of the Legislature from Guilford, has every record down to this day of Capt. John Barney's family. I have also much about the Grow family; they came from Pomfret, Ct.

Gov. Chittenden's daughter, that married Thos. Barney, came to Arlington married, so I suppose they must have been married in Salisbury, Ct. (Litchfield County). We do not yet know the name of this Thomas' father but presume it was Joseph Barne (the old way of spelling our name) of Ashford, near Pomfret, Ct. (Windham County). If not, it was a descendant of Mary Danforth Barney, of Taunton, named after her brother Thomas, of Norwich, Ct., grand-niece of Nicholas



THE OLD TAVERN.



OLD MEETING HOUSE.

Danforth, first president of Maine, under the King.

Constantine was descended from Elizabeth ——— of Swansea, or West Haven, Wales, a great friend of Roger Williams (Felt's Hist. of Salem, 263). The peculiarities of Uranius' father, as mentioned in your history, came in with the marriage of Joseph Barney to Constance Sandries (or Sanders as the name is written also) grand-parents of Constantine, whose mother was Elsie Wheaton, of the celebrated family of that name.

WM. BARNEY, A. M., Harvard College.

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY

OF THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF
WESTMINSTER.

Committee of the Church—Dea. Pliny Safford, M. D., Dea. John McNeil, Sylvester Grout, Austin Goodridge and J. P. Davis.

Committee of the Society—J. C. Richardson, F. Arnold, D. C. Wright.

S. S. Stoddard, Esq., *Recording Secretary*.

Rev. F. J. Fairbanks, *Corresponding Secretary*.

ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES.

Choir,—floral hall.—services at the church,—heavy, loaded tables,—sentiments,—speeches. (See printed pamphlet, 48 pp.).

“A SERMON preached in Westminster, Vt., 11 June, 1867, by Rev. P. H. White, on the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Congregational Church, with a Historical Paper, by Rev. Alfred Stevens, D. D. Bellows Falls, Vt. Printed at the Times Job Office, by A. N. Swain, 1867. Rev. F. J. Fairbanks and M. W. Davis, Committee of Publication.”*

*For which pamphlet history we are indebted to Rev. Dr. Stevens, of the West Parish.
—ED.

Page 39: The day was one of the loveliest in June, a day of joyful re-union. Former pastors, absent members of the church, former residents of the place; a goodly representation from the West Parish church; former pastors: Rev. S. S. Arnold, of Ascutneyville, whose venerable form spoke the near approach of fourscore years; Rev. W. H. Gilbert, Norwalk, Ct., pastor of the church 20 years ago; Rev. A. B. Foster, from Orange, Mass. Clergymen and friends from abroad beside the orator of the day, Rev. P. H. White, with Historical Sermon, and the venerable historian of the West Parish; the venerable Rev. Amos Foster, from neighboring Putney; Revs. G. H. DeBevoise, Walpole, N. H.; Levi Loring, Saxton's River; J. C. Chandler, Lewis Grout, West Brattleboro; C. L. Piper, West Townshend; Mr. Moore, Dummerston; Nelson Bishop, Windsor; Rev. L. C. Dickenson, M. E. Presiding Elder, and Rev. W. H. Wright, of Bellows Falls. There were also present Judge Fuller, of Saratoga, N. Y., and his brother from Hardwick, Vt., the oldest baptized children of the church, known to be living; one aged 75, one 73 years, after an absence of 70 years, returned to visit the spot that gave them birth, and join in celebrating the festal day.

A veil of sadness was thrown over the occasion in the lamented death of Dr. Safford, whose remains were followed to their resting place upon the afternoon of the preceding day. He had almost reached the age of 80 years; had been 35 years an honored member of the church; 31 years had held the office of Deacon, and had looked forward to the occasion, which would have been a season of much enjoyment to him, had he been spared to see it.

At the appointed hour, at church, all available space was filled, and many

unable to gain admission within, occupied carriages at the windows outside.

SERVICES.—Voluntary, "The Lord is in His Holy Temple;" reading of the Scriptures, by past Pastor Foster; Invocation, by present Pastor Fairbanks; Anthem, "How Lovely is Zion." Rev. P. H. White, former resident of Westminster, preached the sermon—one hour long—"But call to remembrance the former days." Heb. x., 32.

BRIEF EXTRACTS FROM THE SERMON.

The hundred years during which this church has had existence, have constituted the most memorable century in the history of the world; with the sole exception of that in which Christ came from heaven to earth to make atonement for the sins of men. Events of unparalleled magnitude have succeeded each other with unprecedented rapidity, "as if," to use the language of an eminent Scotch writer, "they had come under the influence of that law of gravitation, by which falling bodies increase in speed as they descend, according to the squares of the distances." Within that period, our own country has emerged from the condition of a weak and dependent colony, has passed through one long and bloody war to achieve a national existence, and a tenfold bloodier one to preserve that existence and make it worth preserving; and, having extended its territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and increased its population from less than three millions to more than thirty-three, it stands to-day equal to any of the empires of the other continent, if not superior to the greatest of them in all that constitutes true greatness.

What cause for gratitude to God has this Church, not merely that it has had existence for a century, but that it has existed in such a century, and has been identified to some extent with the great movements of "such a time as this."

Not to dwell longer upon the general subject, though the theme is a fascinating one,—we come to that which is the specific duty, and enjoyment too, of

this hour; to "call to remembrance the former days," in which the fathers of this Church laid the foundations of many generations, and to put on record the facts of its history as fully and accurately as the materials at our disposal will enable us to do. It is to be regretted that the records for nearly the whole first quarter of the century long since disappeared, and that the lack of them can be but partially supplied by less authoritative documents and by tradition.

As long ago as 1736, the first steps were taken for the establishment of the institutions of the Gospel in this place. In that year, the legislature of Massachusetts, supposing that its jurisdiction extended as far north as this, and much farther, granted "township Number One," as it was then called, to a number of persons resident in various towns in Massachusetts and Connecticut. By the terms of the charter, the grantees were required to build and furnish, within three years, "a convenient meeting-house for the public worship of God, and settle a learned orthodox minister." In June, 1737, a highway, ten rods wide, was surveyed and located on a line coincident with that of the main street in this village, and extending northwardly till it struck the river, a burying-ground was established on the land now occupied for that purpose, "and the meeting-house plat is fixed in the middle of the aforesaid ten rods highway right against the twenty-fourth lot," where in fact a house was afterwards built. A few persons moved into the wilderness and began a settlement, but the establishment of the Northern boundary of Massachusetts so far South as to leave Number One out of that State discouraged the settlers, and the breaking out of the Cape Breton war led them entirely to abandon the enterprise. In 1751, the settlement of the town was again attempted, and in 1754 or '5 it was again abandoned, for fear of the Indians who had recently made an attack on Charlestown, N. H., and carried several of the inhabitants into captivity. It was not till 1761 that such measures were taken as secured a permanent settlement. From

that time the population rapidly increased, and at the expiration of ten years Westminster was the most populous town in Eastern Vermont.

This Church was organized by a council consisting of representatives of the churches in Charlestown, Keene, Walpole, Westmoreland, and Winchester, New Hampshire; Northfield, and Warwick, Mass.; and Abington, Connecticut. Of the 300 persons, or more, who then constituted the population of the town, only nine were found ready to be constituted a church.

At this first ordination, Rev. Micah Lawrence, of Winchester, N. H., made the opening prayer; Rev. Mr. Hedge, the ordaining prayer; Rev. Bulkley Olcott, of Charlestown, N. H., gave the charge; Rev. Clement Sumner, of Keene, made the prayer after the charge; and Rev. Thomas Fessenden, of Walpole, N. H., gave the right hand of fellowship. It does not appear that any sermon was preached. . . . If there was it was probably preached by the candidate himself, as was the custom a century ago. . . .

By an act of the Legislature in 1787, towns were authorized to levy taxes upon the land for the purpose of building houses of worship . . . they designed mainly to promote the more rapid settlement and increase the value of the lands . . . this design was recognized in the preamble of the statute. In 1783, at a session held in Westminster, the Legislature authorizes the towns or parishes not only to build meeting-houses, but also to support the preaching of the Gospel by taxes assessed, as well upon the polls and other ratable estate of the inhabitants, as upon the lands . . . the parish and the town were identical, and all the property was liable to contribute for religious purposes according to the vote of the majority.

Speaking of the old meeting-house, "The pews nearest the pulpit were the first built and were occupied by those whose social rank was the highest. Gen. Stephen R. Bradley occupied the wall-pew next the pulpit, on the right hand of the minister, and John Norton, with his numerous daughters, had the

corresponding pew on the left. The front pew on the right of the central aisle, was the minister's pew, and directly opposite, was the pew of the Hon. Mark Richards."

Among the converts of the revival of 1838, was Erastus S. Holton, who afterwards employed in the service of God a large measure of the remarkable energy and business ability with which he had before served the world, and whose abundant labors in the cause of temperance and Sabbath Schools entitle him to be held in long and grateful remembrance. Since 1809, the whole period in which the church has been without a stated minister, does not amount to a year and a half; 382 have united by profession, 168 by letter—550 in all; from which deduction must be made for persons who have united more than once. Of all these, less than one-fifth still remain resident members of the church. . . . The fathers and mothers have rested from their labors. They who toiled side by side in the Christian work, and stood shoulder to shoulder in the Christian warfare, have received a gracious release from labor and conflict. Only here and there one, who in strength of manhood or the zeal of womanhood, have stemmed the current of life, or bore the burden and heat of the day, during the first half century of the church's existence, remains to tell us of the former days. We rejoice to see here to-day a venerable father in the ministry, who as long ago as 1810 gave himself in the prime of life to God and this church, and who, for nearly 60 years, has watched over it and prayed for it, and, more than once or twice, has been the instrument in God's hands of its deliverance from declension and impending death; and a mother in Israel, who became a member in 1811, and who, as she looks backward two generations to her grandfather, Ephraim Ranney, and forward two generations, to her grandchildren, children of this church, can testify in the fullness of her soul, that God is a God that keepeth covenant with His people and with their children and their children's children unto the third and fourth, and even to the fifth generation . . .

Upon some of us the lengthened shadows of life's evening hours are already falling, and the day will soon be gone. To some the sun seems to ride high in mid-heaven. The dewy freshness and fragrance of the morning rests upon the pathway of others. But not one of us shall take part in the anniversary which this church will celebrate a hundred years hence. What changes will then have taken place. We send forth our greetings to those who will then celebrate the two hundredth anniversary of the Church and may God grant that we shall look down upon that scene from the upper glory."

Psalm.

Rev. Dr. Stevens introduced.

[We shall give but brief extracts of the address of Rev. Dr. Stevens of the West Parish—the substance of his discourse being embraced in his particular history that follows, of the West Parish.]

MR. STEVENS.

"We are admonished our words should be those of a daughter to her mother in good old age, glad to hear of the prosperity of her child. You will allow us to pass by all her faults. . . . We have not in them departed from the Articles of Faith and Covenant you gave us, when, in 1779, you formally divided your original parish, giving to us what lies west of the mountain that divided the town. I say west of the mountain, which means more than the narrow strip of Westminster west of that ridge. This place was the center of worship, as well as of commerce previous to the Revolution. The congregation worshipping on this plain was then gathered from as far west as Brookline and Athens. The late Theophilus Crawford of Putney, who spent his childhood and youth on the farm some half a mile west of the one now occupied by Deacon Asahel Goodell, on the old road leading from this place to Newfane, said there were families residing in Brookline, who were regular attendants on Sabbath worship in this place, in the early history of the town. They

passed his father's house on Sabbath morning, the mother and the little ones on horseback, often three on a horse, the father and larger boys and girls on foot, sometimes with bare feet; making a journey out and back not far from 20 miles, to attend worship. The brave old man asked, as he made the statement, 'What would the boys now think of that?'

About 1795, there was a Congregational church formed in Brookline, which must have been under the watch and care of the Westminster church for years. Her name first appears among the churches, Oct. 30, 1797, by a delegate in the Consociation by the name of Ebenezer Wellman. From this time she disappears from notice until 1819, after which she is quite regularly reported until 1829. In 1821, she asked the Consociation if it was proper for them to employ Elder Wellman to preach to them and break bread, he having changed his sentiments from the peculiarities of the Baptist, and was ready to fellowship our churches. 'Answered in the affirmative.'

In 1797, there was a Congregational Church in Athens. She reports in the Consociation only once,—September 25th, 1798, by the name of Rev. Joseph Bullen, a former minister of this church, who, after leaving this church, served in Athens for a few years in the treble office of minister, farmer and miller. This church never reports herself after 1799. Probably what few members there were became connected with the church in the West Parish in Westminster, which was formed in that year.

The families from which this church was formed, were, first, the children of the early families of this part of the town, who seem to have had the "Western fever," enough to carry them as far as the West Parish. Among these were the two sons of your first deacon, Ephraim Ranney; Elijah and Ephraim, and a William Ranney of another family, Aaron Gould and his brother, Abiel Carpenter, and Levi Harlow. Secondly, the Goodells:—Asahel and Edward, and a relative of the same name, from Ashfield, Conn., then Mendon. Eph-

rain Wilcox from the same State. Thirdly, the Hitchcocks, Heli, Eldad, Elisha and Zadoek, from Brimfield, Mass. Fourthly, Ebenezer Goodhue, son of the first minister of Putney. Fifthly, Capt. Robert Miller and the Tuthills from Long Island. Sixthly, about the year 1795, the emigration from Cape Cod to the parish that began, led by Atherton Hall, Esq., with his two sons, Atherton and Peter, then married men; followed soon by Matthias Gorham, with his five sons,—Isaac, Matthias 2d, David, William and James. Levi Crowell, Elisha Barry, Joseph Hamblin, the Hallets, Howes and Gideons. These families, with their sons which I have mentioned, had daughters to match. They soon paired off, and by a law of progress sacredly regarded in those days, multiplied on a fearful ratio. Every nook and corner of the parish was soon full. There was a house in almost every place where the soil was deep enough for a cellar, as may be seen by passing over the sheep pastures now on the ridge that divides Westminster from Brookline and Athens. The church was full every Sabbath. The school houses in the parish were crowded. It is said three families sent thirty scholars one day and had a large reserve force at home."

For the remainder of this happy church history, see history of the West Parish.

After the address from the West Parish, prayer, singing, benediction, procession, dinner, toasts.

SENTIMENTS AND SPEECHES.

1. THE ORATOR OF THE DAY—Though not Westminster born, yet we claim him as an honored son. May his history be as illustrious as that of Pliny of old, to whom the generations to come may delight to refer for the facts of the past.

Rev. P. H. White responded.

2. Reminiscences of the early families of Westminster.

"Father Stevens" responded.

3. We are favored with the presence of one who has been prominently identified with the history of this Church, and for whose prayers and self-denying efforts in her behalf, she would express her deep debt of gratitude today.

Father Arnold responded with feeling. He was a native of the town of almost fourscore years; he would not be here long and did not desire to; but could still remember things which occurred when he was but three years old. He spoke of families formerly there, but now all gone. He was educated at Middlebury, where he made choice of his profession for life to work for God and religion, and had never regretted that choice, only that he might have been more faithful. He spoke with tenderness of the memory of the Rev. Sylvester Sage, and of those who were ambassadors of Christ.

The remarks of the venerable man were received with the most profound respect and attention.

4. WESTMINSTER—Honored as one of the first settlements of the Green Mountain State. May she have in history an unblemished page. May her sons and her daughters prove worthy of their illustrious sires, first in the cause of truth, foremost in every good word and work.

Rev. A. B. Foster endorsed this sentiment. He spoke of the beautiful scenery with which that place was blessed in such rich profusion; how he first came to Westminster, was traveling with his wife in Windham county, one dark night; had sought in vain for a place of refuge for the night, for there were no taverns there; inquired for a minister's house,—they were generally a hospitable class, and kept very good taverns, as it was not customary for ministers to use tobacco or strong drink [laughter], finally brought up at the house of their venerable friend, Father Arnold, which resulted in his coming to that place as their former pastor.

5. THE MINISTERS AND MISSIONARIES—who have either directly or indirectly descended from families connected with this Church. One of their representatives we are happy to meet here to-day.

Responded to by Rev. Mr. Grout.

The following by Rev. A. Stevens:

6. THE PASTOR OF THIS CHURCH—Favored in the beautiful location of the place, and the

united sympathies of the people of his charge. May he be abundantly prospered in his work.

Responded to by the President of the day.

7. THE CHURCH IN WEST WESTMINSTER—Honored in the munificent gift of more than her present membership to churches in other States. Having sent out a goodly number of influential men she has kept a good reserve at home.

Hon. Homer Goodhue, of Westminster West, responded pleasantly; subject, matrimonial alliances between the two parishes.—[Cheers.]

8. THE HOLY BIBLE—A treasure which each may call his own, yet 'tis the heritage of the race. Wherever it goes it scatters Heavenly blessings in its path.

Rev. Mr. Gilbert spoke of the Bible agency with which he was connected; of the time when he was pastor of this church; of one who united with the church at the age of 90 years.

9. Favored is that Church which can combine her talent with her piety in serving the Lord.

Judge Ira Goodhue was called out. He referred to the first settlers, their great physical strength, instanced one woman who could take up a barrel of cider by the chimes and drink at the bung. [Laughter.] He did not claim that this had much to do with religion, but it was the kind of people that made good Christians and citizens, and he hoped some of this vigor and vitality would be handed down to posterity.

10. ALL HONOR TO THE HOARY HEAD—The connecting link between the present and the past. What changes have taken place during the last hundred years! What improvements shall we make for a hundred years to come?

Capt. James Titcomb responded for the old people, and said that the story of his life was nearly told, as had been freshly illustrated yesterday, to which event he alluded with much feeling.*

*The funeral of Dea. Pliny Safford, the first name on the Committee of Arrangements for this Centennial anniversary, whose death had occurred June 8, 1867, but three days before.

11. THE PRESS—The faithful chronicler of current events and the invaluable depository of materials for future history.

Geo. F. Houghton, Esq., of St. Albans, a native of Guilford, this county, responded: "When I see near me veteran editors, who are, at this moment, chronicling the events of this Centennial Jubilee (Rev. Mr. Bishop, A. N. Swain, of the *Bellows Falls Times*) I am surprised I should be called upon to respond to this sentiment. . . These Centennial celebrations are of general interest as well as of local importance. One jubilee paves the way for another, and it is a matter of no trifling moment that those celebrations, holden heretofore at Weston, Weathersfield, Bennington, Poultney, Middlebury and Vergennes, have stimulated town and State pride, and awakened an interest in local history, which cannot be abated.

If it be proper for me to express my hope or tender any advice, I would say that by printing the proceedings of this Centennial Celebration, you can best, in the language of Mr. White's text to-day, 'call to remembrance the former days.' Those who have been present will thank you. Posterity, which delights in details, will also thank you. The expense of such a publication will be small in comparison with the advantages to be derived. Such a publication will show your practical belief in the sentiment just read that 'the press is the faithful chronicler of current events and the invaluable repository of materials for future history.' "

12. THE ANCIENT HOUSE OF GOD—It has braved the storms of an hundred years. May it withstand the blasts of many an hundred years to come.

Prof. L. F. Ward said,—alluding to the building in which they were assembled:

"It has been preserved for an hundred years, and shows for itself whether it would last another hundred." It is sacred through its age and will be more so in time to come. Here, too, many worthies of Vermont have assembled as legislators. It was here Ethan Allen had been, and here (pointing to the old pulpit) is the old desk from which came the old-fashioned preaching which made the wicked quake. [Applause.] He saw no reason why the building could not be preserved for centuries to come, and hoped the people of Westminster would preserve it with all its chiseling and architecture."

There were others, clergymen, etc., friends from abroad, it would have been gratifying to have heard from, but for want of time the services were concluded at the hall by singing Old Hundred, in which the audience joined, and the procession then formed, re-proceeded to the church, where, with befitting ceremonies, they united in celebrating the Lord's Supper. Thus closed the ceremonies from 10 A. M. to nearly 5 P. M., a day to be remembered in the history of the Church and treasured up in the chambers of the hearts of many.

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY

OF VERMONT INDEPENDENCE,

AT WESTMINSTER,

was celebrated 17 Jan., 1877, in the church near the site of the old Westminster Court House; the people in the East Parish and from the West Parish filling the large church to overflowing, and the sacred house, beautiful for the occasion with flowers, evergreens and mottoes.

P. F. Barnard presided over the meeting; Rev. Dr. Stevens, of the West Parish, opening the ceremonies by prayer; a record of the Proceedings of the Westminster Convention and dec-

laration were read by John B. Morse, a lineal descendant of one of the delegates who framed it.

Henry Clark, of Rutland, orator of the evening, spoke happily for an hour. Letters were read from Gov. Fairbanks, and Hon. E. P. Walton, President of the State Historical Society, of congratulation, and regretting not being able to attend.

Rev. Dr. Stevens brought forward the fact that the whole territory of Vermont was added to New York in 1769 for the consideration of the annual payment of one raccoon skin.

Ralph S. Safford gave the location and occupants of all the houses in Westminster 100 years ago.

Other speakers made short and pleasant speeches. All passed off successfully.

WESTMINSTER MONUMENT

TO FRENCH AND HOUGHTON.

1775—1872—1873.

1775: To the memory of William French and Daniel Houghton, shot in the Westminster Court House, March ye 13th, 1775.

1872: To the honor of the Legislature of Vermont, of this session, who voted an appropriation of money to be expended in erecting a monument at Westminster in commemoration of these said patriotic young men, the first martyrs of Vermont Independence.

1873: Nov. 6, was inaugurated the monument at Westminster—a day of honor on the tablet of her history.

Under the base was placed a record, signed by H. C. Lane, one of the selectmen of the town, stating that the appropriation for the monument, as then erected, was made by the Legislature of 1872, including also the date of erection. This fine monument is of Rye-gate Blue Mountain granite.

WESTMINSTER MONEY.

LETTER OF REV. MR. STEVENS.

. . . . I cannot tell you much about the paper money of colonial times. I had a few bills, but put them into the museum at Dartmouth College. I think they were struck off in Spooner's office. (This is hearsay.) There was an old Mr. John Gould living in Windham when I came here. He was a printer in the office. He had a quantity of the type with which the paper was printed. He gave a few to me. I have made inquiry for the plate from which the money was struck, but in vain.

As to the money, I was told by the late Henry Stevens that every bill of the Westminster money was redeemed in full, which every other State failed to do. He would be good authority for the truth of the fact.

This Mr. John Gould, to whom I have referred, has grand-children living in the county, of whom I have inquired, who understand that their grandfather was printer in the office of Spooner at the date of the money. This is tradition.

[Our "Bank of Continental Money" was presented by Henry Stevens, the Vermont antiquary, whom we have also heard affirm what Rev. Mr. Stevens has quoted, that Vermont redeemed every dollar of her Continental money, and was the only State in the Union that did it.

We have two fresh bills of the old Westminster money for seventy-five cents. They are half the size of an ordinary dollar bill of the present day. " $\frac{3}{4}$ " stands in a slightly oblique circle in each corner, within which, round the sides, runs a chain border, within each alternate link a cluster of roses, and within each other alternate link

"LXXV." Each border has six links. The printed inscription :

A SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS

The President and Directors of
the VERMONT STATE BANK promise
to pay _____ or bearer
SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS, at their
OFFICE OF DISCOUNT & DEPOSITE
at WESTMINSTER, on demand

Westminster _____ 18

Cash No. _____

Pres. _____

PATENT.

We have, also, a Westminster money half dollar bill, of the same size as the "LXXV," in whose chain border of links alternates with the link of roses the "HALF D" link; and "FIFTY C." stands in the lower right hand corner.

And we have one whole, grand, Continental Westminster-Money sheet, uncut, as it came from the Spooner press. The width of the sheet is that of the length of an ordinary \$10 bill of to-day, the depth of the sheet that of four bills with free margin. At the top of the sheet is a "1.75" bill; next below, a "1.50" bill; third, a "1.25," and at the foot of the two bills " $\frac{1}{2}$ "—"HALF D." and " $\frac{3}{4}$ "—"LXXV." The bills have both marks.—ED.]

CORRIGENDA.—The statement on page 595 that the Westminster Monument was raised by means devised at the Vermont anniversary at Westminster in 1877, is a mistake. It was talked of at Westminster in 1870, it could be so done. Mr. Fairbanks left the State in 1871—and correcting his proof in Connecticut, 15 years after, came to the line, "When Vermont shall meet at Westminster in 1877." It did not read well fifteen years after. He changed it to, "when Vermont in 1877 met at Westminster," supposing it had been done as talked of when he left Westminster,—and it passed the press before observed. So difficult is a perfect accuracy on local matters, who would run a historical publication without a "Corrigenda?"

Also, page 596, line 23, it should read Mary Crosman, and line 25, Richards for Richard.

WESTMINSTER WEST.

BY REV. A. STEVENS.

The West Parish of Westminster is that part of Westminster lying west of the mountain that divides the town. It was set off, as a parish, by vote of the town, in 1785. The division was made legal by the action of the Legislature of the State, in 1797. An additional act of the Legislature, in 1800, appoints that the town and freeman's meetings of the town, shall be held alternately, from year to year, in each of the parishes.

The parish line of the town, commencing on the northern boundary of Putney, at the southwest corner of the farm commonly called the Grout place, runs northerly to the northeast corner of the farm formerly owned by Perez Clark, then westerly to the southwest corner of the farm now owned by Addison Dunham, then northerly to Rockingham.

Before the definite action of the town, making the division, it was regarded a distinct parish. In 1784, the town appointed a committee of three from each parish, as a committee to build a meeting-house in the West Parish. The committee from the West Parish were: Lieut. Wm. Crook, Wm. Goodell, and Lieut. David Heaton. There is also a vote appropriating money for the support of preaching in the parish.

The question of a distinct town organization for the parish was early raised. In 1803, the town voted to that effect, and appointed a committee

to lay the subject before the Legislature, and secure an organization that should make the West Parish a town, called Westbury.

Who was the first settler in the parish is not certainly known.

JABEZ PERRY,

from Rehoboth, Mass. (now Seekonk), had built a log-house on the land now owned by Geo. A. Goodell, and moved into it, as early as 1762. His eldest child,

POLLY PERRY*

was born this year. So far as is known she was the first child born in the parish. About the same time,

EPHRAIM WILCOX

settled on the farm now owned by D. C. Gorham. His oldest child, Diadame, supposed to have been born in town, was born in 1763. There are no dates by which the settlement of families can be traced to an earlier period.

FRANCIS HOLDEN,

from Shirley, Mass., came into the parish in 1755 or '56, and built a log-butt on the farm now owned by Jerome Holden, where he lived, mostly alone, for some 15 or 20 years. His grist-mill was a hollow log and a large block of wood hung on a spring-pole, to pound the corn-meal. In this way he made

*Since the above was written, I learn that Polly Perry was born the year before Jabez Perry, her father, came to town.—A. S.

his meal until a grist-mill was built at Chesterfield, N. H., some 12 miles distant from his home. This distance he carried his grain on his back, and returned with his meal. The only road was marked trees. The grindstone, of lime-stone, made by himself, is still kept on the farm. By using sand for grit, it did good service in sharpening the axes that felled the primitive forests in the neighborhood. After living in this primitive way (1801), for 20 years, and having reached the age of forty, he married Miss Abigail Clawson, of Shirley, Mass., by whom he had 13 children.

The earliest record of a death in the parish, is in 1774—Ephraim Wilcox, jr., aged 2 years, and Jemima Wilcox, aged 7 years. Their graves are found a few rods to the east of the school-house, in District No. 1. Large forest trees have grown over their graves.

After the close of the French and Indian wars, in 1760, the fears of Indian depredations ceased, in a measure, and settlements were, more readily, made back from the forts on the river. Before 1770, there were evidently quite a number of families in the parish. The names and history of many of them are lost.

RANNEY, HEATON, AND HOLT.

Ephraim Ranney, jr., David Heaton and Jotham Holt, about the year 1768, made an opening in the forests on the farms near the present site of the church. They were young men, and for some time messed together in a log-house built by Ranney, a few feet south of the house now occupied by William B. Cutting. They made their own porridge and ate out of a common dish.

Mr. Heaton was a passionate man, and when insulted would leave the house. When the porridge was a little

short of their wants, Ranney and Holt had only to insult their mess-mate, and they had the dish to themselves. This state of things did not long continue. Mr. Ranney brought to the log-house, in 1771, a wife, and never had any wish, afterwards, to be left alone at the table.

Mr. Heaton built for himself on the farm now owned by Eldad H. Harlow, where he lived and died.

Mr. Holt built a house, near the brook, to the east of the church. A rude stone in the forest, near the school house in District No. 1, informs us that he died in 1775. The farms now owned by Ebenezer Hall, Horace Goodhue and Mr. Driscoll were settled before 1770, but who began the settlement cannot now be determined.

ICHOBOD IDE,

from Rehobath, Mass. (now Seekonk), was the proprietor of the lots now owned by David Gorham and Geo. A. Goodell, in 1770. His name appears as one of the first settlers in Chester, in 1764. The year he came to the town is not known, probably about 1770. Jabez Perry, his son-in-law, had settled on the farm north of his as early as 1762. He had sons, Ichobod, jr., Joseph, Jesse, Israel and John, most of whom settled on farms near him. The name was familiar in the early history, but has disappeared entirely in later years. Only a few families in the parish have any traces of the Ide blood.

RANNEY—CRAWFORD.

Elijah Ranney and James Crawford made settlements in the south part of the parish as early as 1771 or '72. The former on the farm now owned by Henry P. Ranney, his grandson. The latter on land now owned by William Brailey, lying on the old road leading

from Elijah Goodell's to George A. Goodell's. He was a soldier in the Revolution, evidently a resolute, determined man, and true patriot. The news of the battle of Lexington reached him at sundown. He started the next morning before sunrise to join the army, leaving his son, Theophilus, but 9 years of age, with his mother, to clear the burnt field and get in the grain. He obtained a furlough of a few weeks in autumn to gather the harvest. This done, he left again for the army, leaving the mother and son alone for the winter of 1776.

That son, when nearly 90 years of age, said, "I chopped the wood and drove the steers. Mother helped load, and we kept warm." Noble mother and boy. Their names shall never die, nor their deeds be untold.

NATHANIEL DOUBLEDAY

settled in the parish before 1770, the year is not known, but it is probable that he was one of the first settlers in this part of the town. He was one of the jury of inquest on the body of Wm. French, who was killed by the British troops, at Westminster, Mar. 13, 1775. The jury roll says he resided on lot No. 6, fifth range of 80-acre lots. An old cellar discloses the spot where his house stood, now far away from any house or road.

The farm now owned by Reuben Miller, was first improved by his maternal grandfather.

REUBEN ROBERTSON,

came from Attleboro, Mass. The year is not known. It appears that a family of that name came to town quite early, at least some years before the Revolution.

Nathaniel Robinson commenced on the farm now known as the Eaton

place. Noah, another brother, on the farm now owned by Mr. Church. Noah and Reuben are known to have been soldiers in the Revolution.

The farms now owned by Harlan Densmore and E. R. Goodell, were settled before 1775. The former by Wm. Crook, the latter by a Mr. Fuller, both of whom, with a son of Mr. Fuller, were soldiers in the Revolution. The son was killed at the battle of Bennington.

It is probable that other farms in the south and central part of the parish were settled before the Revolution, but the names of leaders in the settlement cannot now be determined.

RAPID INCREASE OF THE PARISH.

From 1775 to 1780, the population of the parish increased rapidly. Elisha Hitchcock, Heli Hitchcock, Eldad Hitchcock and Aaron Hitchcock, from Brimfield, Mass., Edward Goodell, from Monson, Mass., Jabez Goodell, from Mansfield, Ct., and Moses Goodell, from Canterbury, Ct., had settled in the parish before 1780. Each of these persons, it is believed, made the first openings on the farms where they located. They all brought up large families, and lived and died on the farms, where they put their log-houses when they came to town.

BENJAMIN SMITH,

from Taunton, Mass., who settled on the farm now owned by E. B. Hall, and

NATHANIEL ROBINSON,

from Attleboro, Mass., who settled on the farm now owned by Mr. Church, were in the parish previous to 1775, and both were soldiers in the Revolution.

JOHN TUTHILL,

a native of Southhold, Long Island, about the year 1786, settled on the farm

now owned by Daniel Goddard. The year these persons came to town, or whether they first broke the forests on their farms, cannot now be determined.

The farms owned by Horace Goodhue and Ebenezer Hall, are known to have been early settled, but by whom it is not known. The log-houses of the first settlers had disappeared and framed houses, of some years standing, had taken their place on them before 1795.

There was a large emigration from Cape Cod to the parish, led by

ATHERTON HALL,

in 1795, with his sons, Atherton and Peter, with their families, followed the next year by

BARNABAS AND SCOTTO CLARK

and their families. They made their journey in 14 days, with an ox-team.

The Clarks brought their gold to pay for their farms. Scotto his, in the centre of a tierce of salt. Barnabas expressed his through on the back of his oldest son, Joshua.

The Clarks were followed in 1798, by

MATTHIAS GORHAM,

with his 5 sons, Isaac, Matthias 2d, David, William and James.

PERRY, CROWELL, HAMBLIN AND
HALLETS.

He was followed by Lewis Crowell, Elisha Perry, Joseph Hamblin and Howes and Gideon Hallet, all of whom had large families. During the first 15 years of the century, the natural increase of the population of the parish, was abundant. The largest population was between 1815 and '25. Since 1830, there has been a gradual but constant decrease. In 1870, there was not, probably, more than half of the population of 1825. The population of 1880 was 480.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

From the first settlement of the parish there have been good families, lovers and defenders of good things. Many of them were but a few generations removed from the Puritans, and brought with them, to the forests of the parish, their doctrines and habits. Sabbath began at sundown on Saturday, and ended at sundown on Sunday. All were expected to worship somewhere on the Sabbath. From the earliest settlement of the parish most of the families attended meeting in the east part of the town. Their interests were identified with the settlers there, as they were dependent upon them, to a great extent, for a commerce. This was their only communication with the world outside of the deep vallies of the parish. Many years before the organization of the parish, the settlers held meetings by themselves, and moves were made, looking to an independent parish. They had deacon's meetings before they had any deacons, at which the sermons of the able divines of the preceding generation were read to the families gathered in some private house or barn, the good men taking the part for which their gifts and graces fitted them. Generally, Capt. David Heaton set the tune to the psalm. Ephraim Wells led in prayer. The readers were more varied. All, doubtless, were attentive and benefited. It was a recognition of their dependence upon God, and an expression of gratitude to him for his blessings upon them, as a community, in their rude homes.

The early families in the parish were somewhat divided in their religious views. All, so far as they made any pretension to religion, were Congregationalists, but unfortunately some, "were dry, others wet, Congregationalists."

The families originating from Connecticut and Massachusetts believed, and built after the example of Plymouth Rock. Those from Eastern Connecticut and Long Island were Baptist. There was a large common Christian ground on which they could, and did, for years meet and worship together, but like the herdsmen of "Gezar and Isaac, they strove about water." This, doubtless, delayed somewhat, the definite organization of the parish. Though there were settlements in the parish as early as 1758 or '59, the first record of a meeting to consult for the support of the gospel among themselves, was in 1789, Jan. 10, "called by Elijah Ranney, on petition of the inhabitants of the parish." The votes at this meeting refer to previous action on the subject of supporting the gospel. It was voted:

"That allowance be made to Ephraim Wilcox, for money he had paid to Mr. Bullen for preaching, to be credited to him on the collection bill, to the amount of \$11.00."

This and other votes assume the existence of a society with the Congregationalists, for the support of the gospel, prior to 1789.

The town voted, in 1784,

"To divide the money raised to build and repair meeting-houses, between the East and West part of the town, the division to be made as the Militia line runs."

The Congregational Society, at the meeting of the above date, voted to instruct their committee to lay out money raised, in connection with a committee of the Baptists, for supporting preaching in the parish. There was, then, a Baptist and a Congregational Society in the parish, for the support of the gospel, previous to 1789, and they divided their meetings between the two denominations. This continued down to 1799, when

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

was organized by a colony from the church in the east part of the town.

BAPTISTS.

There was a Baptist Society, probably, in town some years before this. Most of their members resided in the West Parish. In 1784, over fifty of the inhabitants of the town, entered their names in the clerk's office, under a certificate, that they worshipped with the Baptists. Among these names is found that of Dea. Benjamin Smith, and Dea. Nathaniel Robinson, and other names, showing a large influence in the parish in favor of the Baptists, as early as 1784.

The date of the organization of the church is not known, neither can it be certainly determined that there was ever a Baptist church in town, distinct from the one in Rockingham, though it is quite probable that there was. Elder Oliver Gurnsey, who lived in the parish, and Elder Wellman, who lived in Brookline, were Baptist ministers, whose names appear often in the early history of the parish. They were uneducated men and scorned the need of preparation for preaching.

They opened their mouths for the Lord to fill, and pitied the preacher that depended on his manuscript. Here was another source of division in the parish, one party seeking an educated ministry, the other wishing for the gospel directly from the Lord, without any culture of the schools. "No man-made ministers" was the demand. The feeling that existed on this subject is clear from what took place at a funeral, in 1800. Mr. Emerson, the Congregational minister, and Mr. Gurnsey, the Baptist, met at a funeral. The latter was to preach on the occasion. He announced his text, and, as was usual,

said, "The text has occurred to me since I came into the room. I shall speak from it as the Lord puts thoughts into my mind and words into my mouth." The sermon through, while the people were taking their last look at the corpse, Mr. Emerson complimented his Baptist brother for his sermon, and at the same time asked him if he had not preached from that text before? After some hesitation the answer came in a low voice, "I may have preached from it before. I think I have." The answer is repeated by Mr. Emerson, so that all can hear. "You say, then, you think you have preached from that text before," and, at the same time, added, "Have you not preached from that text many times before?" The low answer comes, "I do not know, but I may have preached frequently from the text; I am preaching in various places and cannot say how many times I have preached from it." The answer is repeated, so that all could hear, "You say, then, you do not know how many times you have preached from that text?" This did much to check the boasting about preaching without preparation.

The families from Cape Cod, to which reference has been made, were mostly of the standing order, as it was called. They were large families, and contained the material for a large increase of the population of the parish. This decided the history of the parish, from 1795, in favor of the Congregationalists. The Congregationalist ministers that are known to have preached in the parish, previous to the organization of the church in 1799, are Joseph Bullen, in 1788, Rev. Mr. Churchill, in 1790. In 1791, the society instructed their committee to lay out the money raised in hiring Mr. Freegrace Reynolds to preach on probation, if he could be ob-

tained, or some other man if he could not. There is no evidence that Mr. Reynolds or any other man was obtained. In 1792, the society gave a formal call to Mr. Stephen Williams to become their minister and pastor. The call stipulates £150 settlement, to be paid in quarterly installments, at the end of the 1st, 2d, 3rd, and 4th years of his ministry, one-quarter cash in hand, the remainder in stock or grain, wheat at 5 shillings a bushel. Also a salary of £45, to be increased £5 a year until it amounted to £65, to be paid one-quarter in cash, the remainder in stock or grain. This call was not accepted.

It is clear from the doings of the society, from year to year, that they had only temporary supplies of preaching before 1800. The names of Mr. Wellman and Holman appear as ministers that were employed at different times, the former, a Baptist. Of Mr. Holman nothing is recorded but his name. The Baptists, too, depended upon a temporary supply for preaching. Beside Mr. Gurnsey and Wellman, above mentioned, there was one Wm. Bowles, a Baptist minister in town, in 1784, but it does not appear that he or any other person was ever settled as a pastor of the Baptist church in town.

The first pastor of the church was

REV. REUREN EMERSON,

born Aug. 12, 1771, in Ashby, Mass., and graduated at Dartmouth, in 1798. He studied theology with Rev. Reed Paige, of Hancock, N. H., and Stephen Farrar, of New Ipswich, and was ordained at Westminster West, Feb., 18, 1800; was dismissed Mar. 9, 1804.

Sermon by Rev. Reid Paige, of Hancock, N. H.; ordaining prayer by Rev. Thomas Fessenden, of Walpole, N. H.; charge by Rev. Stephen Farrar,

of New Ipswich, N. H.; fellowship, by Rev. Sylvester Sage, of the mother church, Westminster, a fellowship that has never been withdrawn.

The terms of this settlement were a salary of £100, to be paid one-half in cash, the remainder in produce, at cash price, which is the highest figure the society has ever reached in ministerial support. Mr. Emerson was of the old Hopkinsian type in theology, a clear-headed, determined man, a stickler for ministerial dignity, rather abrupt in his intercourse; his sermons were terse in style, somewhat personal, especially when anything occurred in the parish that affected himself. His wood, which the society had promised, failed one cold week. The congregation were treated the next Sabbath to a sermon from the text, "Where no wood is the fire goeth out." It was evident that the fire was in him, and the sermon, though it had gone out on his hearth. It warmed the whole parish so well that the good parson found his yard full of ox teams loaded with wood on Monday. His carriage loaned to a neighbor was returned injured. This brought out a sermon from the text, "Alas! master, for it was borrowed," so personal that it did more injury to him and the parish than was done to the carriage.

Mr. Emerson's ministry was short. He was dismissed by an ecclesiastical council, Mar. 9, 1804.

After he left the West Parish he was settled in Reading, Mass., where he remained until his death in good old age, an honored and useful minister.

Rev. Joseph Brown supplied the pulpit for nearly two years after Mr. Emerson. Of him little is remembered, only he was an old man, and somewhat absent-minded. His horse, which he was leading, slipped his halter, and

went off in another direction. The good pastor did not discover the trick until he had tied the halter to the post at his door.

He was evidently familiar with the parishioners, so much, that they felt at liberty to joke him. One Peter Hall, known by all the parish as Uncle Peter, and famous for his jokes, met Parson Brown, one Monday morning, returning from the store with a birch broom in his hand, and hailed him, "good luck, Mr. Brown, this morning, sold all your brooms but one, haven't you?"

REV. TIMOTHY FIELD

was called by the church, Nov. 18, 1806, and installed Jan. 20, 1807. Sermon by Rev. Roswell Shurtleff, D.D.; prayer, Rev. Gersham Lyman, D.D.; charge, Rev. William Hall; fellowship, Rev. Sylvester Gage.

He was a native of East Guilford, Ct., (now Madison). Graduated at Yale, 1797. His ministry practically closed with the year 1834, but he was not formally dismissed until Mar. 31, 1835.

He was a man of noble form, quick in all his movements, a frank, smiling face; he made no display of learning, but was above ordinary ability and worth as a man and a scholar. His sermons were short, terse, delivered without gestures, but with the deepest emotion. He despised all hypocrisy, had no ministerial cant, and always enjoyed more than he could express, except by his tears and laughter. He believed the Bible fully, and preached it just as he found it, without any speculation.

He despised all display in the pulpit. To a certain young minister, who was conversing with him about sermons and the reasons why they were no more effective, he dryly said, "It would not be much credit to the Lord to convert

sinner under such big sermons as the young ministers try to preach."

He was a Calvinist in his creed, but not an extremist; in politics, he was a Whig, and always voted and preached according to his views in face of all opposition. One of his parishioners once objected to his voting, because he was a minister of Christ, "whose kingdom was not of this world." His quick reply was: "You that belong to the devil's kingdom are the legal voters."

The parish was greatly improved under his ministry, in its moral and religious character. At the commencement of his ministry the church numbered only 56 members. There were received by profession during his pastorate, 344, 25 by letter. In the year 1825, the church reports in its association, 300 members. The years 1816, '24 and '31, were marked by powerful revivals of religion. The fruits of these revivals mostly united with the Congregational church, but many, it is known, united with the Baptist church at Saxton's River, called, after the year 1812, "The Baptist Church of Rockingham and Westminster."

It should be said here that a large number of families in the north part of the parish have always connected themselves in society at Saxton's River. Geographically, they belong there, which makes the West Parish of Westminster small in territory.

REV. PRESTON TAYLOR

succeeded Mr. Field as pastor of the church; installed Mar. 31, 1835; was dismissed Oct. 19, 1836.

REV. JUBILEE WELLMAN,

his successor, was installed Mar. 6, 1838, and was dismissed Jan. 5, 1842. Mr. Wellman had not a collegiate edu-

cation. He studied theology at Bangor, Me., where he graduated in 1823, was installed at Frankfort, Me., Sept. 17, 1824, dismissed Jan. 3, 1826; installed at Warner, N. H., Sept. 26, 1827; dismissed Feb. 15, 1837. After he left Westminster, he preached 2 years alternately in Cavendish and Plymouth, Vt., after which he preached 5 years in Cavendish alone. Was installed at Lowell, Vt., Oct. 17, 1850, where he remained until his death, Mar. 18, 1855. He was a well read theologian, strictly Calvinistic, very confident, sometimes dogmatic in stating his views; sensitive of his rights as a minister, and anxious about the honor of his office.

REV. ALFRED STEVENS,

the present pastor, was ordained Feb. 22, 1843. The whole number received into the church since its organization is 625 (1867). There have been 668 infant baptisms. By the first pastor, 60; by Mr. Brown, 45; Mr. Field, 464; Mr. Taylor, 13; Mr. Wellman, 16; the present pastor, 60. It will be seen by this that the prosperous periods of the church have been, when parents felt most the importance of dedicating their offspring to God in His church, according to apostolic usage, and the plain direction of Christ, to "let them come because they are of His kingdom."

The first deacons of the church were Elijah Ranney, a son of the first deacon, Ephraim Ranney, of the East Parish, and Edward Goodell. They were large men, of few words, of strong purpose, fast friends of their minister with whom they served the church, who sleeps with them in our cemetery.

Their successors were Elijah Ranney, Jr., a grandson of Dea. Ranney, of the East Parish, and Ebenezer

Goodhue, a grandson of the same by marriage. The former was slow in his plans and execution, the latter was hasty; both were good, determined men, and did not easily give up a measure they attempted to carry. The Scotchman's prayer was appropriate for them both: "O, Lord, keep me right, for thou knowest I cannot change."

THE FIRST MEETING-HOUSE.

The date of the building of the first meeting-house in the parish is not known. Money was raised for that purpose as early as 1784. The location was a matter not easily settled, part desiring it near Crooks' Mills (now Chandler's). Some of the timber for it was drawn upon the ground there, but Mr. Ephraim Wells, the owner of the land where the present church now stands, gave a lot for the church and land to be used for a cemetery, as an inducement to build on the present site of the church. The Society accepted his proposition. The house was in existence in 1792, and occupied, but in an unfinished state, as the Society that year voted to take measures to complete it. It was a high, two-story building, fronting the east; a front door, and one on each side. It was painted white; without a steeple or cupola even; square pews, with high backs; gallery on three sides, filled with young folks every Sabbath, closely watched by a man appointed for that purpose; a moderately high pulpit, a deacon's seat in front of it, occupied, rain or shine, every Sabbath, by the deacons.

This was the place of worship down to the winter of 1828 and 9, when it was destroyed by fire.

The present church was erected the next year. It was first constructed with the orchestra in the rear of the pulpit. The good people of the parish so loved

the house of God, in the former days, that they had no need of a bell to admonish them that the hour of assembling had come. The church was without a bell until 1853. Since this year, the cheerful sounds of a bell have been heard daily from the church tower, admonishing the parish of passing time, and calling them every Sabbath to public worship. It has been rung every year, with one exception, by the same faithful bellman.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL

was organized first in 1816, and has been continued every year since. It was at first only for children. The exercises were only repeating texts of Scripture. The older people gradually became interested in it. For many years it has been composed of those of all ages, from the child up to those over fourscore years. There is one person now in the school that has been connected with it every year since its organization, as scholar or teacher.

THE FIRST SCHOOL.

From the earliest history of the parish the people have manifested a good degree of interest in education.

The first school in the parish, of which there is any record, was taught in the house of Robert Crook, located a few rods to the north of where Geo. Campbell's large sheep-barn now stands. This was as early as 1777. The families living in what is now Dist. No. 1, 2 and 4, furnished children for that school.

It was a log-house. The room was warmed by a stone fire-place that would receive wood 4 feet long and of any thickness. From 1815 to '36, the schools in all the districts were large. 50 or 60 scholars to a school was not an uncommon thing, sometimes the

number was as high as 100 in one school.

Since then the schools have diminished greatly in numbers. Where once were large schools now there are hardly enough scholars to make a school.

There was a school taught in a log-house (supposed to be the house of Moses Goodell), that stood on the farm now owned by Ansel Moulthrop, in 1790. The next year the school for the same neighborhood was taught in a log-house on the farm south of this.

AARON HITCHCOCK, in 1793, taught in the same neighborhood, in the house of Edward Goodell. This is the first name that appears on the catalogue of teachers in the parish.

Besides the district school there has been generally a select school of one term a year in the parish.

PARISH LIBRARIES.

The first social library in the parish was commenced about the year 1810, and continued to 1834. It contained about 500 volumes. These were mostly histories, theological and metaphysical works, and biography. The time of travels had not come, and novels were not then so much in favor as now.

The second library was commenced in 1836, and now contains 300 volumes. Compared with the first, it shows quite a change in the tastes and habits of the people in reading. It would now be a rare thing to find a person, young or old, that would take from a library the "Spirit of Laws," by Montesquieu, or Butler's Analogy, or Witherspoon's works, and yet such books were attentively read formerly in the parish, as is evident from the remnants of the first library now found scattered over the parish.

A third library has made its appearance this year (1870), with 100 vol-

umes. It owes its existence to the ladies of the parish, and has, of course, a bright future.

There are taken from the post office, in the parish this year (1870): Daily papers, 3; weekly, 162; semi-weekly, 3; monthlies, 78; quarterlies, 44.

Saxton's River office furnishes some 12 families in the north part of the parish with their mail matter. How many papers and reviews are taken from it by families in this parish, is not known. The number of families that get their papers through the West Parish office is 80.

NATIVE MINISTERS.

Ministers that have originated in the parish, and the time of their graduation so far as is known: Rev. Calvin Hitchcock, D. D., A. B., at Middlebury, 1811. J. Q. A. Edgell, A. B., University of Vt., 1827. Josiah F. Goodhue, A. B., Middlebury, 1821. Joseph A. Ranney, A. B., Middlebury, 1839. Timothy E. Ranney, A. B., Middlebury, 1839. Edwin Goodell, A. B., Dartmouth, 1850. Henry A. Goodhue, A. B., Dartmouth, 1857. Jerome Allen, A. B., Amherst, 1831. James Wilcox, Beald Wilcox, Eaton Mason, A. B., Waterville, Me. Anson Tuthill, A. B., Waterville, Me.

REV. JOSIAH F. GOODHUE,

born in Westminster West in 1818; senior to most of his class at Middlebury by his ardent devotion to study, urbanity of manner and earnest piety, he maintained a wide influence over his classmates there, and his theological course was pursued at Andover, during one year of which he was tutor in Middlebury College. He accepted a call of the church in Williston, Vt., in 1824, and remained pastor till 1834, when he accepted a call to the Congregational

church in Shoreham, Vt., where he spent 24 years.

The chief value of Mr. Goodhue's ministrations was not in the rhetorical finish of his sermons, nor special grace of delivery; but in the sound character of his discourses and solemn earnestness with which they were delivered. His pastoral labors had a specially happy influence, in that he possessed that general moral excellence of character which caused his people to see a happy manifestation of the power of religion over his own heart and life. Eminently a lover of peace, by wise and judicious advice he was greatly serviceable in the many councils to which he was called, and on occasions calling for wisdom and discretion. He was among the early and earnest advocates for freedom of the captives of the land, and brought the vigor of his mind to bear in giving public sentiment the right tone on this momentous subject.

His published writings are a Sermon on the character of Rev. Thomas A. Merrill, D. D., of Middlebury, and a History of the town of Shoreham, the scene of his last pastoral labors. Both of these productions are happy specimens of his ability as a writer.

He died at Whitewater, Wis., in Mar., 1862.—*From the Congregational Quarterly*. [See Shoreham, Vol. I.]

NATIVE PHYSICIANS.

Samuel Hitchcock, A. B. at Middlebury, 1816; M. D. at Baltimore. Alfred Hitchcock, M. D., Dartmouth, 1837; Henry D. Hitchcock, M. D., Woodstock, 1842; Homer O. Hitchcock, A. B., Dartmouth, 1851; M. D., New York City, 1856. Alfred Miller, A. B., Middlebury. [Died in Fitchburg, Mass., Nov. 15, 1877. He was a native of West Westminster, Vt., a graduate of Middlebury College, class

of 1840; and of medicine in 1844, at the medical school at Woodstock; commenced practice at Ashburnham, Mass., in 1845. He removed to Fitchburg, May, 1862, and continued in practice until his death. He was twice a member of the Legislature, first in 1866, and also in 1876.] Henry Harlow, M. D., Woodstock, 1843. Daniel Campbell, M. D., Woodstock, 1841. Atherton Hall, Charles Witt, Mark Ranney, M. D., Woodstock. Timothy E. Allen, A. B., Amherst, 1858; M. D., New York City. Geo. Clark, M. D., Woodstock, 1841. John Campbell.

PHYSICIANS THAT HAVE PRACTICED IN THE PARISH.

Asaph Wright, son of Medad Wright of the East Parish, settled in the parish about 1787. Edward R. Campbell came to the parish in 1803. John Hall, Wm. Hall, David Allen, a native of Heath, Mass., M. D., at Pittsfield, Mass., 1827; in practice in the parish, 1828, continued to 1839. Wm. Arms, from 1839 to 1840. John Hurd, 1841 and '2. Daniel Campbell, from 1843 to 1855.

NATIVE LAWYERS

that have originated in the parish. Nathan Hall, A. B., Middlebury, 1861. James Byron Brooks, A. B., Dartmouth, 1869. Kirk W. Wheeler, read law at Albany, N. Y. Alfred S. Hall, Dartmouth, 1869.

OTHER GRADUATES FROM COLLEGE.

Luther Hitchcock, A. B., Middlebury, 1811. David Campbell, A. B., Yale, 1850. Holland Wheeler, A. B., Norwich University, Vt., 1858; railroad and civil engineer in Lawrence, Kansas. Horace Goodhue, Jr., A. B., Dartmouth, 1867; professor in Northfield College, Minn. Gorham Clark, A. B., Middlebury, 1839; teacher at

Grenada, Miss., where he died, 1844. Charles Campbell, A. B., Yale, 1839; teacher and merchant in Grenada, Miss.; Alfred S. Hall, Dartmouth, 1873; Horace Goodhue, Jr., Dartmouth, 1857; George Goodhue, Dartmouth, 1873; George B. Brooks, Dartmouth, 1860; Willie Hitchcock, Amherst, 1875.

HOTELS.

A hotel existed in the parish before there was a meeting-house, or a school-house. The first was kept by Joseph Ide, near the top of the hill, on the old road that leads from E. R. Goodell's to Geo. A. Goodell's. It was a log-house and did a large business in toddy. This was a necessity to meet the wants of the traveling community as early as 1790. Then, as now, the necessity was found in the neighborhood of a hotel. That log-house was witness to many a fight to let off the fire of New England rum on the brain. The proprietor was often obliged to fall back upon his large physical organism to keep control of his house. At one time, he had the worst of the fight, and was laid in his large fire-place, very much to his discomfort.

Before 1800, a hotel was kept by Josiah Hendee, in the old house now occupied as a shop, by T. O. Dunham. From 1802 to '7, Gideon Warner was the landlord in the same house. In 1804, Ebenezer Goodhue opened a hotel in the house now owned by Warren Peck. At the installation of Mr. Field, in 1807, it was open for what was called an ordination ball. There is no evidence that any members of the church took part in it; but being at the house of a leading member of the society, and largely patronized by the leading families of both parts of the town, it shows the tastes and habits of the times. A person that was present re-

marked, years after, "that it was not certain which had the most attention, the fiddle or the toddy-stick. The heels kept time to the fiddle, the heads to the toddy-stick." The house now occupied by Ephraim Wilcox for a store and dwelling-house was built for a hotel by Benjamin Smith, about the year 1805. He kept it for a few years only. David Johnson was the proprietor for a few years. It was known as "Abel Edgell's Hotel," for a number of years, and famous for toddy and horse trading. About the year 1813, it came into the hands of Ephraim Ranney, and was kept for a number of years by Gideon Warner.

A remnant of his account-book, for 1815, shows that the good people of the parish were none too temperate. The following is a specimen of account, leaving out the name:

"Dr. to 1 glass of toddy, to 2 toddy, to 3 toddys, to 2 milk-pans, to 10 lbs. hog's lard." The history is this: The debtor got drunk, and mistook his door, and fell down in the pantry, and pulled down after him two pans of milk and a pan of lard, yet warm from the kettle. He was now ready to make his mark in the world. It was training day and he was too noisy and a little too drunk to be respectable.

The captain, a neighbor of his, undertook to get him out of the way. Having exhausted his patience in flattery, and ignorant of the affairs in the pantry, he came to a close hug with the tipsy man, and by a hard struggle shut him up in the barn, when, lo and behold, he found his buff pants and vest unfit for a captain to wear.

ORCHARDS AND CIDER.

The early settlers planted large orchards. In the rich soil they came quickly into bearing, for the use of the

next generation. Cider mills became an institution in the parish. As the craving for strong drink was not fully met by cider in its native state, a distillery came to their help. It was set up by Wainwright Witt, in 1824 or '25. The building erected for that purpose is now used by Russell Bailey for a horse barn.

In 1827 or '28, the still was purchased by Ebenezer Goodell, and moved into a building erected for it, near the beautiful falls on the brook, to the left of the road, as you go from the meeting-house to Charles C. Goodell's, the families in the neighborhood approving. The evil of the thing soon was seen, and some compensation was made to the owner, and the distillery disappeared about the year 1834.

THE FIRST TEMPERANCE SOCIETY was formed in 1831. The meeting for the purpose was held in the brick school-house, west of the church. The committee that drafted the constitution were Rev. Timothy Field, Eppa Cone, John Smith and John Brailly, most of them known to be not friendly to the movement. But a constitution was reported and accepted by the meeting, pledging the members to abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, as a beverage, with a qualifying clause that gave some liberty in the use of cider in certain states. This clause, it was thought by some, gave too much liberty for the good of the members, and a new society was formed in 1841, pledging its members, without any qualification, to abstinence from all intoxicating drinks. This society never had the hearty approval of all in the parish, but it doubtless did much to improve the temperance sentiment.

Since the temperance reformation, keeping hotel in the parish has not been

a paying business. The house now owned by Wm. Field was opened for that purpose for a few years. Since 1830, the house now occupied as a store has been opened as a hotel, by different persons; none of them have found it profitable.

SAW-MILLS.

The first saw-mill, in the parish, was built by Elijah Ranney, on the brook nearly east of John Platt's. Wm. Abbott, some years later, built one about half of a mile below, on the same brook. The Ranney mill had served its day, and was a matter of tradition only, in 1800. Before 1790, William Crook had put up a mill on the farm now owned by Harlan Dinsmore. In 1811, Joshua Clark leased the privilege of Mr. Cook and built a new mill, and ran it until 1830, when he sold to Russell Ranney. Another mill was in existence as early as 1810, at the left of the road, where it is crossed by the brook, near the house now occupied by Mr. Howe. Joshua Clark built a mill in 1809 or '10. It was run by him until 1859, when it passed into the hands of R. C. Gould. In 1865, it became the property of Alfred Harlow, who built the present mill in 1867, which is now the only saw-mill in the parish. F. O. Dunham put up a saw-mill in the village in 1858. It was burned in 1862.

GRIST-MILLS.

The first grist-mill, in the parish, is supposed to have been built by Robert Crook, on the site of the present mill. It was known in 1790 as Crook's Mill, and is remembered as, then, an old building. The year it was erected cannot now be determined, probably as early as 1780. A second mill was erected where the factory afterwards stood, by whom, or when, is not known. Crook's Mill was owned for years by

Elijah Ranney, and was tended by Miller Paine. Dr. Edward R. Campbell built a third mill, on the brook a few feet below, where it crosses the road leading to Mr. Howe's. He also, in 1827, built the mill that now serves the parish. It has had many owners, and been often changed in some respects, but retains about the same look, inside and out, as the year it was erected.

Russell Ranney, in 1856, put in a grist-mill near Horace Foster's, which made the meal for the parish for three years. Since then the business has been carried on at the location selected by Mr. Crook for a mill, probably in 1780 or '81.

MANUFACTURES.

The wives and daughters, in the early history of the parish, of course made the cloth used.

In 1813, Scotto Clark* put in machinery for a woollen factory into the building that had been used for a grist-mill, near Thomas Chandler's. His works were burned Dec., 1723. The next season a two-story brick building was erected on the same spot, and filled with machinery for manufacturing broadcloths and cassimeres. It was burnt in 1832.

CLOTHING WORKS.

John Cambridge was the first clothier in the parish. Before 1812, his works were in the building erected for a grist-mill, and, after him, used for a factory. In 1813, he erected a building in the village, in which the clothier business was carried on, by different persons, until 1826 or '7.

Silisbury succeeded Cambridge, as clothier, and, for a few years, did something in the line of manufacturing hats. David Duncan succeeded Silsbury, as clothier, for a number of years. About

the year 1827 the building was connected with a wheelwright shop, and was occupied for that business by Lyman French and Noah Whitney, until 1835, when F. O. Dunham succeeded them as wheelwright. After him Hart Halt owned the shop and carried on the business for years. In 1841, he sold to Geo. Allen, who enlarged the establishment by adding a large two-story building in 1842. In 1843, both buildings were burnt. A new and larger building was erected the same year, by Mr. Allen, and used by him for a

CARRIAGE SHOP

until 1854. This year, F. O. Dunham became the proprietor of the shop, and continued the business until 1862, when the building was destroyed by fire. In 1868, F. O. Dunham erected another building on the same spot, but it is yet in an unfinished state.

TANNING.

David Shield is thought to have been the first tanner in the parish. The building which stood on the flat, near where Willard Moultrie's barn now stands, was erected in 1788 or '89. It was large, and answered the double purpose of a dwelling house and a tannery. But a few years later a tannery was started in the village by Ephraim Wells, followed by a Mr. Wymen. The works were to the east of the brook, opposite the house now owned by Wm. Dean. Wm. Simons was his successor in the business, and moved the works a few rods down the brook. The building erected by Mr. Simons for the business, was standing in 1843, and then used by Amos Ball for a barn, and was burned in May of that year. Wm. King succeeded Simons as tanner, but did not long continue the business in the place. Silas Hardy followed him and contin-

* See page 623.

ued the business down to 1830 or '32, when the business ceased in the parish.

BLACKSMITHS.

From the earliest history of the parish the hammer of the blacksmith has been heard on the spot where the blacksmith shop now stands. The first smith that is remembered, was David Morse, followed in the business by Levi Field, George W. Holland, Charles Black, Daniel Miller and B. F. Winchester.

Peter Hall worked at the anvil many years on the farm known as the Peter Hall place. Wainwright Witt did something in the same line, near Chandler's Mill. James Eaton had a shop in district No. 4, near Geo. A. Goodell's.

Gideon Warner was the smith for the neighborhood west of the church. His shop stood near the old house now owned by F. O. Dunham. The blacksmith in the early times was an important character, when all the tools of the husbandman and mechanic, and all that was worked in iron had to pass under his hammer.

SHOEMAKERS.

The old people remember Thomas Paine, Phineas Ball, Obadiah Barker, Stephen Moulthrop and James Webb, who made their yearly visits to the early families in the parish, with lap-stones, lasts and bench, and did up the shoe-making for the year, for the whole family.

Reuben Printess had a shop in the north part of the parish for many years. John Tower, David Hardy, Amos Ball, W. B. Hamblin and Husey Wardwell have carried on the business in the village, following each other, in the order of their names here given. Thomas Chandler served the south part of the parish as shoemaker, for nearly 50 years. He still lives, but his lap-stone

and hammer have been laid by for years.

MERCHANTS.

Eleazer May, of the East Parish, is supposed to have erected the building for many years used for a store. It was in existence in 1800, and stood on the ground now covered by Mrs. Stowell's house. Ebenezer Goodhue occupied it in 1804, and for a number of years following. After him, Josiah Demming, Gen. Levitt, of Putney, and Solomon Mayo, occupied the building at different times, for a store. Otis Haven, who was a clerk of Gen. Levitt's, was the merchant for a number of years. After him, Benjamin Baldwin, for a few years. Then Howes Hallet. John Goodell occupied the building from 1829 to '33. The next name of the merchant that is known is R. Burchard.

The building was burnt in 1839. It was rebuilt by David Hitchcock, in 1841, and occupied by G. W. Daniels, from May, 1842, to May, 1851. William Nutting filled the store in 1853. He continued the business only part of the year. For a few years following, A. S. Clark occupied the building. In 1856, Ephraim Wilcox and Judson Smith filled the store with goods. The partnership continued but a short time, when Mr. Wilcox assumed the whole business, and in a few years moved to the building now occupied for a store by A. P. Ranney.

MILITARY.

The parish line of the town, run in 1785, is often referred to as the "Militia line." There were two companies of militia in town after that date. That in the West Parish, from 1810 to '30, was large, often reporting 100 privates. The June training was a great

day. It called out all to see. Generally there was much noise, quite early, about the home of the officers. The one that waked up the captain, and got the first treat, was the best fellow. Toddy was abundant, dealt freely to the company by the officers, and to the multitude at the store and the hotel.

EPHRAIM RANNEY, JR.,

was the first captain. The roll of honor (for it was an honor, in the parish, to be called captain) runs as follows: David Heaton, Heli Hitchcock, Daniel Mason, Elijah Ranney, Rufus Gibbs, Ira Carpenter, Wainwright Witt, Joseph Ranney, Joshua Clark, Stephen Tuthill, Howes Hallett, Amos Hitchcock, Alvin Goodell, Russel Ranney, Edward Hall, David Hardy, Lyman French, Reuben C. Gould, Gideon Bemis, F. O. Dunham, David C. Gorham, Wm. Field.

The parish furnished soldiers for the army of the Revolution, as follows: Francis Holden, Benjamin Smith, Jas. Crawford, Reuben Robertson, — Fuller and son, Charles Holden.

WESTMINSTER WEST SOLDIERS

FOR THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

William S. Cady, Justus Hitchcock, Henry B. Darling, James W. Darling, Willard Moulthrop, William P. Dean, Orman Holden, Joseph Brooks, Roswell Miller, Henry Houghton, Ransom Miller, Tollman S. Coombs, David C. Moulthrop, George Field, J. Foster Kimball, J. Hunt Clark, Homer F. Buxton, Alfred P. Ranney, Walter W. Ranney, Otis F. Buxton, Henry Buxton, Josiah Hall, Bradley Howe, Geo. R. Harlow, G. R. Harlow.

Of our Westminster West soldiers who died in this war, the following are the names of all that I can now recall:

James Darling, Ransom Miller, Henry Baxter, Walter W. Ranney, and one — Moulthrop. I do not recall his given name. They were all killed in battle, or died of wounds received in battle.

[How the people of Vermont received the ending of the war, is seen so clear in this sermon, we have included it as a descriptive chapter, fitting, not for this town alone, but for the entire State. In Vol. I, page 836, is to be seen the address of Rev. Silas McKeen to a body of Vermont soldiers as they go forth to the war, and here, this venerable Pastor speaking to the people while the pæan of victory yet rings.]

NATIONAL JOY.

APRIL 9, 1865.

THE SABBATH AFTER THE CAPTURE OF
RICHMOND, VA., BY THE FEDERAL
ARMY.

From the Pulpit of

REV. A. STEVENS,

Pastor of the Congregational Church,
Westminster West, Vt.

*I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills,
from whence cometh my help. My help
cometh from the Lord, which made Heaven
and Earth.*—Psalms 121, 1-2.

The last week has been one of great excitement and unbounded joy in the loyal States, and we doubt not in many places in the land of rebellion. Richmond, the rebel capital is fallen, and the army of Lee, which has been the strength of the rebellion from its beginning, is retreating in confusion, before our victorious troops, is the news that dies over the land with lightning speed, on Monday. The nation is frantic with joy. The merchant forgets his sales; the mechanic and farmer their work. The white and black unite in demonstrations of joy. Eloquence, poetry, piety, patriotism and humanity are stirred everywhere and speak the best

they can, the unbounded joy of the nation. None could speak too loud or enthusiastically the joy for the tidings. The shouts of "glory, hallelujah!" have rolled up from the mouths of hundreds of negroes, for whose enslavement the war was begun. It has been as when "Prophetic Babylon" fell, and the nations are in commotion, "because in her would be bought no more the bodies and souls of men." City answered to city, swelling the wave of joy until the land was full. This is well. It is as it should be. It is the instinctive demand of justice. Love of freedom, of humanity, desire for peace and the establishment of good government, call for and approve of our joy for such a blow at the base conspiracy to destroy our government, and build on its ruin a power with its corner stone laid in slavery—defying the doctrines of Plymouth Rock—mocking at the declaration of independence—trifling with humanity and the tenderest affections of parents and companions, and crushing out with its iron rule all that is filial in children, and blasting the intellects of millions of men and women, and making the word of God a sealed book to them. Richmond was the representative of all this infamous purpose. Her fortifications,—her hundreds of cannon, her naval preparations, her large army and skillful generals, were for the defence of all this. They spoke only defiance to all attempts to put any restraint upon the unlimited spread of slavery on this continent. It is meet that joy fill the land at its fall—that demonstrations be loud and far spread, clothed with piety, adorned with poetry, fired with eloquence, and made wild with enthusiasm, so that every citizen can give utterance to the sentiments of a freeman's heart: My heart is, it has been, in all this. But while I say this, and say it because I feel it, I say there is a phase of this event that calls for a calmer view, a thoughtfulness that takes us back from our flights of joy, to consider the more permanent relations we sustain to this great, glorious event.

There has been no time since the rebellion began that demands candor, impartial purposes, and generous impulses,

yet firmness in rulers and people, like the day it falls before our victorious army. Then especially will Christian principle be called for—true magnanimity, decided purposes, yet a leniency becoming a Christian and victorious people. The struggles in our breasts between the demands of strict justice upon our enemies, and Christian forgiveness, must be adjusted carefully and in the fear of God, lest we, under our great injuries, swear vengeance, or in our great desire for peace, overlook what justice and the public safety demand. Duties will now press upon the nation that cannot be performed under the inspiration that has pushed on the war, and kept the armies full and nerved for the fight. Who to blame? who to excuse? who to execute? and who to forgive? what justice and what mercy demands of us towards our enemies? are questions that will occupy the public mind, and be differently answered, and will call out opposing feelings. They cannot, and must not, be answered under the inspiration of martial music. As the rebellion falls, and rebels flock to take the oath of allegiance, we pass to new duties and responsibilities. It is not my purpose to speak of them at this time. What they will be, cannot yet be fully defined. I would call your attention to the spirit needful to meet them as they shall be developed by the prosecution of the war. The text defines in general the position we ought to occupy as citizens in our triumphs. "I will look unto the hills from whence cometh my help. My help cometh from the Lord, which made heaven and earth." The sentiment here expressed is beautiful. It is always becoming—a humble acknowledgment of God's agency in our deliverance, and of our indebtedness to Him. This feeling, if it were universal, would remove much of the friction of society, and the affairs of the world, in the State, the family, and the church, would adjust themselves harmoniously. Let us consider some of the practical results of looking unto the Lord as our deliverer, in this day of triumph.

I. It will produce candor, and keep us from party opinions, and rash measures.

I have said the triumphs of our arms will bring new questions for us to consider. For our opinions and measures we are accountable, as well as indebted to God for permitting us to form our own, and to enjoy them unmolested. This is true of all we do as citizens. We cannot hide ourselves from His notice among the multitude with whom we act. Though we cut ourselves loose from all restraint and act without regard to His law, hiding behind parties and customs, and constitutional interpretations, or the opinions of great names, we are before Him, and there is a day of reckoning for all we do. No recklessness in our opinions and measures can prevent the facts that we are accountable, as directly as though we were the sole actors. Our opinions, our measures, and the manner we prosecute them are ours. We should be always considerate and view things as we wish to meet them before God in judgment. To be thoughtless of our dependence upon God in our rejoicing, and to forget that it is He that has given us the victory is dangerous. We should feel to-day that the everlasting hills are our refuge. Our whole appearance should be that of those seeking wisdom of the Lord, and ready to follow in the openings of His providence. There has been often impatience during the four years of war. We have heard unreasonable complaints, and wholesale condemnation of men and measures. There has been disappointments often, and chagrin. There may have been reasons for all this, regarding human instrumentalities simply. But looking at things as they now appear, it is manifest that there has been done a work in the land that neither our government nor the rebels intended to do. All that vexed us, and about which we were impatient, was needful to the result reached. Delay, defeat, by which the struggle has been prolonged, has cut deep under the foundation of the cause of trouble; slavery has been undermined. It has shown us how slavery had been through all our history, corrupting the nation, and imbruting men, and making them *creatures* that could defy all law, and revel in cruelty, by starvation, by

confinement and brutal treatment of their fellow men. Looking at the result of the four years just passed, we see we did not comprehend at all the divine plan now accomplished. Our views were narrow, erroneous. Our plans, if they had succeeded, would not have brought the result for which we now rejoice—the year of jubilee that has come to millions of our race. We look with astonishment on the colored hosts that have leaped from the condition of cattle, or things, to manhood, praised for their valor, admired for their patient suffering for liberty, and for their industry, and thirst for knowledge. All theories of emancipation are put to shame, except the one that *all* pronounced impractical, *immediate*. God has taught us that what is just to the colored race can be done with safety so far as they are concerned. The lesson should humble us to-day, and make us more teachable before God, more candid in our judgment about His commands, and more thoughtful about His ways, and never measure his doings by our hasty and rash conclusions. We must view the work before God, and bring along the lesson into practical life, that we may know our own ignorance, and wait before the Lord in hope and confidence in all the future unfoldings of His providence.

II. Our gratitude will be a selfish demonstration unless we look to the Lord as our helper.

The last year of the war has been one of almost constant success. All the military movements have strengthened our cause and weakened the enemy. We talk much, and justly, about the skill of our commanders, and the bravery and endurance of our soldiers. We regard them as the cause of success. We ought to be thankful for their wisdom and bravery. We think we are. But they are only the gifts of God, raised up for the place they occupy, at the time they are needed to reach the result for which we rejoice. All the leading generals, those by whom the tide of national fortune has been turned, were in comparative obscurity at the opening of our struggle. They came to notice as they have been needed to do

the work that God had planned. We praise them. We will honor them. The coming millions of freemen on this continent will honor them. But as Christian citizens we must look higher than this, "our help has come from the Lord, which made heaven and earth." Here has been the point of observation from which all these movements have been directed. The marching and countermarching of the hosts, North and South, East and West, has been under His eye, and superintended by His providence. The winds, the rain, the cold and heat, have held them in check until it was time to move. The rivers, swollen by His command, have stopped the whole until it is time to march. We have looked on with anxiety and some fears, perhaps, for the last year, when the movements manifestly began to converge towards the heart of rebellion, lest so great movements, at so great a distance, should not meet to produce the intended result.

The nation has waited for the last six months, in breathless suspense, seeing how one move after another has been tightening our hold upon the capital of our enemy, until he has been forced to abandon his strong holds, and trust to fortune to find others. Skeptical and blind is the mind that does not see a higher than man that has been guiding these movements so various, and operating at so great a distance, so as to make the result a unit. Hard is that heart that has, to-day, no thanks to Him that sitteth upon the everlasting hills, and has from thence, by His providence, been guiding to the result for which we rejoice. When Sherman cut himself loose from Atlanta last autumn, the world was full of conjectures and predictions of what he wished to do, or could or would do, or whether he would do anything but destroy his splendid army. Whatever may have been the human plans at the time, we know that but one mind knew certainly the result, and comprehended all the circumstances upon which success depended. It was all under the eye of Him, who has by His providence guided the whole so as to accomplish his purpose in this war. Thanks be to Him that sitteth upon the

everlasting hills, who has made the wrath of our enemies to praise Him, and work their own ruin. Let our demonstrations of joy be expressed before Him, for He has done all things well. It is only by viewing the work as His, and accomplishing His purpose, that we can appreciate what has been done. The fall of Richmond in itself concerned, is a small event. It is a representative event; that which it was pledged to defend falls. The event goes out over the land and world affecting all the interests at stake in this war,—the principles of republican government—Christian freedom—the right to preach freely the Gospel—to teach and to learn without restraint. The slave mother breathes freer, feels safer, as she looks upon her loved ones for it; her home is guarded against the intrusion of the dealer in human flesh. The land is opened by it to the philanthropist and Christian missionary, to look after the ignorant and degraded slaves, and teach them the way of life from the word of God. The event not only affects our national interest. The church of Christ has an interest in it. The field under God's eye in this war is larger than our land. Grant's war map is but a speck of the whole. His comprehensive plans, and vast moves and glorious results, are but the opening of the divine purpose, to proclaim liberty to the captives in all lands, "to proclaim the acceptable years of the Lord, and the day of vengeance of our God." We do not to-day rejoice and give thanks simply that Gen. Grant has been successful. God's revealed purpose is a reality. The way is opened for a fuller consummation of the purpose of God, that men should dwell together, unmolested, in the free development of all their powers and full enjoyment of the fruit of their wisdom and toil. It is a small affair that our country be saved, if we consider it disconnected from the influence of an enlightened, free Christian people, on the general weal of the world.

It is to be feared that much of the joy of the last week has arisen from selfish considerations; my party has triumphed, my business will be improved by the good news, or my son or com-

panion will be at home again. There has been no thought of the effect on the more general interests of man—free thought, free labor, free worship—free enjoyment of all these—free spread of Christian principles in the world. If we look to the hills, from whence has come our help, we shall see that there is a wider range for our joy than our land. God is here, moving a wheel within the wheel, that is turning the whole earth, crushing despotism, casting out light and knowledge, and overturning and overturning “until He come, whose right it is” to reign. If we fail to see God’s hand in the work, we shall not appreciate its connection with the interests of Christian civilization and missionary movements. Our gratitude will not be Christian.

III. There is another feeling that ought to enter largely into our joy—humility. It will be forgotten if we do not look to God, from whom has come our help. Pride is sin; boasting is its natural language. Sin is defiant, rebellious, and always confident of having its own way, and by its own plans. In counter tendency to this, we should come before God as our deliverer, feel, confess and act on the principle that we are weak. It is He that has brought the nation through the waters. He has brought the heaps of waters over our enemies. We love to say, and *ought to, our country, our government, our naval and military strength, and our victories.* But there is danger, in such a time as this, that we become vain. Looking unto God reveals a more powerful disposer of events than ourselves—owning all we call ours by absolute right. None can dispute it. No power can maintain a claim against His. The land is His. He has given it to us as a dwelling-place. He has overthrown our enemies that have risen to contest His right to give us the land for a republican government. We hold it sacred to freedom by the best of titles—the gift of God. Like Pharaoh of old, our enemies said: we will pursue, we will overtake, we will divide the spoil. our lust shall be satisfied. God has favored our cause. They have sunk like lead in the waters. They have cast away their chariots of

war in their flight. Like Israel, we ought to sing to-day: “Who is like unto thee, O Lord? among the Gods who is like thee, glorious in holiness, fearful in praises, doing wonders?”—Ex. 15: 9-11.

How becoming this song for Israel, who had been but a little before hedged in by the mountains and the sea, and pursued by the Egyptian army. Hardly less dangerous was our condition four years since. A united, treacherous enemy was before us, clad and disciplined for war. Traitors appeared everywhere in the land, in the army, in the halls of Congress. At home and abroad adverse influences met us. The government knew not what to do, or whom to trust. Many that were trusted were false or heartless to our cause. The Capital was swarming with secret foes and declared, defiant enemies, holding at the time nearly all the munitions of war of the nation under their control. The foreign nations said the republic is a rope of sand, and took it for granted almost that we were not as a nation. But there was a voice, as of old, to “Abraham:” “I will give *thee* the land.”

To-day all the naval preparations of the enemy are in the depths of the sea—“they sank unto the bottom as a stone.” Their heavy ordnance, by the thousand, has fallen into our hands. Their forts and fortifications are abandoned, and their strong army, like Pharaoh’s host, is floating about to find a place to make a stand.

Looking back four years from this time, and seeing what has been developed of plans to destroy the nation, and the malignant, fiendish determination to execute them, and what combinations at home and abroad were against us, we may say to-day, it is the Lord that has been our help, or our enemies would have prevailed. We were then shorn of all our strength but the justice of our cause and our patriotic hearts. We were like Samson in the hands of the Philistines, a sport for our enemies. But, thanks be to God, the pillars of their wicked fabric have been broken and brought down ruin on the lands of the Confederacy. The Lord has helped us this once. It is meet that we rejoice

with humility, and praise Him for what we see to-day and hope for in the future. Especially, when we consider that all that we have passed through of suffering, in reaching this point of triumph, has been justly deserved. God has saved us from the brink of ruin, where we had rushed by our sins. He has kept us from anarchy. He has weakened our enemies. In mercy, he has made all our defeats lay firmly the foundation of permanent peace. They have all been heavy blows against slavery—the corner-stone of rebellion—and teaching the slave himself to feel his manhood, and arming and disciplining him to defend himself. We, in our inhumanity and selfishness did not think of this, did not mean it; yea, the government declared a different purpose. But God forced us to declare liberty to the captive. Defeat and reverses attended our cause, and strength and courage came to our enemies. The whole ark trembled until hands were put to it and washed from the wrongs of the oppressed. Before God to-day, we ought to take our place in the dust and mourn, that we were so slow to learn that the negro has the feelings and rights of a man. God had to write it out in blood before we could see the self-evident truth—slavery is a sin. Thousands of cannon must menace the capital, with terrific cannonading, before the ears of the nation were opened to hear God's command "to let the oppressed go free, and break every yoke." We should humble ourselves before God in confession and prayer for forgiveness, that millions, guilty of nothing "but a skin not colored like our own," have been sunk in all the ignorance and degradation of heathen, in this Christian land, and held there by the laws of a professedly Christian people. It is a shame to humanity that slavery, with all its woes, should have ever found supporters in our land, and been defended by men educated under our institutions. It is a sin and a shame that we have insulted the word of God by holding it up as a covert for the abomination of slavery, or as an apology for continuing it. God has helped us, in this war, in a way that has brought out to the light of the world the iniquities

of the system. It pours out from the plantations and cities of the whole South, in the hundreds of thousands of half-naked, half-starved, ignorant and degraded beings, whose affections and chastity have been trifled with by their oppressors all their lives. God says to the nation: Look at this mass of ignorance and filth and see what you have been defending and conniving at, and in some cases defending from my word. See your folly, be ashamed of your apologies and soft talk about this iniquity that has spewed out all the way I have led your victorious troops.

The inhumanity that has appeared, in robbing and stabbing the wounded, in mutilating the dead on the battle-field, and starving and slaying in cold blood our prisoners, show us what a barbarity, what a dance of cruelty and death we have been indifferent about in a Christian land. God's ways in this thing shame us for our opinions and practices in relation to the colored race. We ought to humble ourselves in shame and self-reproach, that we have been for years, in Congress, in our State legislatures, by our public men, trying to save the Union and make peace at the expense of justice. God has helped us in a way that shows that the only way of peace is to proclaim liberty to the captive, as he has commanded.

IV. We should look unto the hills, from whence has come our help, that we may feel our dependence. The rebellion has developed a vitality and a strength in our government that we had not known. Foreign nations have been disappointed at the developments of wealth, the intelligent action, the moral and Christian principles, and the power of the government in every respect. The ship of state has met the storm nobly, and nears the port in safety, defying the mad waves that have threatened to engulf her. There is danger in such a position. It is well to feel strong; but it is better to feel that our strength is weakness—so much so, at least, as to keep us from defiant airs and provoking measures. The long and severe military training of the country in this war, and the large naval and military preparations, prepare us for aggression.

There is danger that we become impatient under insult, and jealous of little encroachments, and sensitive, to a fault, of national honor. The education of the nation, at this time, will tend to make us feel *large* and defiant, if not provocative, as if the world was ours. No nation has ever had its power of endurance more severely tried than ours in the last four years. Our statesmanship has been proved, our valor on the field of battle has been tested, our patriotism has been tried, our Christian principle shown. In all we have met the demand of the hour successfully. But remember that it is the Lord that has helped us. If we forget this, there is danger that we give ourselves up to rashness and insult in diplomacy, and make a cause of war out of trifles, and waste our strength needlessly, and confidently boast of strength when we are weak, only as the Lord helps us. That help can be sought, consistently, only in a just cause. No military preparations, however great, will warrant aggressive war, or give hope of success in oppressing the weak, or defying, needlessly, the strong.

V. If we forget the source from whence our help has come, we shall not fully prize the government the Lord has given us, and helped us thus far to defend. Many seem to have no other idea of a country than a place to live, where they can eat and sleep, and, perhaps, get rich; and that government is regarded as best that gives them the fullest enjoyment in this respect. They overlook entirely the great end for which civil government has been appointed by God. It is for the fullest development of the powers of man, as a social, intellectual and moral being; to enlarge the sphere of his usefulness, and protect and encourage him in it.

That government is best that gives the freest, largest range of the human soul in its mission of good-will to man and glory to God. God has helped us in this struggle that we might have a government for this, a government that puts no brand upon the human soul that degrades it, or dooms it to a service not required by its Creator. God has helped us that there may be no power in law to

blast the intellect and crush the manhood, pervert the conscience and judgment, and degrade the worship of the human soul. God has helped us for this; not that we might have a civil organization to use for what purpose we please, and to manage as party feeling or selfish interest may dictate. Our government is God's gift to this whole land, that the wilderness and solitary places shall bud and blossom as the rose, and all men may rejoice in the salvation of our God. He has helped us that there might be here the freest, fullest range to human thought; that, under the culture of our free schools, free press, free Bible and worship, there may be realized the highest attainment of society, in knowledge, in virtue and Christian devotion; and that from our land may go out an enlightening, regenerating influence for the world. For this has God helped us.

We must take no narrow view of the results of this war. Make the hills, from whence has come our help, our point of observation, and we will see the coming millions of our land rejoicing in the joy of our hearts to-day, and thanking God for the results for which we rejoice. All have the means of education within their reach, encouraged from childhood to make the most of their powers and opportunities. The word of God is in a language which all can read. They are restrained by no laws but such as hold them to the high purpose for which God made man—a life of intelligence, of justice and purity. We see them all with free access to the fountain of light in God's word, and rejoicing in it as a common inheritance to the race. Such is the view of the future of our land, if we look from the hills, from which has come our help. We here get a glimpse of the purpose of the Lord in its present unfolding and future promise, and can realize something of the greatness of His work in our struggle. We are prepared to appreciate what he has wrought for us in humbling our enemies by the fall of Richmond. We can say, sincerely, "O praise the Lord, all ye nations; praise him, all ye people, for his merciful kindness is great toward us." — *Psalms 117:1, 2.*

AN ADDRESS,

By REV. ALFRED STEVENS, D. D.,

February 22, 1883,

THE FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY

Of his pastorate with the

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, WESTMINSTER WEST.

BRETHREN AND FRIENDS :

It is forty years to-day since I was installed as your pastor. I was first seen in your pulpit ten months before my installation. It was on the second Sabbath in April, 1842; there was no person in the congregation I had ever seen before I came to town. It was a pleasant day.

I had not thought of being a candidate for settlement when I came among you, but I soon learned that that was the expectation among the people, and the congregation was large that day; there was evidently a feeling of anxiety and expectation with most; with some, curiosity to hear a new minister. I was introduced by Deacon Asahel Goodell, into a moderately high pulpit, located between the doors leading into the audience-room. It was reached by stairs on both sides; was without a carpet. A strong board firmly nailed to supports was my resting-place. Behind me in the loft were at least twenty good singers, supported in the service by a bass-viol and a flute. Nearest to me, as I looked from the pulpit, and most prominent among the faces that met my eye, was that of your old minister, the Rev. Timothy Field, whose looks always told his likes and dislikes. In the next pew sat Zadock Hitchcock, then Captain Amos Hitchcock, Atherton Hall, David Gorham, Jabez Miller, Orion Carpenter and Luman Wilcox. In the body pews at the right sat Deacon Ebenezer Goodhue, then Joseph Ranney, Esq., Deacon Elijah Ranney, Calvin Ranney, Mr. Richmond, Elisha Berry, Sr. and Jr., and Edward Campbell. In the wall pews on the right sat Reuben Prentiss, Daniel Bailey, Aaron Gould, Captain Crowell, Abiel Carpenter and Joseph Hamblin. On the left sat Isaac Gorham, Stephen Tuthill, Eb-

enezer Goodell, David Hitchcock, Peter Hall, John Miller and Ira Carpenter. All of these were men who had passed the meridian of life, and most of them were upwards of seventy years. These have all passed into the congregation of the dead. Most of them had their wives with them that day—noble women, mothers of worthy men and women; they, too, have all passed away. There are only three men and a few women that regularly worship with us to-day that could be regarded as active members of the church and society when I was installed as your pastor.

I think there is not a farm in the parish that is now owned and occupied by the same persons that held them then. Some have passed from the fathers to the children, but most have entirely new occupants; all are changed in many respects. Only a few of your houses had ever had a coat of white paint, and only two had blinds to the windows. There was no piano in the parish; a single melodeon was the only apology for an organ of any kind. Most of the music then in the parish was made by the human voice. There was no lack of singers, then, in any place in the parish. A little observation will show that there has been a great change in all these particulars since I have been your pastor. But there is one thing that has not changed. My first sermon after my ordination, Feb. 22, 1843, was from the text, "For I am determined not to know anything among you save Jesus Christ and him crucified." This was the message from me to your fathers when I was their young minister. This is the message I have borne to you, their children, now I am a gray-headed man. I loved that message then; I love it now for the same reason, "for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth."

I have preached often and plainly on questions that have arisen from habits of the parish that needed rebuke or encouragement, on questions affecting State or national interests, but never unless I thought the honor of my Saviour required such discourse. My ordination vows demanded that my gospel to you should be the gospel of Christ, seeking

to save the lost. I have tried to be faithful to those vows. But I have much to confess of imperfection, to the parish, and more to my Saviour. The barrenness of my ministry in conversions humbles me, and makes me reluctant to review it. I think I can truly say I have studied to preach Christ to you, and have not kept back anything of doctrine or command that I find revealed in the Bible. The subject of salvation has lost none of its interest by repeated discourse. It does not seem old; it is as fresh to day as when I first spoke to you of the great love of God for sinners.

I find I have preached to you 1,400 sermons fully written, and as many more from briefs or entirely extemporaneous—some of these from the pulpit, but more of them in the vestry or the school-houses in the parish. I have been with you, in my pulpit service, in expositions mostly written out, through Galatians, Romans, Acts of the Apostles, the Book of Job, the Gospels of John and Matthew. In these discourses, which number over 300, we have sat together before the Saviour with the beloved disciple, and heard him speak of the divine love manifested in Christ. We have considered the change effected in Saul, the proud Pharisee, by the spirit of God, and have followed him in his journeyings, preaching Christ in the islands of the sea, in Asia, in Greece and at Rome. We have heard him in the praying circles by the seaside, before kings and in the schools of philosophers, speaking, but always of Christ the Divine Saviour, able to save. We have together considered, in the book of Job, how God comes down into human affairs, how He chastens His children, how He sustains and how He rewards the faithful. The richest hours of my life have been my communings with the great apostle, the beloved disciple and the afflicted man of Uz, in my preparation to teach you what Christ has been to his people, and what he is to you and me.

I have preached Christ in your families, beside the bed of the sick and dying. I do not think of any family long resident in the parish in which I have not been called to speak of Christ to the

sick and dying. I have often been carried near to the heavenly world, as I have heard your fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters speak of the blessedness of faith in Christ in the hour of death. These scenes have deepened not a little my interest in your homes. Your homes are precious to me, for in many of them I have learned how precious Christ is when all earthly things fail. The chambers where the good men and women that waited on my early ministry met their fate will always be remembered. Their words of confident trust I still hear. Their looks of resignation to the hand of death I still recall, and shall as long as I remember anything. I would not have blotted from my history the seasons of communings with good men and women that chose me as their minister forty years ago, as the band of death was taking them over the river. To have repeated the promises and invitations of the blessed Saviour, in my poor way, beside the dying-beds in the parish, furnishes the most delightful recollection in the review of the years I have spent with you.

But I must say to-day that all the dying-beds that I have visited in the parish have not been scenes of Christian triumph. Often I could only commend the dying one to Christ, asking him to come into salvation in the eleventh hour. My unfaithfulness has been rebuked as I have often tried to speak words for Jesus into ears fast closing in death, that should have been spoken before. I hear to-day a voice from some of the dying-beds that I have visited, saying, "You should have let no opportunity pass to point the young and old of your flock to Christ, unimproved." I turn to Christ to-day for forgiveness of my neglects, thankful that the promises of Christ may be repeated with hope on the brink of the grave, and that dying eyes may be directed to the Saviour the gospel reveals.

I have preached Christ Jesus to you as your comfort in affliction. There are, I think, only three houses in the parish in which I have not attended funerals—in some of them as many as seven. I have been with you 307 times to the graves of your loved ones, and commit-

ted their mortal remains to the keeping of Him who is the resurrection and the life. I have been present and officiated, in part or alone, at all the funerals that have occurred in the parish when I was in town, except two. Twice a Universalist minister has been called by the afflicted family, a Methodist threetimes and a Baptist four times. We shared the services together by the request of the family. I have been called from the parish to attend funerals 75 times.

Of the 307 that have died in the parish during my pastorate, 9 were between 90 and 100 years of age; 57 between 80 and 90, 111 between 70 and 80; 30 between 60 and 70; 16 between 50 and 60; 12 between 40 and 50; 16 between 30 and 40; 16 between 20 and 30, and 40 under 20 years of age [three since over 80 = 60 over 80]. Of all these it is written, "They died." Most of them are forgotten by a large part of those living in the parish to-day. Many of them occupied, forty years ago, the same seats in the house of God that you occupy to-day. They heard the same gospel you listen to from Sabbath to Sabbath. With many of them I took sweet counsel in the house of God, in the social circles and in the houses you now occupy. Of all of them I can say, they were my friends, so far as I know.

I have attended 95 weddings. I have preached Christ to the youth of the parish. It has been a great pleasure for me to do it, but the reflection is embittered somewhat by the thought that they have not all been led to Christ. That they should have spent their minority under my ministry, and gone out from the parish without the love of Christ in their hearts, is my grief to-day.

I have preached Christ to the business men of the parish—preached him as their Saviour, His life as their example, and His law as their rule of life. I have called their attention repeatedly to their civil duties, and urged them to fear God as citizens, in voting, in buying and selling, and as neighbors to be kind and condescending, to be just, "doing to others as they would that others should do to them."

There has been generally harmony and good feeling in the parish in the

dealings of man with man; yet I must say there would have been better if all had been more thoughtful about the practical virtues of the gospel I have preached. I know of no difficulty between parishioners the years I review that did not arise very much from a want of good will, and did not find a settlement for the same reason. Those that have taken with them the spirit of Christ in their buying and selling, and kept the example of Christ with them on their farms and in their shops, have lived in peace, generally.

I cannot, without a good deal of trouble, tell how many sermons I have preached on the practical virtues of civil life. I have preached repeatedly on temperance, on honesty in trade and politics, on the duty of bearing one another's burdens, in taxes in the church, the town and State; on economy and diligence in business; on the duty and dignity of labor and the happiness from it; on the sin of avarice and the consequences of it to the individual and society. Next to the importance of salvation, I have tried to show the parish that the gospel demands generosity in business life, a nobleness of spirit in civil intercourse that shows that we think of something besides ourselves in the bargains we make and the votes we cast.

I have labored to make my gospel to you commend the service of Christ as worthy of your first regard. My ambition has been to make this small parish tell the most possible for the cause of Christ in the world. Wherein I have failed to enlist any family or individual in a practical way in preaching the gospel in all the earth, I feel that I have failed in my ministerial work. An individual or a church that is not identified in a practical way with the movement to give the gospel to this sinful world cannot long maintain a Christian standing that commands respect.

The church, during the years under review, has given to other churches, of her members, 113—some of them our most helpful members, as to pecuniary aid and Christian influence. This contribution took the youthful life of the church generally. It has weakened our

home influence, but, thanks to God, it has strengthened others. We have not spent the years to enlarge ourselves, but the cause of Christ in the world. Our home influence is relatively less than it was forty years ago, but never, in the history of the church, has her influence been so extended and efficient for the work of the Christian church in the world as now. This contribution has been made in no narrow sectarian spirit. Our Methodist and Baptist brethren have shared it — the Presbyterians largely. It is our pride that our members are good enough for any evangelical denomination, and can work for the honor of Christ with any that hold to "Christ the head."

The benevolent organizations for which contributions have been made every year are the A. B. C. F. M., home missions, A. M. S., and Bible Society. In the early years of my ministry a contribution was regularly taken for the American Tract Society. The American Education Society, the Sabbath-school Society, and the Society for Aiding Colleges at the West, have been remembered in our contributions. We have remembered those suffering by fire and famine, also. The definite amounts that have gone from the society in these years cannot be told, as no record was kept in the early years of my ministry. The ordinary contribution has never been over \$300 in any one year. There have been two small legacies. I think it would not be an over-statement to say the total of the contribution for Christian work, outside of the parish, has been \$10,000. This does not include the work of the ladies in barrels and boxes of clothing for missionaries and orphan schools, which will amount to \$1,500 more. It will be manifest from this that the parish has not practiced very much of self-denial for the cause of Christ during the years under review.

You are not a prodigal people, but it is doubtless true that you have spent, since I have been your pastor, many times the amount of your benevolent gifts in ways of no practical benefit to you or your families. I am sure that there has been more spent in the parish

yearly for tobacco than has been given for benevolent purposes—I think I may add to this the salary of the pastor. We should have been richer to-day, as a people, financially, been happier and more united, if we had given more generously for others' good. You have spent on the church, in repairs and for bell, \$5,500 since I have been your pastor.

There has been a weekly prayer-meeting maintained in the parish during my ministry; the attendance has generally been small. For many years it was held with the families near the church. For a number of years we had a weekly meeting for the young people, which was quite largely attended for some time, but was gradually neglected, and revived in different forms as a Bible class and a prayer-meeting. The benefits of these social meetings have not been fully prized by the church. As a consequence, our years together have been, comparatively, barren of conversions. The great mistake of these years, as it appears to me, is, we have been more anxious to build up our church than to save the lost. This is a common mistake. To live is not the whole of life. We must do the work of Christ, lead men—sinful men—to him for salvation, if our church has vital growth. The person that spends all his thoughts in care of his health will always be a feeble man. We are placed in the world not to live simply, but to do something.

There has generally been a willingness in the church to share the pecuniary support of the parish, but time and effort have been sparingly given to lead sinners to Christ. This is the great work of the Christian. No amount of paying in money can cancel the Christian's obligation.

There have been added to the church by profession, during these forty years, as follows: 1843, 2; 1844, 1; 1845, 6; 1846, 1; 1849, 1; 1851, 3; 1853, 12; 1855, 1; 1856, 8; 1859, 2; 1860, 3; 1861, 1; 1863, 2; 1864, 3; 1866, 3; 1867, 3; 1868, 31; 1871, 1; 1874, 2; 1876, 3; 1878, 1; 1879, 1; 1880, 1; 1882, 2; in all, 94. There have been received by letter, 37. We have lost by death, 84, and 3 have been ex-

communicated, making in all, including removals, 200, while we have received only 131, which shows a loss of membership of the church of 69. We now report only 79 members. While we accept this as an evidence of my unfaithfulness and mourn over it, I find comfort somewhat in the fact that the larger part of our loss has been in the furtherance of the cause of Christ. Those we have dismissed to other churches have taken from us families from which we would naturally look for an increase, and from which we know the church has received large increase. Infant baptisms, 100.

I find a corresponding decrease in the population of the parish. I do not know what the population of the parish was in 1842, but I cannot count more than 350 that can now properly be said to belong to the parish. Unless you have given thought to the subject, you will be surprised to know how many farms have been given up to pastures or united with other farms, where there were families living in 1842. I think there are 24. From some of them the buildings have all disappeared; on others they remain empty or occupied by some transient family. On some of these farms, in 1842, were large families; but this decrease in houses in the parish is not the most discouraging look. When I visited the families in the early years of my ministry I was greeted by children, but in the later years we meet but comparatively few children. It is hopeful to be able to say that there has been a great improvement in the past few years. Though the parish has decreased in population, my estimate of its importance as a field of ministerial labor has not changed. It has been, is now and always will be a center of large influence, either for good or evil. Ministerial and Christian labor will not be useless.

When I came here there was no railroad in the state; none nearer, I think, than Old Concord, Mass. A telegraph was not known. A telephone was a thing unheard of. These means of communication have connected larger towns, but have left this parish out in the cold. We must go out to get into

the current that is rushing by. Very few come in. We can enjoy only the blessedness of giving out. It is worthy of our best efforts to make what we give of worth to the world.

I would refer, in this review, to what I have not preached.

I have not preached myself. I do not mean by this that I have been free from selfishness in my ministry. I know there has been too much. But I think I can say in good conscience that I have not remained these years in any expectation of wealth or honor of this world. The question has been asked me a number of times, if I would accept of an invitation to show myself in other pulpits as a candidate. I have always replied, I was under obligation to the West Parish so long as they fulfilled their engagements with me, and I had evidence I was approved of my master. I have not studied to be a popular minister. Perhaps it would have been better for the parish and the cause of Christ if I had been more thoughtful in that direction.

You will bear witness to the truth of my words, if I say I have not preached my own wants. I do not know how it is, but my wants have all been supplied in some way, so that no one in the parish has ever heard any complaint from me about my support. I have never asked you to increase my salary. If I have ever been short in my means, as has often been the case, I have regarded it as the common lot of thousands, and waited for some way of relief. Ministers are not the only class that are obliged to put up with small income. When I settled with you, 40 years ago, my salary, \$400.00, and parsonage, valued at \$50.00, was ample for my support, as my circumstances then were and the prices of the means of living then ranged. I saved a little the first ten years of my ministry, enough to pay some debts that had accumulated in my education. In 1869, you voluntarily raised my salary \$100.00, and have continued the same until the present time. I have been remembered a number of times by gifts in cash of \$100.00 and more each time. I have a little today, a home that I can call my own.

What I prize more than money, I have always had your sympathy in every dark hour of my ministry.

But it is due to me and you to say in this review, if I could have laid by all that I have received from other sources than my salary, it would have to-day amounted to some thousands more than I now have. I do not refer to this complainingly, but as an illustration of the fact I have stated, I have not sought yours. Like Paul, I have sought that you might be relieved as much as possible of burdens, which you might have properly been asked to bear. But I think I am as well off as my brethren in the ministry, who have preached their wants and resigned to better their condition pecuniarily.

There are but few ministers of our denomination (and it is true of all denominations) that have not changed parishes since I have been with you. In nine-tenths of the removals the question of support determined the action. My judgment, which I wish here to record, is, a small salary with a home is worth more than a large one and no home. I have not known a brother minister that has become rich by removals, rarely have they even bettered their condition financially. But parishes should remember that 40 years has made changes in habits of living. I do not say it is for the better. The fact meets us everywhere. No mother in the parish can satisfy her daughter with the expense in dress that satisfied her when a girl. Fathers do not expect their sons to appear in the simple attire, or ride in the same kind of a carriage, and have only the outfit that met their ideas when young. No business man or farmer expects to be satisfied with the small avails of the year that was enough for the ambitions of his fathers. To live in 1883 as our fathers did 50 years ago is simply to be out of society. Societies must consider these facts in providing for the support of their ministers. Ministers cannot grade their expenses by the standard of living 40 years ago better than any other family. Ministers doubtless must bear their share of responsibility for the habits of society that have made their homes

transient, but not wholly. Certainly they have had to bear the effects of the change in their constant removals, without bettering their condition. This trouble of removal is not with ministers simply. Change is a national mania; change in fashions, in business, new adventures, something startling in money making, in speed in traveling, in grotesque exhibitions of style in dress or building. Nothing that has been before satisfies. All are on the stretch to be ahead. As soon as one reports 3 minutes, you will hear another say 2:40, followed quickly by 2:25. Man and beast are put on the track to be ahead. Expense is nothing. Be ahead is everything. Ministers and societies are in trouble from it. What is needful for both is to have patience and be considerate of each other's fault in this respect, and make the expenses of each other as small as possible. I could not have said this early in my ministry without seeming to hint at an increase of salary. Being made at my age and with my resignation before you, you will accept it, I trust, as thoughtfulness about a successor.

At my settlement I was allowed two Sabbaths a year for myself. But my health has been uninterruptedly good, so that I have not felt the need of an annual visit to the springs or places of recreation to improve my health. Ministerial vacations are institutions that have grown up, or at least grown into importance, during my ministry. Ministers need rest like other men without doubt, but that it needs to be taken by an annual visit to places of fashionable resort is more of a fashion than necessity. I cannot tell the number of Sabbaths I have left the parish without a supply. I think not the number of years of my ministry. Only three Sabbaths have I failed to preach from ill-health. I can think of only 10 Sabbaths that I have not preached all or part of the day during the 40 years of my ministry. Most of the Sabbaths I have preached; often three times.

I have had a class in the Sabbath School since 1844. It was a large class of old men and women, a number of them over 80 when I took it. It has

changed many times in that time. It is now composed mostly of persons in middle life. There were two other classes in the school that have retained their organization, most of the time under the same teachers, Deacon Goodhue and his wife. There have been nine different superintendents of the school during my ministry. They are all living to-day, with one exception. What we have done in this department of Christian work has not been for ourselves simply. I think of the large families that were connected with the school in the early days of my ministry, that have not to-day a representative in town. I do not know where they all are now, but some of them I know are faithful men and women in the church of Christ in other places. I have often been asked if it was not discouraging to preach to a congregation, feeling that in a few years most of them were to go from the place. It is so; but I am consoled by the thought that I am not here to build up this church simply, but the church of Christ. In a community like ours we must expect that other societies and churches are to reap the fruit of what we do for Christ. I can not mention all the books of the Bible that have been made subject of study in the Sabbath School since I have known it. Early in my ministry the School went through the Assembly's Catechism, each lesson being made the subject of the sermon in the morning service. For years we have followed the lessons noted by the International Sunday School Committee. We would note this as one of the great improvements in the Sabbath School work since 1842; destined as we think, to work good not to the church simply. It is national in its influence, giving to the rising generation one rule of life.

During my ministry the church has been invited 83 times to ecclesiastical councils with sister churches, which I have attended, generally with a delegate; three times to organize new churches, four to settle difficulties between brethren or sisters. The demand for councils in the region has been mostly to settle and dismiss ministers. One of the unpleasant things in my

history has been parting with ministerial brethren just as I had begun to prize them as neighbors, and wait in uncertainty for a stranger to come to their place. West Brattleboro church has had but three different ministers during the 40 years of this review. Two pastorates cover most of that period. Grafton has had only two pastorates. All the other churches in the county have made frequent changes. Some have changed many times, so I can say I have made the acquaintance of a large number of ministers of the county. I can recall the names of 106 different ministers that have ministered to our churches in the county a longer or shorter time, during my ministry here. Most of them were good men and highly educated. My intercourse with them has been generally pleasant and profitable. I loved them all, but I loved some better than others. All of those that composed the Association when I joined, May, 1843, have died, with one exception. My *very dear* brother Foster still lives.* I would here record my appreciation of the benefits of the Association to me. Those meetings I have generally attended with great pleasure and profit. I find on file between 30 and 50 articles in manuscript, that I have prepared for the meetings, on questions of interest to our churches.

The years I have spent here have not been years of general revival in the county, if we except one year, 1864. No church, of any denomination, has maintained its numbers by additions by profession during the years under review. This certainly is true of the churches in rural towns. The young life leaves such towns. This is especially true of religious families. This should be expected. Christianity is inspiring, diffusive, progressive. No country or family can settle into a lifeless condition, content with a living simply, that is permeated by the doctrines of the gospel. It is a moral necessity that Christian families should be the moving influence of the world. I wish I had time to read the names of

* [Deceased, Sept. 22, 1884. See History of Putney, this volume, page 259.]

those that have left the parish since I have been the minister, and notice the positions they occupy and the influence they are exerting in the church and state. Some of 113 that we have dismissed to other churches took with them families; all took impressions moral and religious here received. The membership of the church is less than 40 years ago. The population of the parish is less, but the influence of the parish never was so widely felt for good as to-day. In many respects it is more important that there be maintained vigorous Christian life in such a place as this, than in larger.

We often hear persons speak of centers of Christian and moral influences. Every moral being is such a center, whether he lives on the hills or in the valleys, the city or the rural town.

In closing I say I have had a growing impression of the importance of the West Parish ever since I have known it. You must be little among the thousands of Judah, but there has and can still come out of you the rulers of Israel. It is the glory of the gospel we preach, that it emphasizes the worth of a moral being.

There have gone from the parish during the 40 years under review, 9 physicians. They will be acknowledged as an honor to the profession by all that have known them; four clergymen, two of them have preached the gospel outside of their own land; also four lawyers; two are now filling professors' chairs in colleges. Only one has risen to the dignity of an author. A number have had the title of professor, as teachers in high schools, and in music and engineering. But professional titles are quite insignificant as showing the main current of influence, that has burst the bounds of our narrow valley these 40 years. We must see the business men, the intelligent, pious families that dot the whole land, presided over by your sons and daughters, before we can realize the importance of the West Parish as a center of influence. I have always felt it was a great thing to preach the gospel here. It is the message of the minister that makes him great, not the place. Paul never shone in brighter

colors or found a higher place in his wonderful history, than when preaching Christ to his fellow prisoners, or telling the story of the cross on his journeyings among the mountains of Asfa Minor. Everywhere, whether on Mars Hill, in the school of Tyrannus or in the prayer meeting, by the river side, his greatness was in the message he bore. No church, however small, or limited by geographical bounds, need lose self-respect so long as it faithfully can say, Behold the Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world. The glory of any church must be in the cross of Christ. The greatness of a minister must be found in the gospel message to a lost world. Rather than feel that our parish is small, let us look upon it as large enough for our best efforts, and mourn and ask forgiveness of the Master, that we have not more fully possessed the land for him. He that touches a moral being here or anywhere else, touches chords that vibrate through eternity. As an inducement to faithfulness in the field given for us to cultivate, I say furthermore, remember our time is passing rapidly. Looking back from the point we occupy to-day, I do not see anything that has stood still. As I look back, I see the youth and children of the parish that met me 40 years ago, rushing by me, some out into the broad fields of active life. They are soon lost to sight. Some to the grave. The passer-by reads to-day the date of their birth and death. That is all that is known of them. I see, too, those that were then the occupants of these farms, passing by me. The sound of their driving, their threshing, their buying and selling soon ceases. The grave holds silent watch over them to-day. I see those of the parish then approaching manhood, rushing by me, to take the places their fathers had just left, striking out for larger fields and with a rush grasping for more than their fathers had, and in a few years of struggle lie down in the grave, or they are lost to my sight in the great business thoroughfares of our growing country. I see, too, the aged of the parish that met me then, moving by me with halting steps.

They are soon out of my sight. Their sun quickly goes down before me. It is as still as night where they were. It seems but the work of the day passing in my dreams at night. No, nothing stands still here that is of lasting interest to me or you or the world. It is the great interest of humanity that crowds upon our thoughts and pushes us to the front and onward, and urges us to faithfulness for the Master who has given us *this* vineyard to cultivate. *This* vineyard. Here in this narrow valley we find our field of labor. Here we measure our strength for usefulness, and count the results of our lives that are to appear at the judgment day. It will not be asked there how much improvement you have made on your farms, in your flocks and houses. These have their importance, and I am proud, as you have occasion to be, in the change for the better that has taken place since I first knew the parish. But other things are to determine the result of our lives. We are touching, in all we do as minister and people, that which is to last; while our opportunities are rapidly passing in which we can be of any use to the world. How many opportunities have been lost by neglect since I have been with you, I cannot tell. I have anxiety, a shrinking from the opening of the books that are to show my 40 years passed with you. I and you have forgotten much of these years, but we shall know it all then. I shall never review another 40 years with you, but I shall stand with you in the judgment day. Our years together will then be more perfectly reviewed. Nothing will be left to conjecture or doubt. We shall find it all written. It will be read.

I only wish to say these 40 years have passed quickly. It seems but a little while. They have passed pleasantly. Much has occurred that I could wish otherwise, but nothing that has produced permanent alienation between pastor and people. To have been permitted to preach Christ Jesus to you so long a time is a privilege of which I am unworthy. How much longer this privilege shall be continued, I shall leave to you and the Master to deter-

mine. I feel thankful to my Heavenly Father for these years; for my health, and favor with this town and the county and state. My ministerial relations in the county and state, and the other side of the river too, have been pleasant. I feel thankful to this church and society for their patience with my many faults and their forbearance with me as their minister so long. I have not had the misfortune to quarrel with my deacons or the singers, not often with any of the parish. I can account for this only on the supposition that they have regarded my thoughtless, foolish words unworthy of their notice.

If it shall be ordered that the present relation should continue a little longer, I hope it will be peaceful and fruitful in conversions of sinners, and growth of Christian graces in the church and society. When you wish my active pastorate to close, I hope you will frankly tell me. I shall receive it kindly. I only ask you to let my pastorate formally remain, and me have a home with you and be of use to you as a Christian and a citizen. When I die let me rest with your dead. I want to wait with them for the morning of the resurrection.

[Rev. Dr. Stevens has also published :

The Duty of Christians in Time of National Calamity ;

A sermon preached on the Day of National Thanksgiving, Aug. 8th, 1865, at the funeral of

SERGT. WALTER W. RANNEY,

who died of wounds received at the battle of Gettysburgh.

Printed at the Phoenix Job Office, Bellows Falls, 1865—pp. 15.]

DIED SINCE THE WAR,

Of the soldiers in the war of 1861-5,
George Field, Dec. 25, 1879.

A. STEVENS.

WESTMINSTER.

EAST AND WEST PARISHES, CONCLUSION.

REV. F. J. FAIRBANKS, the writer of the History of Westminster, was the minister of the Congregational church there from April, 1863, to April, 1871; 40 members being added during his ministrations to the church; during his pastorate, he wrote out the history of the East Parish.

Native also of Westminster is the Rev. C. A. Dickenson, graduate of Harvard and of Andover Theological Seminary; pastor of Portland, Me., and Lowell, Mass.—F. J. F.

HENRY CRAWFORD, born in Westminster, Sept. 21, 1793; fitted at Chesterfield (N. H.) Academy. He studied law with Hon. Wm. C. Bradley, of Westminster, and practiced in Walpole, N. H., till 1822, when he removed to Utica, N. Y., and practiced there till his death in March, 1835.—REV. H. WHITE.

CHAS. M. EMERSON, son of Rev. Reuben and Persis Emerson. Born 1798, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1809; studied and practiced law in Hartford, Ct., Providence, R. I. and New Orleans, La.; he married twice.

GEORGE CAMPBELL, a leading agriculturist, died at his home in West Westminster, May 22, 1882, in his 64th year. He was an enthusiastic breeder of Merino sheep, attaining, in that industry, a world-wide reputation. In his efforts for the improvement and exhibition of his flock, he traveled extensively, visiting England, Scotland, Germany, France and Spain, and many States of our own country. He was a spirited exhibitor, his sheep taking highest honors at State, National and International, as well as local exhibitions. He made frequent and large

sales of sheep for shipment to nearly every country on the globe where fine wool is produced, sending a car-load from his own flock to Montana but a few weeks before his death.

He was one of the founders, and, for many years, one of the directors of the State Agricultural Society, and Vice-President of the New England Agricultural Society; a staunch democrat, —eminently just and public-spirited, and commanded the respect of all who knew him. Through a long and very painful illness he retained his interest in public affairs, and especially in the improvement of sheep, which was a work of love that ended only with his life.

He married in May, 1839, Adaline Wilcox, of this town. Children: E. L. Campbell, now of Comstock's Landing, N. Y.; and F. G. and C. H. Campbell, both of Westminster West, and both leading agriculturists; and Carrie C., wife of C. Horace Hubbard, Esq., of Springfield.—*From Obituaries.*

ITEMS WITH CORRIGENDA.

BY HENRY C. LANE, TOWN CLERK.

Capt. Jesse Burke, p. 60. His wife Leah Jennings; and the Hon. Edmund Burke, p. 67, was the grandson of Capt. Jesse Burke, p. 56.

John Lane, married Olive Jennings, sister of Leah, wife of Capt. Jesse Burke, p. 60.

Ithamer Lane, married Lucinda, daughter of Perez Clark.

The wife of John Lane was Olive Jennings, or she was sister of Leah, wife of Capt. Jesse Burke. Jesse Burke was the father of Elijah, and Elijah the father of Hon. Edmund Burke. Thus, Edmund Burke's grandmother, Leah, was sister to my great grandmother, Olive. The Clarks, Scott and Perez were my great grandfather and grandfather, respectively.

CAPT. THEODORE COLE.

In 1694, one Thomas Cole, husband-man, was at Salem, Mass. He may have been the one who came to the Colony in the Mary and John in 1633 and was an original proprietor of Hampton, but this is uncertain. He died in Apr. 1679 leaving two sons, Abraham and John, the latter of whom born in 164— married Mary Knight, May 18, 1667. She died before 1675, and before 1686, he married Sarah Alsbee. He was a cooper by trade and lived first in Salem, then in Malden and last in Lynn where he died Oct. 8, 1703.

His oldest son was John, born in Salem, May 18, 1668. He married Mary Eaton and in 1721 removed from Lynn to Boxford, Mass., and settled in what was afterwards the West Parish. He died suddenly, Feb. 5, 1737. His widow died, Oct. 1, 1746. His oldest son, Jonathan, born in Lynn, 1696, removed to Harvard, Mass., 1696, and in his old age to Westmoreland, N. H. where he died in 1780. He had three sons: Jonathan, one of the grantees of Westmoreland, N. H.; Abijah, who died in Harvard, Mass, in 1768; and John, a soldier of the Revolution, serving as a captain against Burgoyne. He lived his last years in Windham, Vt. His descendants are found in Londonderry.

ABIJAH COLE, named above, was the grandfather of Theodore Cole, a soldier in one of the expeditions against Quebec. On his return, 1757, he married Sarah Kent of Harvard. He died, 1768, about thirty-six, leaving three daughters and two sons. Abijah and Asa. Abijah settled in Prospect Harbor Hancock Co. Me., where his descendants are

very numerous. Asa, born in 1768; his early boyhood was passed in Westmoreland, N. H. He learned the mill-wright's trade of his step-father, Samuel Garfield, and worked with him in many places in Massachusetts and in Maine. Jan. 1793, he married Anna Goldsmith of Harvard, resided in Ringe and Westmoreland; died, Dec. 6, 1816, leaving a wife and large family. She was a superior woman and by great exertion kept her children with her until able to go their various ways in life. She afterward married Amory Pollard, whom she survived and died with her daughter, Mrs. Orin Pitkin, in Montpelier, Vt., Sept. 4, 1852.

Children of Asa and Anna Cole:— Asa, died in West Medway, Mass, in 1872, aged 79. Richard Goldsmith, Cashier of a Bank in Burlington from 1832 till his death, and a leading man among the Episcopalians of Vermont. He died in 1864, aged 69; Sarah, married Asa Farnsworth, and died in Londonderry, Vt., aged 35; Benjamin died at Chargres, Panama, 1850, aged 51; Anna Goldsmith, married Rev. Isaac Estey, for a time pastor of the church in Westminster, and long a resident there, died in Amherst, Mass. in 1872, aged 70; Philena, died in Brattleboro, Vt., in 1859, aged 55; John, long a successful whaling captain, afterwards at Walpole, N. H. and Medway, Mass., died in Westmoreland, N. H., 1875, aged 68; Susan married 1st, Elihu Whitcomb; 2d, Orin Pitkin of Montpelier, Vt., where she lived many years; died at 74, 1873; William died at 19, 1830; Theodore; and Charles, who died at 37 from injuries by a whale while in command of a whale ship in 1853.

THEODORE COLE, tenth born of Asa and Anna Cole, Westmoreland, N. H., May 11, 1813, at 9 years old went to live with Abijah French, farmer and lumberman of Westmoreland; lived with him till the summer of 1834; the spring of 1835 when to New Bedford and shipped as seaman on a whale ship, voyage,

18 months; his 2d, April 1837, round the world, was 2 years; his 3d voyage, sailing the fall of 1837, returned in '42, going out second mate in the ship Julian and after a year or more transferred to the barque Pacific as mate. At thirty, he had circumnavigated the globe twice. May, 1843, as master of the ship Parachute he began his 4th voyage, the third around the world and most successful. He returned in July, 1845, and in August married Livilla, daughter of Capt. Wilson Gleason, a prominent and lifelong citizen of Westmoreland, and one of the best known of the old time drovers of Vermont and N. H. Oct. 1845, sailing his 5th voyage; gone 2 years, 10 months. Nov. 1848, he set sail for the Arctic Ocean and Mrs. Cole accompanied him. They sailed round Cape Horn to the Sandwich Islands, where he left Mrs. Cole and steered for Behrings strait. He remained one season in the Arctic Ocean, discovering the Plover Islands, July 15, 1849, although he never claimed the title or credit of a discoverer. On return to the Sandwich Islands, he sailed, Mrs. C. again with him, to Hong Kong, China, where he prepared for another Arctic voyage. They sailed north through the Japan Sea to the Arctic Ocean, where he completed his cargo and started for home, arriving at New Bedford, Mar. 22, 1851. Having now a competency, he decided to give up the sea and as idleness was not to his taste, he engaged in manufacturing and merchandizing in Brattleboro where he remained till 1859, when he purchased a farm in Westminster, where he removed and lived for 7 years, identifying himself with the interests of the town and citizens; in 1862, representing the town in the Legislature. In 1867, he removed to Waverly Village, Belmont, Mass., for better educational facilities. In 1875, he made a prospecting and pleasure trip to California and Colorado, and then moved to Westmoreland N. H., which town, he represented

in the Legislature in 1881-82; and there he died, July 2, 1885.

Children of Captain Theodore and Mrs. Livilla Gleason Cole were five: Lucy, Sarah, and Richard G. are dead.

FRANK THEODORE, born in Brattleboro, Vt. June 22, 1853; graduated at Williston Seminary in 1873, and at Williams College in 1877; received the degree of LL. B. on his graduating at the Columbia Law School, 1879; admitted to the Bar of New York, Dec. 1879; to the Bar of Ohio, Feb. 1880; since which time, engaged in practice in Columbus, Ohio, and has been more or less prominent in the charitable and political interests of the city.

WILLIAM HENRY, born in Brattleboro, Aug. 19, 1854; went to Wyoming, 1874; Black Hills, 1875; to California, 1877, 9 years raising grain there; married, June 3, 1883; Addie M. Green, San Joaquin Co., Cal.; has one daughter, Edith. He is now a farmer in Westminster, Vt.

REVOLUTIONARY AND MILITARY PENSIONERS.

FROM THE UNITED STATES CENSUS.

Names of the pensioners for revolutionary and military services, age of the pensioner and names of the heads of the families with whom the pensioner resided June 1, 1840:

Seth Arnold, aged 82; resided with Seth S. Arnold.

Mary Hall, aged 72 years.

Aaron Bixby, aged 76 years.

Josiah Victor, aged 81 years.

DONORS OF PORTRAITS.

Hon. Stephen Row Bradley, M. C. aged 76 years; Hon. William Czar Bradley, M. C., aged 85 years. Engraved specially for the History of the Town of Westminster. Donors: Richards Stephen Row Bradley, Esq.; William Czar Bradley, Esq., of Brattleboro, sons of Jonathan Dorr Bradley, Esq., grandsons of Hon. Wm. C. Bradley, great-grandsons of Hon. Stephen R. Bradley.

WARDSBORO.

By JOHN P. WARREN, M. D.

WARDSBORO.

MANUSCRIPT BY THE LATE DR. WARREN OF BRATTLEBORO.

The town of Wardsborough is west of the centre of Windham county in the second tier of towns on the eastern slope of the Green Mountains, bounded E. by Newfane and Townshend, S. by Dover, W. by Somerset and Stratton, and N. by Jamaica. The centre of the town is 9 miles from Fayetteville and 20 from Brattleboro. It was granted and chartered by Vermont, Nov. 7, 1780, to William Ward of Newfane, and 62 associates. An act was passed Oct. 18, 1788, dividing the town into two districts, to be called the North and the South districts. The two districts were substantially separate towns, each having a separate board of town officers. They met together once in a year for the election of State officers and a town representative. The districts were incorporated Oct. 30, 1810, into two distinct towns, the northern Wardsborough and the southern Dover, surveyed and allotted by a Mr. Camden.

GRANTEES.

Goreham Nelson, Joseph Patridge, Jacob Hayward, Caleb Cheney, John Robinson, Joseph Gibbs, Warfield Hayward, Wm. Sprague, Elias Peniman, Joseph Jones, Jr., Abel Munroe, Philip Paine, Moses Rob-

inson, Esq., Neh. Nelson, Adam Streeter, James Sumner, Oliver Chapin, Ephraim Pasket, Jona. Jones, Josiah Brown, Daniel Corbitt, Major Gideon Ormsby, Hannah Ward, Samuel Hayden, John Mawney, Samuel Johnson, Timothy Jones, Ez'l Jones, Isaac Kimball, Eben. McFarland, Thos. McFarland, Isaac Chapin, Moses Greenwood, Abraham Ball, Silas Brown, Jona. Temple, Jr., John Jones, Col. Eben. Walbridge, His Excellency, Thos. Chittenden, Esq., Joshua Parker, Oliver Wilder, Aaron Hudson, Abial Lyon, Amos Hail, Edward Harris, James Hail, Jr., Elkanah Woodcock, Jona. Edcomb, Silas Hamilton, Elisha Blake, Henry Woodhouse, John Hamilton, Eben'z Hatron, Col. William Williams, Amos Shepardson, Elijah Alford, James Roberts and Philip Gurdon.

FREEMAN'S ROLL, 1796.

Ithamar Allen, John Jones, Abner Holbrook, Eben'z Sears, Jacob Chamberlain, Thomas Jewett, James Wallis, John Ganson, John Wallace, Daniel Warren, Lemuel Braley, Thomas Love, Abner Perry, James Slade, Thomas McDaniels, Nathan Ganson, William Strickland, Searle Fairbank, Samuel Davis, Richard Hiscock, William Bradley, Eli Perry, William Hall, Rufus Harvey, Aaron Clark, Asa Barney, Timothy Wood, Eben'z Sparks, Eben'z Bills, Joseph Underwood, Jos. Dix, Abner

Allen, Phillip Newell, Edward Walker, Paul Davis, John Stacy, Hiram Newell, Lemuel Bryant, Thaddeus Wright, Richard Hunt, Noah Sherman, Penel Sherman, Richard Crowinshuld, Thomas Woodward, Asa Underwood, Roger Birchard, Silas Wright. In all 48.

MARCH MEETING.

The first annual March meeting warned by Luke Knowlton, justice of the peace, was held at the dwelling house of John Jones in Wardsborough, Tuesday, March 14, 1786, and Luke Knowlton was chosen moderator; Aaron Hudson, town clerk; Ithamar Allen, John Ganson, Abner Holbrook, Eben. Sears, Jacob Chamberlain, selectmen, and duly sworn; Philip Newell, treasurer, sworn; Thomas Jewett and Abner Slade, constables, sworn; James Wallis, Abner Perry and Roger Birchard, listers, sworn; Samuel Davis and Edward Walker, grand jurors, sworn; Abner Allen, supervisor, sworn; Samuel Briant, leather sealer, sworn; Elijah Baldwin and John Jones, tythingmen, sworn; Bazaleel Gleason, horse brander; John Ganson, Silas Wright, Elkanah Woodcock, Thaddeus Wright, Samuel Davis, John and Abner Perry, highway surveyors, and sworn.

FIRST SETTLERS.

Zadock Thompson in his Gazetteer of Vermont, 2d edition, 1840, states, upon what authority is unknown to the writer, that John Jones and Ithamar Allen were the pioneers in the settlement of the town. It is shown, however, by the town records that Samuel Davis and wife came into town about one year prior to that of Mr. Jones and Mr. Allen, as his eldest son, Ebenezer, was born May 18, 1779, being the first birth in the town; whereas Jones and Allen did not arrive in town with their families until June, 1780.

Mr. Davis purchased a lot of land in the west part of the town on which he lived many years, and

reared a large family. Mr. Davis' native town was Milford, Mass.

Mr. Allen removed from Sturbridge, Mass., with his family, and began a settlement in the north-westerly part of the town where he resided until 1804, when he left town.

Mr. Jones, born in Milford, Mass., came from Orange, Mass., with six sons and three daughters, and commenced a mile or more southeast of the centre of the township. His eldest daughter married Lemuel Braley, and the second Nathaniel Gould. These are believed to have been the first marriages in town.

Other settlers who came early were Phillip Newell, Asa Wheelock, Abner Holbrook, Elijah Holbrook, Josiah Brown, Thomas Jewett, Aaron Hudson, Elkanah Woodcock, Stephen Warren, John Stacy, Asa Underwood, John Holbrook. A large majority of these were young men under 30, of an intelligent class. Some of the number were veterans of the Revolutionary army.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

BY REV. JAMES TUFTS, JR.

The Congregational church was organized at the house of John Rice, May 1, 1793, consisting of 12 members—8 males and 4 females: John Smith, Abner Hazelton, John Jones, Samuel Chapin, Lemuel Bryant, Edward Walker, Daniel Hazelton, Asa Jones, Abigail Jones, Elizabeth Smith, Eunice Walker and Beulah Chapin.

Rev. James Tufts was ordained the first pastor, Nov. 4, 1794, and continued pastor 42 years, and for five years senior pastor.

REV. EBEN'Z. G. BRADFORD

was installed colleague pastor, Oct. 5, 1836, and dismissed in 1842.

REV. WILLARD BRIGHAM

was ordained over the North church.

REV. S. G. TENNEY

was ordained over the South church. The churches have since united.

REV. JAMES TUFTS

was born in New Braintree, Mass., of William and Margaret Tufts, Sept. 30, 1764; graduated at Brown University, 1789, and completed his theological studies with Dr. Emons of Franklin. He was ordained Nov. 4, 1794, at the house of Col. Dan'l Reed.

The first postoffice in town was kept by Mr. Tufts. He was postmaster for over 29 years, and his house was the only office for the three towns of Wardsboro, Stratton, and Somerset.

He died a happy death, Aug. 11, 1841, aged nearly 77, and was buried among his own people, beside the graves of those at whose funerals he had officiated.

THE FIRST MINISTER'S WIFE IN TOWN.

Submit Hayden (Mrs. Tufts,) was born in Grafton, Mass., April 18, 1777, daughter of Daniel Hayden and Submit Flag Hayden, and married to Mr. Tufts, Feb. 1807.

Children: Submit J., — Tufts, born Feb. 29, 1808; married Allen Morron, in 1835, has lived mostly in Aurora and Clinton, N. Y., educated their son at Hamilton College. Mrs. Submit Tufts Morron died Sept. 14, 1878.

Eliza Tufts, born Sept. 9, 1809, married Hollis T. Robinson, Esq., of Newfane, 1830. They lived in Canada till 1848; since then in Williamsville, Vt. Mrs. Eliza Tufts Robinson died Feb. 15, 1885.

Nancy Tufts, born May 29, 1811, married Hon. Marshal Newton, of Newfane, 1836; has lived in Fayetteville, Vt.

REV. JAMES TUFTS, JR.,

born Nov. 2, 1812, graduated at Yale College in 1838. He taught in the Academy in Fairfield, Ct., two years. Was superintendent of schools in Windham county, 1848-'49; has resided in Monson the last 33 years, engaged in teaching; was married in 1855 to Mary E. Warren, daughter of Dr. J. P. Warren, Wardsboro.

JOHN TUFTS,

born Sept. 11, 1814, married D. S. Barber of Townshend, 1847; justice of the peace, State senator two years. He sold the home farm in Wardsboro in 1850, removed to a farm in Geneseo, Ill. He died Feb. 15, 1885. He was a man who will long be remembered for the good he has done—one of those men whose very presence is a rebuke to evil. He leaves a wife and six children—five sons and one daughter, all of whom but one, Dr. A. H. Tufts of Sioux Falls, Dak., were present at the funeral.

The youngest of the family of the old pastor of Wardsboro church was Fanny Woodbury Tufts, born April 17, 1816; married Dr. John Cooke, Manchester, Vt., died in English-town, N. J., June, 1865.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH

of Wardsborough was organized Oct. 1792, by a council composed of five pastors and delegates, Elder Aaron Leland of Chester, moderator, and John Dyer of Jamaica, clerk.

ELD. SIMEON COOMBS

was installed in 1795. He was from Massachusetts and was the first preacher, and had the reputation of being a zealous minister. The deacons were Lemuel Braley and Ebenezer Sears.

The society erected their meeting-house on land of Noah Sherman in 1795.

ELD. STEPHEN CHOATE

succeeded Elder Coombs in 1803; ordained over this church in 1806; continued his labors until 1811, when they were terminated by death.

After the decease of Elder Choate, Elder Calvin Orcutt was pastor until 1815; Elder John Shepardson until 1818; Elder Lyman Glazier preached from 1818 to 1824; Elder Joseph Gambill, pastor, 1824-1830.

Elder P. B. Fish from 1830-1836, preached for the church.

Elder Joshua Vincent was ordained over the church at the close of Elder Fish's pastorate.

METHODIST CHURCH.

The earliest Methodist preaching began in 1825. It was connected with Jamaica, Windham, Fayetteville, and Stratton, and called New-fane Circuit. In 1831 the name of the circuit was changed to Wardsboro. During the year the M. E. church was organized under the supervision of Rev. Guy Beckley and colleague, Rev. J. M. Fuller, with 29 members, and increased during the year to 44. Up to this and the succeeding year, the meetings were held in school houses and private dwellings in different parts of the town.

In 1832 their church edifice was built.

THE PREACHERS

during this period were Revs. A. Adams, Z. Twitchill, A. K. Howard, H. Johnson, Charles Olin, H. I. Wooley, B. D. Brewster, C. W. Leavings, W. B. Locke, H. Nutter, G. W. Perham, M. Spencer, C. R. Harding.

In 1842, the M. E. Church became an independent station under the care of one pastor. From this period to the present, 1870, the following pastors have received appointments by the Vermont Conference: Revs. I. Smith, C. W. Kellogg, I. A. Kellogg, I. A. Sherburn, P. P. Ray, I. W. Bemis, H. Eastman, K. Hadley, I. L. Smith, D. Wells, H. I. Forest, W. B. Howard, C. P. Flanders. Succeeding Mr. Flanders was Rev. George E. Chapman. Some of the number were veterans of the Revolutionary army. Their moral and religious characteristics were soon manifested by their inaugurating measures for the support of the preaching of the gospel, and for common district schools; for it is recorded: "April, 1789, that the town voted to raise a certain sum for preaching."

FACE OF THE TOWNSHIP, SOIL, ETC.

As has been represented, the surface of this township is "very uneven and some parts of it

rocky," but in neither of these respects is it as much so as some of the adjoining towns. Between this town and Dover there is a range of high hills—a spur from the Green Mountains, which extend from west to east parallel with and nearly on the line which separates the towns.

The eastern part of the town is comparatively level. At the extreme western section upon a high bluff there is presented one of the most magnificent landscapes on which the eye ever rested. The crests of the Green Mountains, Monadnock, Ascutney, Wachuset, and White Mountains are distinctly in view in a cloudless day.

CENSUS POPULATION.

In 1791, 483; 1800, 868; 1810, 1159; 1820, 1016; 1830, 1148; 1840, 1102; 1850, 1112; 1860, 1004; 1870, 866.

The timber is a large growth of the sugar and white maple, beach, birch, ash, bass wood, spruce and hemlock. There was also a large growth of the white pine at an early period of the settlement.

The town is well watered. The main stream, the North Branch, so called, is formed chiefly by the union of two rivulets which rise one in Somerset, the other in Stratton and near the base of the Green Mountains, and uniting with some other streams flows through the entire length of the town and falls into the West River in Jamaica.

MATTHEW MARTIN

came into town with his family of four children from Brattleboro, in 1796, and built the first grist-mill, and first saw-mill. He died Jan. 1831, aged 94 years.

BUSINESS.

There are now in town 2 grist-mills, 6 saw-mills, 2 tanneries, 6 dry goods and grocery stores, 2 taverns, 7 school districts and houses, 4 meeting-houses, viz: 2 Cong'l., 1 Bap., 1 Meth.; shops for the manufacture of buckets, pails, boxes,

sieves, etc., have been in operation some years at a place called Unionville.

The first fulling and dressing-mill for cloth was built by Shepard Ellis, 1802.

A machine for carding wool was built by Joseph Crosby a few rods east of the centre of the town in 1806 and he soon came with his family. In connection with his carding machine, Mr. Crosby built a cabinet-shop, and his son-in-law, Joseph Sweetser, built a tannery; about this time, also, came other mechanics and among them Joseph Wilder, the blacksmith, and since the place is known as Wilder Hollow.

AUTOMATIC LATHE.

Within the last few years, Frederick Baldwin, a native of the town, by his own unaided efforts has invented and put in operation a machine, which he styles the automatic lathe, and which can among other things, turn bed-posts, fish-poles of any desired length, and the most delicate penholder. Rights patented have been sold in all the New England States. Mr. Baldwin, has of late made some improvements to render his lathe more practical by which house-mouldings, etc., of any style can be wrought.

FIRST SCHOOLS.

It cannot be determined with accuracy who taught the first district school in town. Mr. William Simpson, a son-in-law of Mr. John Jones, taught several winters in the east part of the town. William Allen, son of Sylvester Allen, taught a school in the winter of 1800, at the dwelling-house of Elijah Holbrook in the west part of the town. These were among the first, if not the very first teachers. Stephen Choate taught school in 1803.

SAMANTHA ROBBINS,

was an accomplished teacher. She married Clarendon Mussey of Middlebury, this State, and went a missionary to India, where she died a few years since.

MARY KIDDER,

a daughter of John Kidder of this town was for a time a teacher of schools at the West. She has now gone as a missionary and teacher to Japan.

PAUL DAVIS,

one of the earliest settlers in town and town clerk in 1788.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

Of these were John Stacey, Samuel Kenney, Hinsdale Hammond, Asa Wheelock, Stephen Warren, Elisha Converse, Daniel Read, Eph'm. Rice, Nath'l Chamberlain, Adam Howard, Edward Walker, Gideon Brimhall, David Harris, Thomas Bogle.

JOHN STACEY

participated in the battle of Yorktown, Virginia; but does not appear ever to have been a pensioner.

SAMUEL KENNEY

served during the war of the Revolution in the artillery and had a discharge in the hand-writing of General Knox, which was shown to the writer, and for which the soldier was required no other voucher to entitle him to a pension from the Government.

ASA WHEELOCK AND HINSDALE HAMMOND.

Asa Wheelock and Hinsdale Hammond were both at the battle of Saratoga; Wheelock appears on our pension list; Hammond does not.

STEPHEN WARREN

was at Boston in 1795; at the battle on Long Island in 1778.

ELISHA CONVERSE,

also a hero of the Revolutionary time, was in the battle of Bunker Hill.

OUR REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS.

Daniel Read, Asa Wheelock, Eph'm. Rice, Gideon Brimhall, Nath'l Chamberlain, Daniel Harris, Thomas Bogle, Edward Walker, Samuel Kenney.

An interesting reminiscence of an event which occurred while that portion of the army under the command of Gen. Washington was encamped in the State of New Jersey, in 1778, from the mouth of two of the above witnesses, and communicated verbally to the writer, was as follows:

An order had been given to build a breast-work within the lines, and a squad of men detailed to perform that service under the charge of a corporal who felt the grave responsibility of the position which had been assigned him, but who knew not Gen. Washington personally. As the work was nearing completion, the General attended by his staff officers, came to inspect it, and perceiving the need of some more pieces of turf to round off the breast-work, spoke to the corporal to lay it, to which he indignantly replied that he was a corporal and did not lay turf. Without uttering a word in reply the General removed his gloves and laid on the turf and passed along the line. Many of the soldiers of the party knew the General and before he was out of their sight three rousing cheers and "a tiger" were given for the general, and the corporal was from that time, made the scorn and derision of the army, as he deserved to be.

THE MILITIA.

The first militia company here was commanded by Capt. Dan'l Read, afterward known as Gen. Read. His successor in office was Abner Perry. The first captain in the north district was

CAPT. NOAH SHERMAN.

The company was formed about the year 1799 or 1800. They first met for drill in the month of June on the farm of Ithamar Allen in the northwest part of the town.

FIELD OFFICERS:

Daniel Read was promoted to the office of brigadier general at an early period in the history of the town.

He was a gallant and meritorious officer.

Of the subordinates, Abner Holbrook, Jonathan Robinson, Holland Plimpton were colonels; Henry Wheelock and William Kelly, Jr., were majors.

SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

Daniel Read, John Braley, John Caffrey, Fuller Boyle, Joseph Smith.

ROLL OF HONOR.

SOLDIERS OF WARDSBORO, 1861-1865 —VOLUNTEERS FOR THREE YEARS.

Volunteers for three years, credited under the call of President Lincoln for 300,000 volunteers, of Oct. 17, 1863: Charles A. Allen, Benj. F. Billings, Albert W. Bissett, Geo. M. Bissett, Francis N. Brown, Calvin Cook, Edward Fitts, died; Lyman D. Grover, Erwin E. Hancock, Sam'l Harrington, Merrill L. Hodgkins, Milton L. Howard, Edwin S. Johnson, Geo. H. Johnson, Erastus H. Jones, Henry A. Kilburn, Warren N. Needham, Daniel Perry, Erwin L. Putnam, Geo. N. Putnam, Romanzo G. Rice, Orrin L. Rice, John W. Sanders, Bradford F. Scott, Newton I. Scott, Charles W. Smith, Edwin R. Smith, Robert H. Smith, Stillman Smith, William Smith, Lewis A. Tyler, Alvin H. White, Charles A. White, Cyrus M. White, Erastus N. White, William F. White.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THREE YEARS,

Credits under subsequent calls of Oct. 17, 1863: John Armstrong, Edward B. Bissell, Leroy L. Bryant, Stephen Burroughs, Daniel Chehinn, Ebenezer Holman, James Humphrey, Leroy Holland, William H. Parsons, William Scott, Sewell Simpson, Franklin Squimister, Philip Fashereau.

VOLUNTEERS FOR ONE YEAR.

R. Jonathan Babcock, Elmer Fitts, John M. Hammond, Emery S. Jones, Nat'h A. Kilburn, Daniel M. Stocker, Cyrus M. White, Geo. A. White.

VOLUNTEERS RE-ENLISTED.

George M. Bissell, George Clough, Merrell L. Hodgkins, Henry A. Kilburn, Waitstill R. Pettee, Romanzo G. Rice.

VOLUNTEERS FOR NINE MONTHS.

Elbridge Bissell, Wm. F. Clarke, Merrick J. Dowley, Chas. G. Fletcher, Hamilton L. Howard, Gilbert N. Ingram, Chandler Leonard, Sidney L. May, Samuel L. Parsons, Warren Pierce, Augustine W. Richards, Francis C. Sprague, Dan'l M. Stocker, Otis Ward, John M. White, William H. Young.

DRAFTED AND PAID COMMUTATION.

Guy C. Hartshorn, Edwin S. Johnson, Henry M. Kidder, Elliot May, Oscar M. Newell, Charles E. Nichols, Sam'l S. Perry, Welcom, A. Ramsdell, Chas. E. Simonds, Elon N. Taylor, Charles A. White.

PROCURED SUBSTITUTES.

Mark Pierce, Geo. H. Smith, Henry A. White.

ENTERED SERVICE.

Lewis A. Tyler.

TOWN CLERKS.

AARON HUDSON was chosen first town clerk, March 14, 1786. Paul Davis, Mar. 5, 1787; Rufus Harvey, Apr. 27, 1790; Asa Wheelock, Mar. 7, 1791; Rufus Harvey, Mar. 3, 1794; Asa Wheelock, Mar. 9, 1807; and re-elected each successive year until 1840. J. P. Warren, Mar. 2, 1840; John Tufts, Mar. 7, 1842; Silas Dexter, Mar. 4, 1844; J. G. Higgins, Mar. 13, 1850; A. J. Dexter, Mar. 6, 1866, and holds the office at the present time, 1870.

REPRESENTATIVES.

AARON HUDSON was chosen first representative in 1786; Asa Wheelock, 1789 to '97, '98 to 1803, 1807 to 1815; Daniel Read, 1797, 1805, '06, '54, '55; Abner Perry, 1803, '04; Stephen Presson, 1815, '16 Paul Wheeler, 1817, '18, '25; Pearley Fairbanks, 1800, '20 Abner Holbrook, 1821, '22;

Jonathan Robinson, 1823, '24; Leland Fairbanks, 1826, '27; Freeman Holbrook, 1828; Nathaniel Ward, 1829, '30; Silas Dexter, 1831, '33; Emery Wheeler, 1832, '37, '38; Solomon Newell, 1836, '39; John P. Warren, 1840, 41; Lyman W. Johnson, 1842, '43; Justice Knowlton, 1848; Wales A. Bridges, 1851, '52; Erasmus Plympton, 1854, '55; Holland Plympton, 1856, '57, 1864, '65; Avery J. Dexter, 1858, '59; Dennis Wells, 1861; Henry N. Fitts, 1862, '63; N. B. Johnson, 1867; Lyman M. Newell, 1867, '68; Martin Leonard, 1869; David H. Egan, 1870. No choice 1834, '35, '44, '45, '46.

COUNTY SENATORS.

Emery Wheelock, 1841, '42; John Tufts, 1849, 1850.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF CENSORS.

Daniel Read, 1797; Asa Wheelock, 1822, 1828; Emery Wheelock, 1836, '43; Henry Rice, 1850.

ASSISTANT JUDGES OF COUNTY COURT.

Jonathan Robinson, 1824; Emery Wheelock, 1836, 1843.

FIRST JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Aaron Hudson, Asa Wheelock, Rufus Harvey, Josiah Brown, Daniel Read, Perley Fairbanks, Nathaniel Cheney, Asa Felton.

MERCHANTS.

The first merchant who kept a store in town was

JOHN HOLBROOK,

who came from Newfane in 1789 or '90, and established himself and family near the residence of John Jones.

OTHER EARLY MERCHANTS.

Josiah Brown opened a store at the Centre, 1800—perhaps a year or two earlier. In 1804 he sold to Nathaniel Cheney, who came from Orange, Mass., with a family of five children. He also kept the first tavern. Mr. Cheney sold his store, etc., in 1814.

Benjamin Head opened a dry goods and grocery store at the North Village, then known as "Martin's Mills," 1803.

He remained in town a short time only and was succeeded by two young men, Brown & Stevens, from New Hampshire, Mass. Brown & Stevens sold to Nath'l Chapin, and Jonathan Robbins bought of Chapin in 1810. Other merchants who sold goods in town at an early day were Leland Fairbanks, Nathaniel, Jr., and Adin Thayer.

PHYSICIANS.

The first physician in town was Dr. Samuel Wheeler. He was succeeded by Dr. Paul Wheeler, of whom mention is made elsewhere in these papers.

Of those who have practiced here are Dr. Thomas Barker, whom the writer remembers as an eccentric and intemperate man, who soon left town. Drs. — Allen, W. R. Ranney, J. P. Warren, C. W. Barber, —Austin, A. H. Gilman, A. H. Pettie, H. Ranney, S. Ranney, A. Johnson, S. R. Billings and brother, E. P. Burton, Dana Hyde, M. F. Bliss, —Hungerford and F. Martin. Drs. Bliss and Martin alone remain in town. (1870.)

ASA WHELOCK, ESQ.

was born in Shewsbury, Mass., in 1759. He came to town before the close of the Revolutionary war, 1782; purchased a lot of land about a mile southeast of the centre of the town. This became his permanent residence. After making this purchase for a homestead, he returned to his regiment in the army, until the peace of 1783. He was twice married. His first wife, Lucy Maynard of Shrewsbury, died of consumption, and a few years after, he married Abigail Read of Worcester, Mass. Three sons were the fruit of the first, and two sons and four daughters of the second marriage. He was chosen town clerk in 1791, and held the office 36 years; was a justice of the peace 54 years; represent-

ed the town in the legislature 20 years, and was twice elected a member of the constitutional convention of the State. He died, May 23, 1842, aged 83 years.

PAUL WHEELER, M. D.

was born in Rutland, Mass., 1771. In childhood and in youth he was in full health. When about eighteen his father sent him to Leicester Academy where he studied English and Latin, and commenced the study of medicine at twenty-one, with Dr. Reuben Walker, Barre, Mass., whose office he left after two or more years with out-fit of horse, saddle, bridle, medicines, medical books, surgical instruments and 100 silver dollars, to see what dame fortune had in store for him in the new settlements of Vermont.

Having an uncle in the South district, he commenced practice near him, 1794, but soon removed to the South district where he made his permanent home. Middlebury college conferred upon him the honorary degree of M. D. in 1825. He was our representative three years to the legislature, and held many other offices in the gift of the town.

From 1803 to 1814, Drs. Marcus Robbins, Chester Thayer, Shelamath Hall and Eli Perry, were educated in his office and practice. After 1836, the Doctor relinquished practice. He died suddenly July 24, 1846, aged 75 years.

WILLIAM WARD.

from whom the town took its name, was born in Mendon, Worcester, County Mass. He married Hannah Taft of that town in 1778, and soon removed with her to Newfane, Vt. In the record of the town he is styled Col. Ward. One writer, speaking of him, asserts he was chosen the first representative, 1778, to the legislature; but this is a mistake as the records do not show it.

It has been said of him that before the war of the Revolution, he and some others went to Canada for a load of furs and were arrested on

the suspicion of being spies, thrown into prison and he died there. The others who were taken with him were released, soon after his death. His widow married Moses Joy of Putney, where she died in February, 1842, aged 86 years.

HON. ABNER HAZELTINE, M. C., son of Daniel Hazeltine, one of the early settlers, was born June, 1793; graduated at Williams College, 1815, at the age of 22 years; commenced the practice of law in Jamestown, N. Y.; served two terms in Congress from 1833 to 1837; was several years district attorney and county judge four years. He died Dec. 14, 1879, at the age of 86.

Laban Hazeltine studied medicine in town and practiced in Jamestown, N. Y., for many years. He was a man of superior and well cultivated mind and a much esteemed physician and citizen.

Abraham Hazeltine studied medicine with the writer and practiced in Warren, Pa. He was much beloved as a man and physician.

Jon'a. B. Kidder, son of Samuel Kidder, graduated at Middlebury in 1821, in the 17th year of his age. He has been a teacher and occasionally preached.

Rev. Corbin Kidder graduated at Amherst College in 1828, and studied divinity at Andover, Mass. He was ordained at Saxonville over a Congregational church, and afterward settled in West Brattleboro. He died in Popple Grove, Ill., December, 1874.

Rev. Pascal P. P. Kidder, brother of the above, was graduated at Yale College in 1836, and is an Episcopal rector in Western New York.

Alberoni Kidder has been a Congregational minister in the West, but has retired from the ministry.

Samuel Kidder died while a student of Lane Seminary, Ohio in 1841.

These four sons were born to

NATHANIEL KIDDER,
who with four other brothers came

into town from Dudley, Mass., and bought farms adjoining each other and were all exemplary citizens.

Nathan E. Felton was graduated at Middlebury, 1821. He studied law and is in practice in Haverhill, N. H.

Rev. James Tufts, Jr., son of Rev. Jame Tufts, was graduated at Yale College in 1838.

Lafayette Ward took his A. B. at Dartmouth College in 1846, and devoted his life to teaching.

James S. Thayer was graduated at Amherst in 1838. He was a lawyer of distinction in New York.

Professor R. L. C. Robbins, a graduate of Middlebury in 1835, is now a professor of Greek in that college.

David Robbins, father of professor Robbins above mentioned, was a noted teacher, and for many years county surveyor. He died in the great sickness of 1813.

J. Parker Warren and Mark Warren, sons of David Warren, read law and were admitted to the bar.

Luke Warren, son of David Warren, is a physician in the West.

Calvin Ward practiced law several years in Springfield, Vt., and also in Newfane.

Adams Davis, son of Samuel Davis, the first settler, studied law.

Oliver Plympton, a son of Abner Plympton, entered the ministry and preached in Peru. He died in 1813, and was buried on the day he was to have been married.

Frederick Wheelock is in the practice of medicine in Albion, Mich.

Daniel Walker studied medicine and settled in Georgia.

G. W. Barber practiced medicine many years in De Peyster, N. Y., but became insane and committed suicide.

Chas. A. White graduated at Williams College in 1817, graduated at the Dartmouth Medical College in 1820, and practiced medicine over 50 years.

Edward Jenner Warren, son of John Parker Warren, was an alumnus of Dartmouth College. He be-

came eminent as a lawyer and judge in North Carolina.

Lieut. John Wheelock Warren, son of John Parker Warren, entered Williams College in the class of 1860, but was compelled by failing health to relinquish the course. At the outbreak of the rebellion he enlisted in the 1st Wis. Cavalry and served in that Regt. till March, 1865, when he was mustered out. He was several times wounded and for some months was a prisoner of war in the prison at Salisbury, N. C. He died at Brattleboro, March 27, 1875.

Samuel R. Warren, son of John Parker Warren, graduated at Yale College in the class of 1860. He read law and was admitted to the bar of New York in 1862.

Miles Knowlton graduated at Hamilton College, N. Y., and has been a missionary in China the last 15 years.

George Gaiker graduated at Wesleyan University, Conn. He studied law and became a judge in the West.

Levi Knight, Jr., is a teacher in Georgia.

Wales Cheney was educated at the Military Academy, Norwich, Vt.

PROF. R. D. C. ROBBINS.

[BY LYMAN M. KNAPP, ESQ., MIDDLEBURY.]

Rensselaar David Chanceford Robbins was born in Wardsboro, in 1812. He was left an orphan at the age of two and a half years, with a sister who afterward married Rev. C. Muzzy of the Madura Mission, where she died early in the missionary service.

His first years were spent on a farm, with such opportunities for education as a common school afforded, until he was 16, when he attended the academy at Brattleboro for a time, and afterward that at Chester, teaching a district school in the winter. He spent a year in New Jersey as a teacher, pursuing his classical studies meanwhile. In the spring of 1832, he entered Middlebury Col-

lege and graduated in 1835. In this class, one of the largest ever graduated at Middlebury, and peculiarly rich, as it seems to the author, in every variety of talent, he distinguished himself by his fidelity and completeness in every department of study, and especially by his proficiency in the classics.—Studious and hearty in his intimacies he quietly mastered his place and his work.

In the autumn of 1835 he visited the South, then an inviting field for Northern teachers, and spent a year in that employment, but returned in the winter of 1837, and for nearly a year had charge of the academy in Royalton.

He entered the Theological Seminary at Andover in 1838, but was induced to spend a year at Middlebury College as tutor, when he returned to Andover and graduated with his class in 1841. His ardent relish for classical and sacred literature had here found its gratification and led to his continuation at the seminary till he received his appointment to the Greek professorship at Middlebury College.

Professor Robbins has published a translation of Hengstenbeug's "Egypt and the Books of Moses;" an annotated edition of Xenophon's *Memorabilia*, and various historical, biblical and classical articles in the *Bibliotheca Sacra* and *Biblical Repository*. He also edited Prof. Stuart's work.

DR. DANA HYDE,

a much esteemed physician, and his son 10 years of age were drowned near the North Village in the branch that falls into West River, April 26, 1850. The Doctor was at the time residing at West Townshend Village. Having business in Waresboro, he started at 10 A. M., with horse and wagon to go to the North Village; hearing the bridge that way had been swept away by the flood, he took the hill, or old road through the south part of Jamaica, some farther than the stage-road. About three o'clock, he started back, and thinking, doubt-

less, to save some travel by fording the stream, though cautioned against making the attempt, he made it. On the abutment of the bridge, he took a view; the water was high and swift, the ford-way full of rocks, yet he resumed his seat in his buggy and drove in. He scarcely reached mid-way, as seen by a man who watched with anxiety the attempt, when the body of the wagon, connected to the axle by a king-bolt not keyed, separated from the fore-wheels, throwing the Doctor and his boy into the water upon the rocks, causing the instant death of both. The alarm was given at the village and the bodies rescued and carried home the same night.

DEATH OF JUDGE WARREN.

From the Washington, Carolina Paper, of Dec. 16, 1876.

We are pained to have to announce the death of one of our most honored and esteemed townsmen. The Hon. E. J. Warren died at his residence on the morning of Sunday, Dec. 10th inst. He was born in Vermont, Dec. 23, 1826, and came to live in this town soon after he arrived of age. He taught school here for a short time. In 1849, he obtained license as an attorney, and soon took a place in the first rank of the profession along with men of such ability as Hawks, Sparrow, Rodman and others.

He represented the county of Beaufort in the Convention of 1860, and several terms in the Legislature. In 1871-72 he was Speaker of the Senate. At the close of the war, he was appointed a Judge of the Superior Court, which office he held until the adoption of the Constitution of 1868. He discharged its duties in such a way as to receive the entire approbation of all who appeared before him, whether as attorneys or suitors. His reading in the law had been unusually extensive, and its principles were familiar. He rarely erred in their application. Naturally of a warm and earnest temper, he

had decided opinions on most questions, political or other, and he had decided likes and dislikes among individuals, but on the Bench, to all persons, in every case, he was patient, attentive, and courteous. Every argument was fully heard and carefully weighed, and his quick, cultivated judgment enabled him to give a prompt decision. His perfect impartiality was never questioned. He will be long remembered by all who practiced before him as the model of a Judge.

MRS. H. T. ROBINSON.

At her death it was written [in the obituary—see page 8 of this history.] “She was the second daughter of the late Rev. James Tufts of Wardsboro, of whose family of six children only two now survive—Mrs. Newton of Newfane and Rev. James Tufts of Monson, Mass. Mrs. Robinson was married in 1830, and survived her husband but two weeks. She was a woman of rare mental ability, possessing a tenacious memory and an extensive fund of information upon most literary and scientific subjects—which, however, owing to her extreme sensitiveness, was known only to her most intimate friends. Her familiarity with the Scriptures was well known; in the midst of great trials she always found consolation in the precious promises contained therein. She was the mother of four children—three sons and one daughter—to whom she gave most of her educational advantages. William H. and James T. were residents of Peoria, Ill., for 20 years previous to their decease, and were widely known as successful business men. Henry J. died in early manhood from the effects of malarial fever contracted in Kansas, whither he had gone as a pioneer. The daughter has been spared to take care of her parents in these later years of declining health and strength. By a strange coincidence, the death of Mrs. Robinson’s brother, Deacon John Tufts of Geneseo, Ill., took

place of the same day as her own—
Feb. 15, 1885.

Thus brother and sister took their flight almost together from their homes, where they were greatly loved, and entered into the rest that remaineth for the people of God."

IN MEMORIAM.

"AN OLD LANDMARK GONE."

[*Brattleboro Paper.*]

In Dr. J. P. Warren, who died at his residence on Green street, Saturday, Sept. 14, 1878, Brattleboro loses one of those patriarchal landmarks of a former generation, who are so instinctively honored, and Windham county is deprived of what was once one of its largest and most vigorous intellects. Until within a few days of his death he seemed to be in the most robust health, enjoying life with as much zest as many men 40 years younger. He was born in Wardsboro, Aug. 20, 1795, and at his death was a trifle over 83. He studied medicine, first with Dr. W. R. Ranney, and afterwards with Dr. Jonathan A. Allen of Brattleboro, and graduated from the Dartmouth Medical College in 1820. He continued in practice in Wardsboro until 1842, earning an excellent reputation as a physician, and being called to nearly every part of the county. He represented the town in the Legislature in 1839 and 1840. Leaving Wardsboro, he removed to Chesterfield, N. H., where he remained a few years. He afterwards resided several years in Fayetteville, taking the place of Dr. Olds, removing to Brattleboro about 20 years ago.

In 1820 he married Lucy Maynard Wheelock, who still survives him [died Sept. 15, 1880], a sister of Judges Henry and Emery Wheelock, who have both been prominent men in the county. His family numbered nine sons and three daughters, seven of whom are now living. His oldest son, Charles, died in this village in early manhood. His second son, Edward

Jenner Warren, was a judge of the Supreme Court of North Carolina; he died in 1876. Five of the sons were in the late war. Lieut. John Wheelock Warren, a veteran of the 1st Wisconsin cavalry, was several times wounded and for some months a prisoner of war in a rebel prison; he died in this town in 1875. Capt. Frank E. Warren, a veteran of the 8th Vermont volunteers, took part in all of the engagements of his regiment, and was wounded at the battle of Winchester, Va. His youngest son, Charles Herbert, was killed in action. His second daughter, Jennie, died in Michigan in 1880.

Dr. Warren was a man of noble presence and rare dignity, and while familiar with the best works in literature, devoted much time to reading in the line of his profession. He was particularly fond of botany, mineralogy and chemistry, and made one of the best collections of minerals in Southern Vermont. His educational advantages, supplemented by a tenacious memory, practical judgment, vigor and strength of mind, made him, locally at least, one of the great men of the county. Some eight years since he prepared a history of Wardsboro which is now in the hands of Miss Hemenway for publication.

ROBERT BABCOCK.

Died in Wardsboro, Vt., August 23, 1863, aged 104 years and six months.

Very few, probably who read that brief notice, gave it more than a moment's attention, or thought of anything more than the extraordinary old age to which the subject of it attained. But Robert Babcock served his country in the war for Independence, and was an actor in one of the most gallant exploits of the war. Of the actors in that exploit, he supposed himself to be, and there is no reason to doubt that he was, the last survivor.

Rather more than two lines are due to the memory of such a man,

and though his personal history is unknown, and perhaps of small account except as connected with that event, it is proper to record in this connection the facts of the transaction.

The capture of Gen. Lee by the British in the summer of 1777, was a serious damage to the American arms, not only by depriving them of his services, which were immediately needed, but by embarrassing them in vain endeavors to effect an exchange of some British officers for him. This they could not do, as they had no officer of equal rank. In this emergency, William Barton, then a lieutenant-colonel in the Rhode Island militia, and afterwards a resident of Vermont and founder of the town of Barton, conceived the bold idea of capturing a British general, and so effecting the release of Lee. Sir Wm. Prescott, the commander-in-chief of the British forces in Rhode Island, had his headquarters at the house of a Quaker, named Overing, on an island near the main land. Barton planned an expedition for his capture, and on the night of July 10, 1777, taking with him 40 picked men in two boats, he eluded the vigilance of the ships and gunboats by which the island was surrounded, and arrived undiscovered at the headquarters of Gen. Prescott. He was not aware of their approach till they arrived at the very door of the chamber in which he slept. The door was closed and fastened, and the Americans were considerably delayed in their endeavors to effect an entrance. At length a negro, named Prince, converted his head into a battering-ram, and, drawing back a little distance he pitched head-fore-most through the door, and surprised the General in his bed. Without allowing him time even to dress, Gen. Prescott's captors marched him to the boat, reached the bay in safety, and eventually delivered their prisoner at Washington's head-quarters. The capture caused a great deal of chagrin to the

British and no less exultation among the Americans. It had the designed effect and secured the speedy exchange of General Lee.

Among these forty picked men was Robert Babcock, then only nineteen years of age. His share in that exploit was among the choicest recollections of his life, and after he had outlived a century nothing delighted him more than to recall and narrate the adventures of that eventful night.

REV. EBENEZER G. BRADFORD.

BY REV. PLINY H. WHITE.

Rev. Ebenezer Green Bradford died in Leverett, Mass., August 29, 1861, aged 60 years, 3 months and 5 days. He was a lineal descendant in the seventh generation from the distinguished William Bradford, one of the May-flower Pilgrims, and for thirty years Governor of Plymouth Colony; and through him was related to John Bradford, the intimate friend of Rogers, Hooper, Latimer and Ridley, and like them a martyr at the stake in Smith-field.

He was the fourth son of Rev. Moses and Sarah (Eaton) Bradford, and was born in Francestown, N. H., May 24, 1801. He was graduated at Amherst in 1827; studied theology at Andover one year; finished his course with Rev. John M. Whiton, D. D., of Antrim, N. H., and was licensed by the Union Association, at Goffstown, N. H., August 12, 1829. His first settlement was at Colebrook, N. H., where he was ordained February 29, 1832. Rev. James Tisdale, of Guildhall, Vt., preached the sermon.

He was dismissed from Colebrook in February, 1836, and received a call from the Congregational Church in Wardsboro, Vt., May 30, 1836, and was there installed October 5, 1836. His brother, Rev. Moses B. Bradford, of Grafton, Vt., preached the sermon. He was dismissed May 24, 1842, and removed to Wisconsin, where he was a stated supply of the N. S. Presbyterian Church in Plattville, a year and three months; of

the Congregational Church in Prairie du Lac, three years and two months; and of the Congregational Church in Waupun, three years.

In December, 1850, he commenced preaching at Princeton, Wis., organized a Congregational Church there in 1852, and continued his labors with that church till March 30, 1861. His health failing, he returned to New England, and gradually sank of paralysis.

Peter Hammond, of Geneseo, Ill., died on the anniversary of his 102d birthday. Until within a few months Mr. Hammond, despite his great years, enjoyed almost perfect health; retained the full measure of his faculties; walked to church nearly a mile on pleasant Sundays; read without glasses and seemed as happy and connected with life as any of his children. The father of Mr. Hammond was one of the patriots of the Revolution, and took part in the destruction of the tea in Boston harbor. Subsequently he removed to Wardsboro, Windham county in this state, then a wilderness, where he died in 1842, aged 94 years. Peter remained at Newton with his grandparents until his mother made the journey on horseback after him, a distance of 125 miles, and returned with him, he walking the entire way by her side. In 1802, he married Charlotte Holbrook, daughter of a prominent citizen of Wardsboro, and for 53 years they continued to reside in the house which he built and occupied soon after their marriage. At the death of his wife, in 1856, Mr. Hammond moved to Geneseo, Ill. At the age of 100 years, his physicians declared that there was not a diseased organ in his body.

Squire Elmer, born in Somers, Ct., 1781, was a soldier of 1812, for 2 years; at 37, one January day, out on business, so froze his feet that he had to have both amputated, and for 47 years after was a hard working man, always walking upon his knees.

JACKSON NEWELL, ESQ.

died in Shelburne, Mass., Mar. 26th,

aged 68 years. He was a native of Coleraine, Mass., but through all the years of active business life resided in Wardsboro. He was a merchant for about thirty years.

PROF. L. F. WARD,

whose life was given to education, who has been already mentioned in this history among the educated and distinguished sons of Wardsboro, and who was deceased about two years since, we think, on the 25th anniversary of the Powers Institute, at Bernardston, was thus eulogized in the speech at the evening of the grand day for Bernardston, by the orator of the occasion, P. W. Williams, Principal of the Davenport (Ia.) high schools:

Prof. L. F. Ward was the first principal of the institute. For seven years his life was the life of the institute. He brought with him the vigor of youth, the ambition of manhood and the discrimination of maturity. As a teacher his illustrations were homely and pointed, his logic clean and his meaning never obscure; with a rich gift of language he never failed for the right word. Soon after Prof. Ward became connected with the school, he demanded a boarding-house, and Cushman hall was built. Under his administration the school was a success, and in 1860 there were 600 pupils connected with the school, a number not since reached. Prof. Ward was the chief and attractive instructor of the first few years. He formed a library and organized debating clubs. He tried in 1860, to get the Legislature to appropriate \$20,000 for the purpose of organizing an agricultural department, and the General Court in 1869 was petitioned to found a normal school department in connection with the Powers institute. Both schemes failed. After he left this school he was for three years superintendent of the Northampton schools, a member at one time of the Vermont council of censors, served in the Legislature for two years and

for three years was member of the state board of education. He died last year from over-work and the greatest monument of his life is this institution which he loved and for	which he did so much. The old pupils that still live are now scattered and each is spreading his little censor of influence secured from the master hand.
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WHITINGHAM.

By CLARK JILLSON.

This Town has in its archives a copy of its original Charter, issued before the Revolution by the Province of New York.

WHITINGHAM.

NEW YORK AND NEW HAMPSHIRE CLAIMS, OR THE FORTY YEARS' CONTROVERSY.

In 1750 the Province of New York claimed all that tract of country now known as the State of Vermont, and the Province of New Hampshire exercised jurisdiction over the same territory to such an extent that it became known as the "New Hampshire Grants." While this difficulty was in progress, both New York and New Hampshire chartered towns within the disputed territory, and in some cases, the authority of both Provinces was exercised over the same township.

The controversy between these governments lasted 40 years, and resulted in admitting into the Union the State of Vermont, in 1791, it being the first accession to the 13 original States.

CUMBERLAND TOWNSHIP.

Previous to the Revolution, the southeastern part of the State was known as "Cumberland," and erected into a county by that name in 1776.

The southwest corner of this county had been called "Cumberland Township," but had not been chartered by that name, therefore, its limits were undefined.

THE WHITING PETITION.

On the seventh day of January, 1767, a petition was presented to the lieutenant-governor of New York, by Nathan Whiting, Samuel Fitch, Eleazer Fitch, James Smedley, David Baldwin, Andrew Myers, Samuel Whiting, Robert Aiton, Amos Hitchcock and Nathan Haines Whiting, covering a part of this territory, which was referred to a committee of His Majesty's Council, who reported favorably, and the petition was granted.

The Patent was ordered to issue, but for some unknown reason the matter was delayed for three years.

THE SEVEN GRANTEES.

On the 26th day of January, 1770, Col. Nathan Whiting renewed the petition in behalf of himself and his associates, setting forth that the lands prayed for were vacant and had never been granted, but were still vested in the Crown. He also stated that this land was *part* of a tract called "Cumberland," but that no township covering the same had ever been granted. Upon this petition, letters patent were issued on the 12th day of March, 1770.

The grantees were seven British soldiers, who were thus rewarded by their fidelity in the King's service. Their names were Nathan Whiting,

Samuel Fitch, Eleazer Fitch, James Smedley, Andrew Myers, Robert Aiton and Samuel Boyer, who were all the persons then interested in said lands.

THE TOWNSHIP NAMED WHITINGHAM.

The township thus granted and chartered was named Whitingham. It occupied a position near the southwest corner of Cumberland county and was laid out six miles square, with more flourish and ceremony than attended the founding of Rome.

The following is the second petition of Col Whiting, and the one upon which the grant was made, and the patent or charter issued:

"PETITION."

"To the Honorable Cadwallader Colden, Esquire.

His Majesty's Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New York, and the Territories, in America:—

In Council.

The Petition of Colonel Nathan Whiting, in behalf of himself and his associates,

Humbly Showeth,

That your Petitioner and his Associates, on their former Petition, obtained an Order of His late Excellency, Sir Henry Moore, with the advice and consent of the Council, bearing date the twenty-seventh day of January, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-seven, for granting to them and their Heirs, the quantity of Ten Thousand acres of a certain Tract of Land, lying on the west side of the Connecticut River, known by the name of 'The Township of Cumberland.' That they have since procured an actual Survey of said Land, and find the Vacant Land to contain only the quantity of Seven Thousand acres. That the same, though part of the Lands formerly claimed by the Government of New Hampshire have not been granted by that Govern-

ment, but still remain Vacant, and Vested in the Crown.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays, that the Letters Patent ordered on the said former Petition, may Issue for the Quantity of Land found to be vacant, and in the Names of Nathan Whiting, Samuel Fitch, Eleazer Fitch; James Smedley, Andrew Myers, Robert Aiton and Samuel Boyer, who are all the persons at present interested in the premises.

And your Petitioner, in behalf of himself and his Associates, Doth further pray, that the said Seven Thousand acres, together with the following Tracts granted to or surveyed for reduced Officers, to wit: Three Thousand acres granted to the Petitioner, Nathan Whiting; Two Thousand acres granted to Lieutenant James Eddington; Two Thousand acres granted to Lieutenant John Nordbergh; One Thousand acres granted to Lieutenant James Etherington; Three Thousand acres Surveyed for Captain John Walker; Two Thousand acres Surveyed for Lieutenant Thomas Gamble, and Two Thousand acres Surveyed for Lieutenant Dennis Carleton, may be erected into a Township by the Name of Whitingham, with the usual privileges,

And your Petitioner, as in Duty bound, shall ever pray, &c.

New York, 26th

January, 1770.

NATHAN WHITING, in
behalf of himself and his
Associates."

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

This township is located in the southeast corner of Windham county, and bounded on the north by Wilmington, east by Halifax, south by Heath and Rowe in Massachusetts, and west by Readsboro.

The surface is hilly, but as a general thing the high lands are well adapted to grazing and the other crops. Immense forests formerly covered the soil, and beech, birch, maple, spruce, ash and hemlock were

abundant, but the original growth was largely wasted nearly a century ago, by being burned to the ground, for the ashes, and to get rid of the timber for which there was no market.

The center of the town is located upon an eminence belonging to a range of hills running nearly north and south, through the entire length of the town, with Deerfield river at their feet on the west, and North river on the east.

WHITINGHAM SCENERY.

From the summit of these hills may be seen a large tract of picturesque country, embracing a portion of the Green Mountain range, while near, and several hundred feet below, Sadawga pond glistens like a diamond.

Among these elevations is Burlington hill, noted for its bleakness during the winter months. Streeter hill is another sightly location, from which may be seen Haystack Mountain in Searsburgh, the Monadnock in New Hampshire, Wachusett and Greylock in Massachusetts.

In the northeasterly part of the town near the village of Jacksonville and east of North river, is a rocky elevation known as "Hosley hill," and on the other side of the river are the "Holbrook" and "Tippet hills."

The hills in the westerly part of the town near Lime Hollow, and along the easterly banks of Deerfield river for several miles are extremely rugged, and the land about them unsuited to cultivation. The best crop raised here is "All in your eye," and consists of the most magnificent natural scenery, rarely surpassed by any found in foreign lands.

Deerfield river, a stream of considerable size and importance, flows through a portion of the town, at its northwest corner, and also at its southwest corner, which is in conformity with the original "set out," wherein care was taken that the "Length thereof doth not extend along the banks of any river other-

wise than is conformable to our said Royal Instructions."

The stream rises in Stratton and runs in a southeasterly direction for about 50 miles and falls into the Connecticut near Greenfield, Mass.

North river runs in a southerly direction, through the easterly part of the town, and unites with the Deerfield near Shelburne Falls, Mass. There are numerous other streams in town flowing north, south, east and west, which indicate an uneven surface, well supplied with water. These streams furnish motive power for numerous industries.

There are no large bodies of water in this town, for the reason that there is not room enough between the hills, but there are several small sheets of water of more or less importance. Sadawga pond is the largest and best known. It is located within a mile of the centre of the town, where the first church was built, in a westerly direction. It is estimated to cover from 300 to 500 acres, with indications that it has sometimes been more than three times its present size. It bears upon its surface a floating island of some fifty acres in extent. This accumulation is increasing from year to year, and within the last 50 years has been changed in form and size very materially.

It is claimed this pond was named in honor of a "Lone Indian" who continued to dwell about its shores after his tribe had moved on. It is said that "Old Sadawga" lived by hunting and fishing, and that he occasionally made a trip to Northampton and Springfield to dispose of his furs and other articles in the market, and that while going down Deerfield river in his canoe, he was wrecked at Shelburne Falls and drowned. As this Indian was known to the first settlers of the town, his traditionary fate is not improbable.

In the northerly part of the town there is a pond, in early times called Beaver dam, but of late, Fuller pond. It formerly covered 50 acres, and is so situated as to have an outlet at

each end, both of which reach the Deerfield, one near the north part of Whitingham and the other near Shelburne Falls, but nearly 30 miles apart.

This body of water has decreased in size so that in a dry season less than five acres are covered with water. Traces of the old dam, probably built centuries ago, are still visible, and under the surface may be found parts of trees of considerable size bearing tooth marks of the beaver.

Near the northeast corner of the town is a sheet of water known as Roberts' pond, covering some 30 acres. A small stream runs from it, but none into it from the surface except the rainfall, which can have little to do with the amount of water it contains.

GEOLOGY OF THE TOWNSHIP.

Whitingham contains geological features worthy of notice. The rock formation is gneiss, but its component parts are not so blended as to constitute granite suitable for building purposes.

In the easterly part of the town talcose schist abounds to some extent, but not to render it of great value. The western half of the town abounds in limestone of excellent quality, and in such proximity to the surface as to render it comparatively easy to be quarried.

Sixty years ago the manufacture and sale of lime constituted the principal business of the town, and next to agriculture was the chief industry.

BOWLERS.

Near North river about one mile below the present village of Jacksonville may be seen a bowlder 61 feet in circumference and 10 feet high above the ground. Its angles have not been worn as is commonly the case with bowlders, but looks like a block split from an immense ledge and not transported any considerable distance.

Near this place are several gravel

mounds, produced by the action of the ice and water during the glacial period, and it is believed that this rock was formerly carried down this valley in a mass of gravel which prevented its being worn by attrition.

This result of glacial action is often noticed, and it is not uncommon to meet with a moraine, even in this hilly country, and these deposits are made up largely of gravel interspersed with bowlders of various sizes, from a few pounds to several tons.

The largest bowlder in New England, called "The Green Mountain Giant," may be seen in the westerly part of Whitingham upon a hill 500 feet above the Deerfield, and within two miles of that stream. It stands upon a flat rock, is 40 feet in length, its horizontal circumference 125 feet, its height 32 feet, its cubic contents 40,000 feet, and its weight 3,400 tons. The angles of this rock are quite sharp, indicating that its journey, if a long one, was made when incased in ice or a mass of earth.

There are several other large bowlders in the town, notably the one standing on a flat rock at the highest point on Tenny Hill, much higher than the one last mentioned, and within half a mile of Massachusetts line.

Gold, silver and lead have been discovered in several localities, but not in quantities to warrant an extensive outlay in mining operations, though some of the ore, recently found, is said to be quite rich.

There are numerous veins of quartz in the rock formation where traces of gold may be found, but whether these veins are sufficiently extensive and rich to become remunerative is yet undetermined. A mining company was formed here and incorporated by the Legislature in 1867, but no startling results have been developed during the 17 years of its existence.

In the westerly part of the town, in the village of Sadawga, is

A MINERAL SPRING

to which many people resort on account of its medicinal qualities. An analysis of the waters show that they contain muriate of lime, carbonate of lime, muriate of magnesia, carbonate and per-oxide of iron, allumina with an acid trace. It is said to be a specific for cutaneous eruptions, scrofulous humors, dropsy, gravel, chronic ulcers, liver complaint and many other diseases. This spring was discovered in 1822, and has been sought for more or less ever since. David Eames, a much respected citizen of the town, claimed that the use of these waters saved his life.

While this water has some medicinal qualities, its taste is not much different from ordinary spring water, and its hygienic properties, as represented by the chemist are in no way indicated by the taste.

THE NATIVE FORESTS.

In early times the town was covered with a heavy growth of timber, beech, birch and maple being the principal hard woods, and spruce, hemlock and balsam the soft.

No pine timber, of any considerable value, ever grew in Whitingham, and only now and then an oak. Hemlock trees in some parts of the town were of immense size, ranging from three to five feet in diameter.

It will be seen that the town possessed few attractions for the settler, while there were many obstacles to contend with before the soil could be made productive. The climate, the location, uneven surface, the lack of a well defined policy in matters of government, all conspired to discourage a speedy and successful settlement; but

THE PIONEERS

were a hardy race; courted the opposition of the elements and of man. They caused the forests to vanish before their sturdy stroke; took issue with wild beasts and unfriendly men; established their independence by solemn decree and forced civil-

ization to establish a new, free State, the first to be admitted into the Federal Union.

The inhabitants of Whitingham bore an active and honorable part in all these struggles, and from that day to the present time have shown themselves worthy of the Green Mountain State.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

On the 12th day of March, 1770, by virtue of a New York patent, Whitingham became the property of the following grantees:

Nathan Whiting, Samuel Fitch, Eleazer Fitch, James Smedley, Andrew Myers, Robert Aiton and Samuel Boyer.

It was ten years before the town was organized by the choice of officers, during which time large accessions had been made to its population. The census of Cumberland was taken in 1770-71, which discloses the following facts:

White males under 16.....	3
“ “ over and under 60..	4
“ females under 16.....	3
“ “ over and under 60..	4
Total.....	14
Heads of families.....	4

Whitingham as laid out in 1770 was only a part of Cumberland.

SILAS HAMILTON AND ROBERT

BRATTEN

were the first settlers and were in town as early as 1770.

The Bratten family came from Coleraine to Whitingham in 1770. They came around through Wilmington. Mrs. Bratten, the wife of Robert, was a brave and resolute woman. On their way to Whitingham from Coleraine, Mrs. Bratten climbed a tall tree in Wilmington and there discovered the valley of the Deerfield river. They pursued their course in that direction and marked trees as they went. Their house was some distance up the river from where Cyrus Wheeler now resides. They returned to Coleraine in the

fall and came back three times before they made a permanent residence in Whitingham. Here they commenced farming in a small way. A small iron kettle served as a water pail, milk pail, and was also used for cooking. The milk of one cow was divided among several families. On the 19th of May, 1780, known as the "Dark Day," Mrs. Bratten set out an apple tree on this farm which has since been called grandmother's apple tree.

Silas Hamilton was from Western, (now Warren,) Mass., and became an extensive land owner in Whitingham. He was engaged in

SHAY'S REBELLION,

and for this offence was tried and sentenced to stand one hour in a pillory and be publicly whipped on his naked back 20 stripes. The charge against him was "For stirring up sedition in this Commonwealth."

Mr. Hamilton was not alone in this business, as Vermont was the place of refuge for many of the insurgents including Shay himself.

ADAM WHEELER

of Hubbardston, Mass., was captured in Vermont by a party of government men under Royal Tyler, Esq., but they were only able to hold him four hours, when he was liberated by a party of 40 sympathizers from over the line in the State of New York.

James White of Coleraine was convicted of high treason and sentenced to death, but was subsequently pardoned.

FIRST THINGS.

Mr. Hamilton was the first representative from Whitingham to the Legislature of Vermont in 1778.

While this early settlement was in progress, the town was without roads and the people were obliged to travel by marked trees. They were obliged to have their grain ground at Greenfield, transporting it there and back on foot.

The first child born in town was John Nelson, Jr.

Thomas Riddle was the first person who died in town. He was taken sick while on a visit. His home was in Connecticut. He could not be carried home as there was no way of transportation except on horseback. He was buried in Whitingham.

During the 10 years from the time this town began to be settled up to 1780 when it was organized, the inhabitants were quite extensively engaged in an industry which might have been remunerative at the time, but of no permanent advantage.

This was cutting wood and timber to be burned for the ashes, the same being leached and the lye boiled down to salts and potash.

This method of clearing off the land and carrying away what the soil so much needed, worked an injury to the farms from which they will never recover. If one-half the cleared land in this town was covered with the original timber to-day, it would greatly add to the value of the town.

We have now passed over a period of great privation on the part of the settlers, who had cast their lot on a sterile soil, away from the comforts of civilization, among wild beasts, in a climate unfriendly to pioneer life.

Up to this time there is no record of any religious expression on the part of the people, or that any clergyman had ventured to set foot upon the soil of Whitingham.

It was now near the close of the Revolution. Independence had been declared by the colonies four years, and by Vermont three years. The English government was not much respected in Vermont, and the inhabitants sought to acquire titles to their lands through the General Assembly. About 1780, Silas Hamilton and seven others petitioned for a grant of 3,000 acres of land in Whitingham.

This petition was referred to a committee, who reported through their chairman as follows:

"The Hon. General Assembly:

Your Committee report as their opinion, that the three thousand acres of land in the Township of Whitingham as Referred to in the Petition of Silas Hamilton to be granted to said Hamilton and the settlers named in said Petition thay Paying a Meat Consideration ——— and that his Exelancy and Council be Directed to Make out a Charter of Incorporation for the same with the Reservations and Restrictions Necessary.—
JOHN THROOP, Chairman."

This report was referred to the Governor and Council and the petition granted.

The criminal code of Vermont in 1780, made nine offences punishable by death, as follows: treason, murder, arson, rape, bestiality, sodomy, bearing false witness against a person for the purpose of causing his death; mutilation: either by cutting out or disabling the tongue, or putting out an eye, or by emasculation, and blaspheming the name of God.

The first town meeting of which we have any record, was held on Thursday, March 30, 1780, when the following business was transacted:

"Att an annual Town meeting March 30, 1780, the men whose names are under Ritten ware Chosen to Ofis.

Town Clerk: Eliphalet Hyde. Selectmen: James Angel, Eliphalet Hyde, Silas Hamilton. Treasurer: Silas Hamilton. Constables: Abner More, Levi Shumway. Highway Surveyors: Abner More, Thos. Hunt, Ebenezer Davis, John Nelson Jr. Listers: Thos. Stearns, Eliphalet Hyde. Collectors: Levi Shumway, Abner More. Grand Juror: Thomas Stearns. Sealer of weights and measures. John Butler. Deer Rief: Amasa Shumway, Thomas Stearns.

At this time the town had a population of not less than 200.

The grand list of 1781 shows who paid the taxes at that time and indicates to some extent the population of the town.

FIRST GRAND LIST.

"John Nelson, John Nelson Jr., Benga' Blodgett, Samuel Day, John Blushfield, Thomas Blodget, Thomas Day, John Howard, Jonnhan Shumway, James Howard, Amos Green, James Reed, Benj. Blodgett Jr., Ebenezer Davis, Isaac Fuller, Samuel Nelson, Leonard Pike, Eliphalet Gusten, Daniel Wilcox, Elijah French, Daniel Holloway, Luther Washburn, Bille Clark, Levi Shumway, Amasa Shumway, Benijah Lampher, James Angel, John Butler, Samuel Butler, Elihue Blake, Jabez Foster, Calvin Fuller, Levi Boyd, Charles Dodge, John Rugg, Nathan Lee, Henry Lee, Abner More, Thomas Hunt, Jonathan Barton, Jonathan Dix, Timothy S. Berton, Capt. Eliphalet Hide, Moses Hide, Jonathan Edgecomb, Roger Edgecomb, Beriah Sprage, Thomas Sterns, Sterling Sterns, Nathaniel Davis, Brinsele Peters, Silas Hambleton, Robert Bratten, Robert Bratten Jr., Joseph Coleman."

The listers for this year were Henry Lee, Benjamin Blodgett and Eliphalet Gusten.

The Brattens, Robert and Moses, and Leonard Pike, settled in the north-west part of the town, and James Angel, Eliphalet Gusten and Benijah Lamphear in the south-east part. John Butler and Silas Hamilton settled in the north-eastern section. Butler built the first grist-mill in town on North river.

The earliest deed on record was from Robert Bratten of Whitingham to John Torrey of Halifax, and is dated Jan. 2nd, 1780.

In 1786, the town made provision for paying taxes in the following manner:

"Voted that the town tax be paid in wheat at 4 s. per bushel, Rey at 3 s., Corn at 2 and 6, Oats at 1 and 6, Flax at 8 d. per pound, sugar 5 d. per pound."

Although pioneer life was not pleasant in many respects, there was constant call for unclaimed lands in Whitingham, by those who desired to become permanent settlers.

On the 15th day of October, 1857, 600 acres of land were granted by Vermont to Jonathan Hunt and Arad Hunt, described as follows, viz: "Three lots in the town of Whitingham, being a part of three thousand acres of land granted to Capt. John Walker, said lots containing one hundred and ninety-six acres in each lot and are numbered 2, 3 and 5, as expressed in a certain indenture of release made to the said Jonathan Hunt and Arad Hunt, by Samuel Wells."

This grant was made in such a way as to render the location doubtful, unless the three lots were more clearly defined than was customary in those days.

The people of Whitingham at this time, as a rule, were law-abiding, so far as they had any law to abide by; but habits of intoxication sometimes required a check from some official source in cases where the law could not be appealed to with satisfactory results.

In 1787 the people of Whitingham adopted a method unique in its conception and salutary in its application.

The number of cases treated by this humiliating process is unknown, but one specimen has been preserved and may be found among the town records, recorded by Amos Green, who was then town clerk. The selectmen who issued this suggestive hint were Samuel Day, Daniel Wilcox and Isaac Lyman. It has no parallel in municipal dictum and is as follows:

"Whereas the mismanagement and bad conduct of A. B. ——— of Whitingham in times Past has apparently Brought himself into such Difficulty that his Family may feel the fatal effects of it in many Instances, Particularly afor their Daly support, which to prevent we, the subscribers, Do agreeable to Law hereby take Inspection of S'd A. B.'s futer affairs under our Emediate Care, and hereby Notify the Publick that we act as Overseers on S'd A. B.'s futer affairs, and warn all that is

or may be concerned with S'd A. B. to govern themselves accordingly.

Whitingham, June 30, 1786."

In 1790 an effort was made to secure a burial place, and the town "Voted to Except the land of Calvin Munn and fence the same."

Nothing was done about the fence during the year and on the 7th of Mar. 1791, the town was not satisfied with the Munn lot and choose a Committee "to search for a more convenient place." The lot less than half a mile north of where the old meeting house stood was finally selected.

Gambling and like devices were resorted to for the purpose of raising money for religious and charitable purposes. Churches, roads and bridges were built, repairing loss by fire and paying the State debt, by lottery; clearly showing the tendency of the human mind to be lured by expectation that something is liable to turn up.

These lotteries were not only legalized by towns, but the State was concerned in the same demoralizing business.

Vermont has passed 24 acts, granting lotteries for various purposes, the first being dated Feb. 27th, 1783, and the last one, Nov. 8th, 1804. Nov. 8th, 1792, an act was passed granting a lottery to raise 150£ for building a bridge over Deerfield River at Readsboro.

It was thought that these lotteries had a tendency to relieve the burden of taxation, while it only changed the burden from one class to another by bringing the gamblers to the front in charitable and religious work.

It is to be presumed that the town meetings were legally called, but none of the warrants were recorded during the first 14 years.

The first recorded warrant for a town meeting was for the meeting held March 3, 1794. The principal matter before that meeting was in relation to building a meeting house.

Dec. 30, 1794, at a town meeting,

Jonathan Hunt received 15 votes for member of Congress.

Persons to whom land was granted in Whitingham by authority of Vermont, 1780 to 1796: 1780, Silas Hamilton, Thomas Stearns, John Butler, James Roberts, Abner Moor, James Angel, Charles Dodge, Eliphalet Hyde; 1781, Robert Bratten and seven others, whose names are unknown; 1782, Samuel Wells; 1787, Jonathan Hunt, Arad Hunt; 1796, Amos Green, Samuel Moulton, Thomas Day, Samuel Day, James Howard, Seth Howard, Benjamin Nelson, Benjamin Blodgett, Benjamin Blodgett, Jr., Samuel Nelson, Solomon Moulton, Asaph White, William Nelson, Thomas Blodgett, Abisha Blodgett and Daniel Wallace. These grants were supposed to cover all the unoccupied land in the town.

The liberality of the town in allowing its citizens to pay their taxes in "truck and dicker," and the raising of money by games of chance did not turn out to be a complete remedy for all the financial ills, and numerous farms were sold under the hammer.

May 30, 1798, the town collector, Amasa Shumway, held a great sale of land in Whitingham to satisfy demands for taxes. The exact condition of these sales does not appear to have been recorded. There were 75 lots sold at a cheap rate; 100 acres in lot No. 7 for \$1.37, and another lot of 79 acres for 98 cents. It would be interesting to know whether any of the titles under this sale were ever perfected.

1799.

The last year of the century was the most prosperous the town has ever seen. Large numbers were added to the population, log huts were abandoned and more modern houses built. The forests were cleared away, roads and bridges built, schools established and general thrift pervaded the town. The old meeting house was built this year, which was a great relief to

church-goers. This house was made free to all denominations, by a vote of the town. The population at this time was 868.

WITCHCRAFT.

What was known as the "Salem witchcraft," 200 years ago lingered in the minds of the people more than a century.

Near the close of the last century, there lived in the southeast part of Whitingham an elderly woman by the name of Lamphear, who had the reputation of being a witch.

Julius Clark, a young man who lived near Mrs. Lamphear, claimed that he was bewitched by her and so thoroughly under her influence that he was unable to get off his bed for ten years. When the old lady died, he at once recovered and lived to old age.

Another man supposed himself to be one of her victims, and would exert himself in every possible way to avoid her influence. He related numerous instances where the spirit of this harmless old woman was wont to revel among its victims, and his sincerity was not to be doubted, for he had never been led to believe that witchcraft could only exist in a distempered mind.

Whether a belief in witchcraft had a tendency to weaken the religious sentiment of the people is not clear, but about this time objection was made to paying taxes for the support of a minister who did not preach the right doctrine, and the town, by vote made the way clear for unbelievers as follows:

"Voted that all persons who will come forward to the selectmen and declare that it is against their conscience to pay any sum of money for the purpose of hiring preaching, that it shall be the duty of the selectmen to abate their taxes."

Several persons filed a certificate for abatement, but I fail to find that any action was taken thereon. The following may be found in the town records:

Whitingham, July 5, 1802.

"I do not agree in religious opinion with the majority of the inhabitants of this town."

CALEB RIDER."

Among the early settlers and those prominent in business and town affairs, near the close of the last century, were Nathan Green, James Roberts, Jabez Foster, Amasa Shumway, David Eames, James Reed, Reuben Lamphear, Francis Porter, Amos Green, Calvin Munn, Jonathan Hall, Baxter Hall, Reuben Brown, Amos Brown, Joshua Coleman, Samuel Day, Ambrose Stone, Samuel Parker, David Jillson, William Goodnow, Jesse Hull, John Roberts, Samuel Preston, Isaac Chase, Joshua Newell, Abraham Chase, Abiather Winn, Levi Boyd, Martin Stickney, Abel B. Wilder, Eli Higley, Jeremiah Kingsbury, Samuel Martin, Hezekiah Murdock, Thomas Nelson and many others.

These men assisted in advancing the material prosperity of the town, and took special pride in the success of agricultural pursuit in which they were all more or less engaged.

The first recorded warrant for a town meeting was for the meeting held the third of March, 1794. The time of this meeting was occupied in discussing matters relative to building a meeting house. On the 6th of July, 1795, the town voted: "That they will build a house for public worship, 40 feet wide and 50 feet long, by a majority of 29 against eight."

This meeting house was framed and raised during the summer and autumn of 1799, by Levi Conant of Halifax, and was finished off later by Justus Hall, also of Halifax.

Nov. 14, 1803, the town "Voted to raise the money that is necessary to purchase the military stores necessary to supply the town as the law directs."

"Voted that the place to deposit said stock of ammunition shall be in the upper loft of the meeting house

in a chest to be made at the expense of the town for that purpose."

This house stood on a hill, in a climate far from being mild in winter, and yet it was used for religious purposes and town meetings during 19 winters before there was any fire in it. No chimney was put in when the house was built; but time brought its changes, and on the 21st day of December, 1818, the town voted, "To have a stove and pipe erected in the meeting house."

When Whitingham celebrated its centennial in 1880, the east side of this house had been torn away, and the speaker's stand erected close to and partly within this open space.

The oration was delivered by Clark Jillson of Worcester, Mass., a native of Whitingham. His remarks in relation to the old meeting house were as follows:

"Eighty-one years ago to-day, this very spot was busy with the preparation for the erection of this grand old structure; the inhabitants of the town who have permitted the mutilation of its walls and allowed it to be shorn of its inward beauty—its unique pulpit, its square pews, its extensive galleries so tastefully decorated, emblematic of New England life 200 years ago—ought to be indicted for the desecration of the altars of their fathers.

Your modern churches, built to gratify the morbid tastes of those who worship fixtures more than the Deity, lack that spiritual presence that every person cannot but feel when he enters this consecrated temple. It was built by a sturdy race of men, living entirely by the labor of their own hands, but having brains sufficient to admit of a conscience. Two of your modern churches have had at least a private burial, while this ancient building still stands. If it had been left unoccupied and undisturbed, it would have outlived them all, standing upon this hill a monument to the memory of our fathers, a memorial of their unflinching integrity, their perseverance under stress of limited means, their

unflinching fidelity to the Christian faith, and their willingness to do what they thought to be right.

On the night of the 14th of October, 1883, this house was cut down by some reckless vandal whose soul was steeped in the dregs of depravity, whose unholy work was too disgraceful to bear the light of day.

Farewell, dear old landmark of our fathers! Your presence was a benediction, your loss will be a perpetual sorrow."

The amount of credits to the town of Whitingham, given to each volunteer who has enlisted and been mustered into service, the time of actual service by each man, dating from the time of muster into the service to the time he was mustered out, discharged or deceased, (not counting fractions of a month,) together with the amount of bounty paid to each man by the town, will be seen by the following table :

NAMES.	Term of Credits to Town.		Time of Actual Service.		Amount Town Bounties.	REMARKS.
	yrs.	mo.	yrs.	mo.		
Aldrich, Francis H.	3		2	9		
Allard, Henry J.	4			5	\$615	
Atherton, John	3		1	6	300	
Barker, Augustus	3		2	4		
Barnes, Levi N.	3		1	2	300	
Burke, Frederick	1			10	700	
Barker, Charles A.		9		9	100	
Ballou, George E.		9		9	100	
Ballou, Joseph L.		9		9	100	
Bickford, Almerin C.	3		2	9		
Bickford, Sylvester	3		2	9		
Bishop, Emerson	3		1	8		Died in service.
Bishop, Isaac D.		9		9	100	
Blanchard, Joy N.	3		1	1		1st Regiment Cavalry.
Blanchard, George F.	3	9	1	6	400	Killed in battle of Cedar Creek.
Bray, David	3				675	
Briggs, Eli S.	3		1	6	300	
Brown, Mirvin M.	3	9	2	3	400	
Brown, Henry B.	6		3	5	300	Re-enlisted.
Brown, Lansford H.	3		1	3	300	Died in service of disease.
Brown, George F.	3				425	Deserted before muster in.
Brown, Benjamin P.	1			10	250	
Burrington, Robert	3		1	3		Discharged for disability.
Cady, Aaron L.	3				300	Died on the way to Regiment.
Clark, Zimri	3				300	Died before Co. left Brattleboro.
Chase, George A.	3		2	11		
Comstock, James H.	3			8		Died in service of disease.
Connors, John	3				675	Deserted on way to Regiment.
Cutting, Asa	3		2	11		
Davis, Lewis A.	3		1	3		Killed at Fredericksburg.
Davis, Lysander	6		3	10	300	Re-enlisted.
Danforth, Charles	3			3	700	Killed at Petersburg.
Dix, Hosea	3		1	1		Died in service of disease.
Dole, William E.		9		3	100	Died in service of disease.
Eames, Joseph H.		9		9	100	
Easton, Solomon G.		9		9	100	
Eames, Luther	6		3	10	300	Re-enlisted.
Easton, Chauncey C.	3		1	6	300	
Edwards, Abiathar P.	3			3		
Eddy, George P.	3		1	6	300	Re-enlisted from a Mass. Regt.
Eddy, John A.	3		1	6	300	" " " "
Esty, Henry W.	1			10	600	Resident of Readsboro.
Fairbanks, Odid C.		9		9	100	
Fairbanks, Edwin	3		2	11		Resident of Heath, Mass.
Fairbanks, Freeman A.	3			3	300	Died in service of disease.
Freeman, John	3			9	750	
Foster, Gustavus	3			6		
Gillett, Henry O.		9		9	100	
Gillett, Elliot F.		9		9	100	
Griffin, Henry W.		9		9	100	
Griffin, Alfred B.		9		4	100	{ Discharged, and died of dis- ease contracted in service.
Goodnow, Henry S.		9		6	100	
Graves, Joseph D.	3		1	6	300	
Griffin, Hollis B.	3		1	4	300	

NAMES.	Term of Credits to Town.		Time of Actual Service.		Amount Town Bounties.	REMARKS.
	yrs.	mo.	yrs.	mo.		
Hescock, Ambrose E.		9		9	\$100	
Hicks, Merritt G.	3		1	9		Killed in action at Petersburg.
Hatch, Elisha P.	3		2	9		
Holbrook, Selah H.	6		3	6		D'd, ent'd service under draft.
Holbrook, Rufus C.	3			6		Died of disease in service.
Howell, Frank A.	3		2	1		Re-enlisted for Wilmington.
Hull, Horace A.	3		1	6	300	
Jillson, Rinaldo E.		9		9	100	
Jillson, Horace T.	3		1	2		Died in service at Fort Slocum.
Lambert, Michael	3		1	6	300	
Lake, Daniel G.	3			10	500	
Langdon, Peter, Jr.	1			8	700	
Larned, Thomas J.	3		1	4		Reported as deserting.
Mason, Henry		9				Never joined Regiment.
Morse, Frederick N.		9		9	100	
Morley, Elias S.	6		3	7	300	1st Reg't Cavalry, re-enlisted.
Moore, Charles	3			5	475	Died in service of disease.
Murphy, David	3		1	6	300	
Murphey, Patrick	3		1	6	300	
Newell, Edward		9		9	100	
Newell, Hiram		9		4	100	Died in service of disease.
Newton, Albert E.	3		2	2		Killed at Chapin's Farm.
Neenan, James	3			2	550	Deserted.
Nelson, Charles	3				475	Deserted before joining Reg't.
Olden, Daniel	3			10	300	Died in service of disease.
Parker, Edgar		9		9	100	
Pike, Amos W.		9		9	100	
Pason, James H.	3				675	Deserted, never joined Reg't.
Pike, Lewis	6		2	6	300	Re-en. died of wounds received.
Pierce, George H.	6		1	6	600	Drafted, paid commutation.
Ravey, James	3		1		365	Died in service of disease.
Reed, Wm. H.		9		9	100	
Reed, Alfred		9		9	100	
Reed, Elmer J.		9				Sick, never joined Co.
Reed, Winslow T.	3		1	6	300	
Rice, Daniel M.	3	9	2	3	400	Enlisted for 9 mos. and Vet. Vol.
Rice, Charles H.		9		4	100	Died in service of disease.
Stetson, Albert C.		9		9	100	
Stanley, George B.	3		2	9		
Stafford, Isaac B.	3		1	2	300	Died in service of disease.
Streeter, Joseph J.	6		1	6	600	Drafted, paid commutation.
Sherman, Albert N.	1			9	600	In 1st Cavalry Regiment.
Shumway, Chandler C.	1			9	600	" " "
Toby, Henry A.	3			4		Discharged for disability.
Tooly, David A.	3		1	6		Died in service of disease.
Tooly, John H.	3		3		100	En. for Wil'n, trans. to W'dham.
Tucker, John B.	3					Discharged for disability.
Warren, Charles	3			6		
Wilcox, Luman C.		9		2	100	Died in service of disease.
Wilcox, John F.	1			9	600	
Wilcox, Zackary T.	1			9	600	
Wheeler, James W.	3		2	3		Reported as deserting.
Wrinkle, Thomas	3		1	6	300	
	271	6	131	9	\$24030	

Of the above list of men that were credited to the town of Whitingham, eighteen were non-residents of the town. Four were citizens of Massachusetts, one of the town of Readsboro, and thirteen were obtained from abroad, and their residence has not been ascertained. To the eighteen non-residents, the town paid \$9,415 bounty, and to the eighty-nine of our own men was paid \$14,615, averaging \$523 and a fraction over to foreigners, and \$164.21 to our own townsmen. The whole amount of credits by men mustered into the service is 271½ years, and the time of actual service is 131½ years. The credits by non-residents is 43 years, and the actual service 12½ years.

The aggregate amount of bounties paid by the town to volunteers, and to men furnishing substitutes, is \$31,030. The expense of procuring volunteers, and other incidental expenses connected with the raising of recruits in 1862-3 and 4, cannot be less than \$1500, making the total amount \$32,530.

Besides the list of men credited to the town in the foregoing table, there are six men credited to Whitingham whose names are not given. They are probably substitutes furnished by enrolled men, and some at least, if not all, have entered the naval service of the United States, instead of the army.

Four men enrolled and liable to draft in Whitingham, enlisted in other towns. Winchester E. Holbrook enlisted in Hartford, Conn., was a prisoner for a long time, and came home sick, and died a short time after from disease contracted in the service. David Jilson enlisted in a Reg't in Massachusetts. James S. Bigelow enlisted in the town of Halifax, went into the 8th Reg't in the same Company with some of our men, and was killed at the battle of Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, '64. David Atherton enlisted in a New York Reg't, and was in Andersonville prison some eight months.

The enrolled men who furnished

substitutes to the credit of the town for three years, are the following:

Hosea B. Ballou, Joseph I. Chase, Royal Chase, Royal S. Faulkner, Willard Faulkner, Jr., Eli T. Green, Edward L. Roberts, Benj. F. Roberts, Henry M. Roberts, Albert C. Stetson, Norris L. Stetson, George N. Upton, George W. Wheeler, Ichabod N. Wheeler.

Each of these men received a town bounty of five hundred dollars.

In July, 1863, sixteen men were drafted from the town of Whitingham, fourteen of whom paid the \$300 commutation as provided by a law of the United States, and one, Charles C. H. Williams, procured a substitute, and Selah H. Holbrook went into the service under the draft. The following are the men who paid commutation:

Henry S. Blanchard, Alonzo S. Bliss, Elliot A. Brown, Russell D. Brown, Elisha J. Corkins, Charles W. Dix, Joseph Dix, Francis W. Fairbanks, Levi B. Faulkner, Geo. H. Pierce, Henry S. Reed, Charles O. Stone, Joseph J. Streeter, Thaddeus E. Wheeler.

Two of those who paid commutation, George H. Pierce and Joseph J. Streeter, afterwards volunteered and went into the service.

In many instances in this brief sketch of the soldiers from Whitingham, the only available source of information was the reports of the Adjutant and Inspector General of the State, and consequently are not so definite as would have been made had not my time to collect facts been so limited. L. BROWN.

Whitingham, Feb. 23, 1867.

THE CENTRE VILLAGE.

This village, so long the centre of attraction and business interest for the whole town, fills a place in the history of Whitingham of more importance than those now on the stage of active life would suppose. For nearly half a century, during the most progressive period, it was the

cherished centre for every section of the town. And not only that, but the most active, enterprising business place to be found in this section of the county. Both secular and religious interests centered here, and all classes felt this to be the common center of attraction. The old church, now ruthlessly destroyed, was built about the commencement of the present century, and was the pride of the whole town, for whose benefit it was erected, and for many years from two to four hundred devout worshippers, in the summer season, would assemble within its walls, on each returning Sabbath, to test their devotion to the religious ordinances of that age.

STORES AND MERCHANTS.

The first store in this immediate vicinity, of which we can find any account, was built by William and Joseph Goodnow, in 1804. The following have been merchants in town: John Noys & Adin Thayer, Rev. Linus Austin & Asahel Booth, Ephriam Smith & George Boardman, Emory Greenleaf & Royal Houghton, Henry Goodnow, Eli Higley, Reuben Mims, Mims & Chase. John Joyes and Adin Thayer, sold to Rev. Linus Austin and Asahel Booth. Austin sold his interest to Booth.

Meantime another store had been started on the lower side of the way, near where Henry Goodnow's dwelling house now stands. Ephriam Smith, who had been keeping a grocery store over at a place called the "Corners," near the late "Farmers' Inst. Co's." place of business, moved to the centre village, established a general store, and did an extensive business alone for a few years; and afterwards in company with George Boardman, under the firm name of "Smith & Boardman," for several years. They were succeeded by Emory Greenleaf and Royal Houghton, who traded on that side of the way, in the firm name of "Greenleaf & Houghton," till about 1820. This village and the whole town was rap-

idly gaining in population and wealth, and had already become a town of no small importance in the county and in the State. This was when cities and large towns and villages had no such magnetic attraction for enterprising young men as we witness in these more modern times. The best native talent was retained at home, to guide the public interest, and establish institutions indispensable to an exalted civilization.

Greenleaf & Houghton was succeeded on the lower side of the way by George Boardman; and it was there where Henry Goodnow, whose career as a merchant and citizen, is familiar to most of the people of this town, took his first lessons in the mercantile business. He worked as clerk under Boardman till about 1833, when he bought out Boardman, and was the owner of the store and responsible party in trade, on that side of the way ever after that. He did an extensive and profitable business for the next ten years, and accumulated a property that with prudent management would have made him one of the most wealthy merchants in this part of the State. But his ambition for wealth prompted him to invest too much in land speculations, and real estate securities in Readsboro, and other towns, when lands were high, and still rising; and this, together with some losses in the lumbering and mill business in Hartwellville, and the extensive litigation in which he became involved, used up his spare capital, and the decline in the value of real estate, which he held too long in hopes of better prices, together with the accumulating taxes and costs of litigation, which he was compelled to pay, has reduced him to a position that 35 years ago would have been thought impossible.

In 1824 or 1825, Eli Higley, long a resident and leading citizen of Whitingham, and an active, enterprising business man, formed a partnership with Asahel Booth, who was trading in the store built by Messrs.

Goodnow, and built a new store and hotel near the old one first built. They did business under the firm name of "Higley & Booth," for two or three years after the completion of their new store; then Higley sold out to a Mr. Houghton, and the firm changed to "Houghton & Booth." They did a more extensive business in trade for a few years than any other store ever did in Whitingham. They continued trade there till Geo. Boardman and Reuben Winn bought them out in 1833. The store was then run in the name of "Boardman & Winn" for a year or two, when Winn bought Boardman's interest and run the store alone for a short time, when he took in Rufus Chase as a partner, and the store was run in the firm name of "Winn & Chase" till Chase died in 1846.

For nearly half a century before this, this hill had been the common business centre for the whole town, and for many years drew a large share of the trade of adjoining towns. There was a time when this hill was the most central mart for all kinds of merchandise known in this part of the county. The people all took an interest in its progress. A spirit of enterprising emulation pervaded all classes. The common people were of necessity industrious and economical in their habits; the theory of living upon other people's earnings had not yet become popular; few, if any, in this section of the country adopted that course. Manual labor was no dishonor to any class of citizens; even professional men could work on the farm a portion of the time without detriment to their professional standing. They duly appreciated its invigorating effect on both their physical and mental powers. And the people were bound together in fraternal feelings of sympathy for each other's welfare. "Every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost," had not become the paramount rule of action. If any were unfortunate, the whole neighborhood felt it a privilege, as well as a duty, to render charitable

assistance. At that age the people not only of this town, but of all other towns in this part of the State, were a hardy, industrious, self-reliant race of people, depending entirely upon their own labor and their own resources for the support of themselves and their families. Farming was the almost exclusive business of the whole town, and the products of the soil and the growth of stock on the farm afforded a liberal surplus annually to most of the inhabitants. Farming paid then, as well as other pursuits. Dairying business was then profitable, and almost every farmer was, to a greater or less extent, engaged in it. From five to 20 cows might be seen in every farmer's yard, besides a good flock of sheep and other stock; mechanics and laborers were under no necessity of sending to city markets for the necessities of life; the neighboring farmers had an ample supply of the finest quality.

The sound of the woodman's axe and the noise of the flail gave as much satisfaction half a century ago as the hum of machinery at the present time. So, too, the noise of the shuttle and the music of the spinning wheel, were cherished with as much delight by the ladies of that age, as that of the organ and piano of to-day. We cannot too greatly revere the memory of our fathers and mothers for their noble home virtues and the lessons of economy they taught us; their industrious and persevering energy, and the graceful course they pursued in the culture of domestic economy and the arts of civilization, in this then almost wilderness town. We of the present time can have but limited conceptions of the hardships and privations they cheerfully endured for the benefit of their posterity, and to found such institutions for human society as tend to an enlightened and progressive organization. May the successive generations ever be grateful for their exemplary wisdom in laying the foundations of social and progressive ele-

ments of the highest form of civilization in an undeveloped and growing township.

But to return to our narrative of the centre village. While this place remained the common centre of the whole town, the store and hotel had all the business they could attend to, and scarce a day passed in the winter, when the weather was favorable, but that from ten to twenty-five teams might be seen there during the business hours of the day. It was no uncommon occurrence to have an hundred tierces of lime bought and sold in a single day. Mechanics too, of every occupation, were kept constantly busy to supply the wants of the farming classes, then more than twice as numerous as now. This was the most progressive and prosperous days of the town; from 1815 to 1835. As early as 1838, the trade and business of this long cherished centre began to decline. Jacksonville began to be a place of some importance, and drew quite a share of the business from this common centre. About that time, Cyrus and Mat-uren Ballou conceived the idea of starting a store to be called the "Farmer's Interest Co." of which we shall give a more definite account hereafter.

In former times, when this hill was the common centre of attraction, on every public day the village would be thronged with people from every section of the town,—for the double purpose of conferring with each other upon social and business matters, and having a good time generally. Not the least enjoyable of these holiday gatherings for all classes, old and young alike, was "*June Training Day*," when almost the entire town would assemble; the young men for a jolly game of ball, and other athletic sports common in those days, and the old men to relate the news of the day, and enjoy a social chat over their glass of toddy and lemon punch, of which at that time it was no dishonor to partake.

On one of these training days, the boys as usual had taken their position on the public common for a game of ball, and when they had got nicely started in their game, the Captain of the militia company, feeling perhaps a little too proud of his authority, marched his men directly on to the grounds they occupied evidently with a view of routing and driving them off. The boys, in the true spirit of "young America," loudly protested against such invasion of their supposed rights, but finally, with generous magnanimity yielded to the Captain, and took a position in the highway a little below. The Captain, elated with his success in routing the boys, after drilling his company a short time, marched them back into the highway, formed them into platoons with fixed bayonets, for the purpose of marching them down the road directly over the boys' new quarters. But this time they were determined to resist such unwarrantable encroachments of their rights. And as the Captain approached with his platoons covering the entire width of the highway, Jonas Brown, a tall, bony, athletic fellow (but having a bad impediment of speech,) stationed himself in the center of the highway, ball club in hand, with his comrades on his left, and as the platoons approached, straightened himself up at full length, stamping his foot upon the ground, as if to give force to his order, exclaimed "*Hah, hah, half the road!*"

The Captain, paying no attention to his order, marched his men with their bayonets covering the whole road, intending to scare the boys off; but when they came within reach, they unceremoniously knocked the bayonets right and left with their ball clubs, and some of the soldiers were seen gathering themselves up from the ground amid the shouts and cheers of the crowd. The Captain, seeing the determination of the boys, and by the shouts and cheers of lookers on, finding their sympathies were with them, retreated in

disorder. Chagrined at the defeat of his military prowess in routing the boys, he dispatched an orderly to the office of the local lawyer, John E. Butler, with his complaint, and for a warrant to arrest the ball players, for breach of peace, assault and battery, etc. But he was still more stumped, when his messenger returned with the opinion of the lawyer, that in view of the circumstances, he was the aggressor—that the boys had equally as good right to the public common, or highway, with their ball clubs, as he had with his bayonets. And finally the Captain, with his men, peaceably withdrew to another place to drill, a wiser, if not a better man.

CHURCH HISTORY.

Although the Methodist church organization has never been the leading religious denomination in the town of Whitingham, since the Baptist church was formed, in 1808, it undoubtedly held precedence of any other religious organization.

From the published proceedings of the Vermont Methodist State Convention, held at Montpelier, September 20th and 21st, 1870, and the historical statistics therein recorded, we find that the Whitingham Circuit was one of the three first formed in the State.

We give here the names of the Methodist ministers that have preached in Whitingham, under the direction of the Methodist Episcopal Annual Conference: In 1799, Peter Vannest; in 1800, Michael Coats, Joseph Michell; in 1801, Daniel Bromley; in 1802, Elijah Ward, Asa Kent; in 1803, Phineas Peck, Caleb Dustin; in 1804, John Tinkham; in 1805, Ebenezer Fairbanks, David Goodhue; in 1806, Laban Clark; in 1807, Andrew McKain, Major Curtis; in 1808, Reuben Harris, Cyprain H. Gridley; in 1809, and 1810, Samuel Cochran; in 1811, Reuben Harris, Cyrus Culver; in 1812, Cyrus Culver, John Reynolds; in 1813, Andrew McKain, Stephen Richmond; in 1814, Gil-

bert Lyon, Daniel Breyton; in 1815, David J. Wright, Phineas Dean; in 1816, Samuel Eighmey, Sherman Minor. The minutes and records show no preacher sent to Whitingham, by the Methodist Annual Conference, from 1815 to 1843.

The Rev. Asa Kent, who was sent here in 1802, relates an incident, in one of their meetings in Whitingham, as given in the record of the Vermont Methodist State Convention at Montpelier, in September, 1870. In the early history of the Methodist denomination in Whitingham, Rev. Mr. Kent is quoted as saying: "One important office at that day, was the Tithingman, who, armed with a long rod, at once weapon and staff of office, presided over the Sabbath congregation, with full power to remind unwary hearers by a thrust from his wand, of any undue disposition to sleep, or other indiscretion."

In 1843, the Whitingham Circuit was revived, and the Annual Conference took measures to supply the people with preaching. The Rev. John L. Smith was assigned the pastorate for that year. The records shows no preacher sent to this town, from that time, till 1849, when the Rev. Mr. Smith was again sent here, and preached in 1849 and 1850. In 1852, John Tylor; in 1858, Moses Spencer; in 1859, Michael R. Chase; in 1860 and 1861, Zenas Kingsbury; in 1865 and 1866, John S. Little; from 1867 to 1872, Hubbard Eastman; in 1873, J. H. Gaylord; in 1874, E. H. Bartlett; in 1875, Hubbard Eastman; in 1877, 78 and 79, R. B. Fay; in 1880, F. T. Lovett; in 1881 and 1882, J. Hamilton.

The Methodists have never since the organization of the Baptist church, in 1808, been the leading religious denomination in the town of Whitingham. Although they have ostensibly built two churches, one at the village of Sadawga, in 1861, and one at Jacksonville, both were built mostly by subscriptions from the local inhabitants, outside the Methodist church or society.

FORMATION OF THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Baptist was the first permanent church organization established in this town. It was organized in 1808, and its records have been very well kept to the present time. We give an account of its formation as shown by the records.

"At Whitingham, Sept. 8, 1808, a number of the Baptist brethren met according to previous appointment, opened our meeting by prayer, then proceeded to consider the duties we owe to each other, and of the local distance of sister churches. After these serious considerations, we mutually agreed to form ourselves into a church, if thought expedient by council; proceeded to choose Walter Eames to serve as Clerk, and agreed to send to four Baptist churches to assist in embodying said church, viz.: First Guilford, First Coleraine, Heath and Halifax.

These brethren, after due consultation, finally fixed the 18th day of October next as the time to call the council for the purpose indicated, and adjourned their meeting to that date. And on the 18th day of October, 1808, the council met at the meeting-house in Whitingham Centre, according to the previous request of these brethren, consisting of the four churches above named, by their Pastors and delegates, and after solemn prayer to God for direction, proceeded to examine the articles of faith and covenant presented by the brethren present, and voted to accept them. The brethren and sisters that assented to them, and subscribed their names, were as follows:

BROTHERS.

Josiah Brown, William Franklin, Joseph Olden, James Warren, Joseph Stone, Walter Eames, Jonas Brown, James Carpenter, Joseph Brown, Joel B. Eames.

SISTERS.

Milicent Brown, Sarah Franklin, Leah Olden, Susanna Howe, Lucy

Tarbell, Katharine Eames, Lois Brown, Esther Eames, Dorcas Sahin, Olive Eames, Esther Eames, 2d.

At a meeting in September of that year, the church being desirous to join the association then called the "Leyden Association," requested their Pastor, Rev. Mr. Spaulding, to draft a letter to the association setting forth their request. They also voted to call a council to ordain Rev. Mr. Spaulding; he remained two years.

For the next four or five years this church had no settled minister but was supplied with preaching most of the time, by different ministers from Coleraine, Heath, Wilmington and Halifax. In 1816, Rev. Linus Austin, came here and commenced preaching on the 12th day of December, it was decided to give him a call, and he became pastor of the church.

At a church meeting January 23, 1819, a unanimous vote of satisfaction with the labors of Elder Austin was passed, and the same meeting voted to pay him one hundred dollars yearly, for his labors. The church continued to gain in numbers, by the untiring labors of their pastor, and the more active members of his charge.

In 1824, the church contained 61 members, 28 brothers and 33 sisters. At a meeting October 7, 1824, the records show a withdrawal of fellowship with Samuel Tyler, and during the previous year three were dismissed from the church, two died, and two were added, leaving the whole number at that date, 60. The next annual report shows one dismissed, leaving 59.

In January 1826, Elder Paul Hines, and his wife Sally Hines, were taken into the church by letter from the Chesterfield Church, and in March following, he was employed to preach three-fourths of the Sabbaths, Rev. Linus Austin having resigned his pastorate. Rev. Paul Hines continued his labors as Minister during that year.

On the 4th day of Dec. 1827,

Rev. Amherst Lamb, and his wife, were received by letter from the church of Guilford. He was soon after installed as Pastor of the Baptist Church in Whitingham, where he remained a long time, and performed, the greatest part of his clerical labors.

In 1833, the Baptist meeting house in the centre village on the hill was built, with but little funds from outside the church. We find no record of the time it was dedicated, but it was in the fall, or early winter of that year.

June 1, 1839, Foster Hartwell was accepted as pastor.

May 11, 1845, Rev. Amherst Lamb came back from Charlemont, and again labored with the church. For the next ten years there were no very notable changes in the condition and progress of this church; it still continued to be the leading church in town.

In October, 1857, Rev. Erastus A. Briggs came from Hinsdale, N. H., preached to the church till January, 1858, when he was ordained, and became pastor of the church, with which he faithfully labored till his death, June 4, 1861. He was a sincere and beloved pastor.

Rev. Thomas Wrinkle came to this church, was called by the brethren Sept. 9, 1861, from the Baptist church in Colebrook, Conn., and was installed as pastor of this church. He officiated as pastor of the church till he was mustered into the army, Jan. 5, 1864. He served in the army about a year and a half, when he got a discharge and came home. And on the 31st of March, 1865, letters of dismissal were granted by the church to him and his family, and a letter of recommendation as minister of the Gospel was given to him to the Baptist church in Bernardston, or any other church of the same faith and order. And in June of the same year, letters of dismissal were given to James Warren, and Linus A. Warren, and their wives Philena and Sophrona Warren, and letters of recommenda-

tion to the Baptist church at Shelburne Falls, Mass. Henry Dodds and family also had letters of dismissal and recommendation given at the same time.

April 3, 1866, Rev. P. T. Briggs was next pastor.

At a communion service, Jan. 5, 1878, the church extended the hand of full fellowship to Deacon Aldis Brown, from whom such fellowship had been withheld for some time.

June 1, 1870, Rev. S. P. Bennett was ordained by council. He and Rev. E. D. Wilcox supplied the church with preaching till June, 1872, when Rev. W. D. Hall from Springfield, Vt., commenced his labors with the church as pastor. He was ordained June 12, 1873, and continued to preach till Oct. 25, 1874, at which time he closed his labors with the church. The church next employed the Rev. Mr. Wooster as a supply, and he occupied the desk from Feb. 1, till March 7, 1875.

June 20, 1875, Rev. J. G. Bennett was employed, and commenced his labors with the church. In October, 1876, Rev. Mr. Bennett resigned. Rev. E. D. Wilcox then came as a supply, and he and Rev. Jacob Davis supplied till the last of March, 1877.

The Rev. L. Tandy was their next minister. He came April, 1877, and commenced his labor as pastor May 13, 1877. He closed his labors as pastor May 4, 1879. Rev. Origen Smith was called June 1, 1879, and labored with them to the time of his death, Dec. 21, 1884.

Since the death of Rev. Origen Smith, the Rev. Mr. Colesworth has been the pastor.

UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY.

We find no record of any society or organization of Universalists in Whitingham till Jan. 1, 1817.

On the 15th day of March, 1817, a meeting was held to see if they would employ Rev. Hosea Ballou to preach the Gospel, any part of the ensuing year.

The meeting was then adjourned to Sept. 6, 1817, at which time it was "Voted to request the General Convention to receive this society into the fellowship of said convention, and Messrs. Waste and Whitney be a committee to prepare a request."

From this time forward, for the next fifteen years, this society kept up its organization; annually electing its proper officers and supported preaching more or less each year. And after Rev. Hosea F. Ballou came to this town in 1833, he was the regular minister of the Universalist denomination while he lived in town.

At an adjourned meeting holden January 28, 1850, it was voted to build a meeting-house. Accordingly they chose a building committee of three to contract for and superintend the building of said house. James Roberts, David Jillson, and Leonard Brown were chosen for said committee.

The house was built in the summer of 1850, and on its completion and acceptance by said committee, the pews, were mostly sold, and the avails applied to cancel the debt. It was dedicated in the early part of the winter of 1850 and '51, and Rev. Hosea F. Ballou was employed to preach one-half the time for the next four or five years.

On the 13th day of May, 1851, at a special meeting of the society, an arrangement was made with Parley Starr, David Jillson, and Martin Brown, to take the unsold pews, and for that consideration to discharge all indebtedness of the society for

building the meeting-house. On the 28th of December, 1856, Rev. H. F. Ballou tendered his resignation. It was accepted, and he spent the rest of his life, in Wilmington.

Rev. Jeremiah Gifford preached one-half the time after April 1st, 1857, till March, 1862.

N. C. Hodgden commenced his labors as pastor, June, 1862, preached three years; since that time there has been no settled minister, but Rev. Jeremiah Gifford has preached to the society most of the time. The Universalist society has been the leading religious organization in the village of Jacksonville, ever since its formation in 1849. Present Pastor, E. W. Pierce.

FREE-WILL BAPTISTS.

In 1830, a meeting of a number of the inhabitants of the northeast part of the town was held, and they formed themselves into a church by the name of the "Free-Will Baptist Church."

In the summer of 1831, a meeting-house was built, and public worship was held therein for the next ten years. The ministers that preached in that church during that time, were Rev. Daniel Leonard, Calvin Buckland, Jacob Couliard, Russell Barrett, and Peter S. Gates. Calvin Buckland, and Peter S. Gates were for a long time residents of Whitingham, but they afterward removed to Halifax, where they died.

This church and society have been annihilated, their house of worship demolished, and not a vestige is left to mark the place where it stood.

JACKSONVILLE.

JACKSONVILLE.

This village, now the most important business centre in the town of Whitingham, is situated in the northeastern part of the town, on the banks of North River. It is a narrow gorge between the abruptly rising hills on the east, and the more gradual slopes from the centre ridge on the west. The fall of the river is rapid in this locality, and affords many good sights for water power mills, and manufacturing establishments. It is a thriving village of about 760 inhabitants. Contains two churches, an excellent school-house, with two school-rooms, and a large village hall for public purposes, lectures, concerts, exhibitions at agricultural fairs, town meetings, etc., etc. There are two stores, one hotel, two saw-mills, one grist-mill, sash and door shop, carriage shop, two blacksmith shops, an establishment for manufacturing apple jelly, three shops for manufacturing butter boxes and tubs, besides a tin shop and several other industries in the line of manufacturing different kinds of goods.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

The earliest trace we can get of any settlement in this place, was about 1808. There were then three families living in this vicinity: a Mr. Patrick Peebles, living on, or near the place where Josiah French now lives, ran a grist-mill then own-

ed by Col. Isaac Martin. Obed Foster lived on a place later known as the "Burn's place," the house standing a little back from Dea. L. A. Warren's barn. And a man by the name of Brown, lived near where Albert C. Stetson's house now stands.

People settled here for a permanent residence, as fast as houses could be built or tenements procured. It gained so rapidly for two or three years, that some wag in the centre village of the town gave it the name of "New Boston."

Laban J. Childs from Wilmington, came here about 1838, and kept a grocery store in connection with Charles Foster, near the site of the drug store. Mr. Childs soon built a new store and dwelling house. Mr. Childs and his brother Adin T. Childs, went into trade on an extensive scale.

About 1838, Capt. Elias Stone went into company with Willard Foster, in the lumber and turning business. They did a large business in that line for several years, that added materially to the growing importance of the place. But Parley Starr and Martin Brown were at that time the two central figures in business.

This village had become of acknowledged importance as a business centre in the town of Whitingham, as early as 1841 and gained very rapidly for the next decade.

David Jillson, Jr., long a noted citizen of Whitingham, left his old farm on the "Streeter hill" in the spring of 1846, and came to this village and bought the place that Dr. Wilcox had bought and began to build a house upon the fall before his death. He was a prominent and worthy citizen, a man of ample means, a leading citizen in town affairs and represented the town in the General Assembly.

In 1850, Amos A. Brown and his father, Amos Brown, left the old farm that the old gentleman had lived on for nearly half a century, came to this village, built a house, and made this their residence the remainder of their lives. Amos A. was for a long time deputy sheriff. He was a man of keen sensibilities, but took affectionate care of his father and mother in their old age, *careful* to provide for all their wants. His health failed when he was in the prime of life; he died the 2d day of January, 1869, aged 52. His father and mother both lived to old age.

Norris L. Stetson, so long known as a merchant in Jacksonville, was a native of Wilmington, came here in 1850. In 1867, he built the new store that he now occupies. In 1870, Wells P. Jones, a native of Dover, came to this village and went into partnership with him, and the business was carried on by Stetson & Jones for 13 years. N. L. Stetson has been the leading merchant in Jacksonville, and a leading and influential man in social and business circles; not only in this village, but throughout the entire town as well. Has been postmaster in Jacksonville for 20 years past; was town treasurer and trustee of the public school fund for many years, and represented the town in the General Assembly in 1867 and 1868.

E. L. Roberts, a native of Whitingham, established a store in the upper part of the village, opposite the store lately occupied by M. W.

Stickney, where he carried on the clothing business in connection with his general merchandise. He was an active, persevering business man, and after he left the store was deputy sheriff, and one of the selectmen of the town for several years. He went from this town to Proctorsville, in the county of Windsor, bought a store and went into trade there a few years, but left there and went to Winchester, N. H., where he now is.

In 1867, Parley Starr built the store where M. W. Stickney lately traded.

The business of E. J. Corkins and the Holbrooks is of no small importance to this place; although they do not live in the immediate village, their business affairs all centre here, and their freighting and trade is all done here. And they are really a part of the inhabitants of Jacksonville.

Parley Starr has done more for this village, by way of donations or voluntary contributions, than any other, and perhaps more than all other men living.

The business interests of Jacksonville at the present time consists of three stores, and one hotel; E. E. Putnam's saw-mill and box factory; Porter's grist and saw-mill, in connection with their box business; Stetson Brothers' saw-mill and box shop, cider-mill and apple jelly works; the sash, door, and undertaker's shop of Leonard Brown, blacksmith, harness, and carriage-makers' shops in the immediate village, and the saw-mill and chair-stock shop of E. J. Corkins a mile below, make Jacksonville one of the most productive villages of its size, in southern Vermont.

POST OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS.

The following is a list of the postmasters, with the date of their appointment, in each of the post-offices in the town of Whitingham:

WHITINGHAM.

<i>Names of P. M.</i>	<i>Date of Appointment.</i>
Adin Thayer	October 26, 1816
Lenus Austin	August 31, 1826
Royal Houghton	May 25, 1826
Elliot Brown	March 13, 1827
Horace Roberts	August 8, 1829
John E. Butler	January 3, 1838
Nathan L. Butler	February 16, 1843
Reuben Winn	May 28, 1850
Henry Goodnow	August 27, 1853
Thomas Wrinkle	January 7, 1862
Newell B. Hall	December 3, 1863
Nehemiah Sprague	October 26, 1864
Joel Wilcox	March 20, 1867
Russell A. Stafford	May 6, 1869
Henry S. Goodnow	June 7, 1870
Reuben Winn	June 15, 1874
Discontinued	Feb. 20, 1882

POINT PLEASANT.

Saxton Plumb	April 10, 1826
James Roberts	November 19, 1831
Changed to Jacksonville	Nov. 4, 1834

JACKSONVILLE.

Saxton Plum	November 4, 1834
David D. Wilcox	March 14, 1839
Laban J. Childs	January 24, 1845
Adin T. Childs	July 29, 1845
P. H. Sumner	June 21, 1847
Norris L. Stetson	October 22, 1851
Martin Brown	June 27, 1854
George D. Foster	January 15, 1856
Ira Stafford	August 20, 1856
Paul H. Cudworth	April 15, 1857
Edward L. Roberts	February 23, 1860
Norris L. Stetson	February 20, 1865
Albert C. Stetson	October 25, 1867
Norris L. Stetson	March 28, 1870
Herbert G. Porter	December 21, 1885

SADAWGA.

George W. Chase	December 31, 1861
Eli T. Green	July 26, 1865
Chas. T. Murdock	November 30, 1865
Samuel B. Pike	March 26, 1866
Cyrus Temple	March 25, 1868
Hosea W. Brigham	December 9, 1872
H. C. Millington	December 16, 1878
Ch'd to Whitingham	February 23, 1882

WHITTINGHAM.

*George S. Goodnow	February 23, 1882
*Was not commissioned.	
Horatio N. Hix	March 31, 1882

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF
IMPORTANT FAMILIES.

GREEN FAMILY.

Nathan and Amos Green were amongst the earliest settlers of the town of Whitingham. Their names

appear in the early records as prominent men in the public affairs of the town. They came from Hampden County, Mass.; their father, Roberts Green, settled in that county in 1743. He married Sarah Rogers, Oct. 11th, 1744; purchased a tract of land and established a home in the western part of the town of Wales; and the present line between Wales and Munson runs through the old farm where he first settled.

Nathan and Amos were born in Wales; Nathan, the 28th day of March, 1756, but the records of the town of Wales do not show the date of the birth of Amos. He was younger than Nathan, married Mary Nelson, and removed to Whitingham, Vt., when the town was almost an unbroken forest, procured a large tract of land about the centre of the town; and later he deeded to the town, the ten acres of land called "The Common," for public purposes; and also a lot for the burying ground, north of the centre village. His name appears in the first Grand List that the records show taken in town 1781; he was chosen Town Clerk the second year of the town's organized existence, and constantly held some of the important offices in town while he remained in Whitingham; about fifteen years. He had four children by his first wife, all born in Whitingham, where she died. He then returned to Wales, and married two other wives.

Nathan Green, the common ancestor of the Green families in Whitingham, married Sarah Shields, May 10th, 1780, and immediately removed from his native town to Whitingham, Vt. He, with his wife, were amongst the pioneer settlers of this new township; they came when it was nearly all the way from Greenfield an entire wilderness, and were obliged to travel on foot or horseback.

His family consisted of eleven children, five sons and six daughters, all born on the farm where he first settled. Most of them settled and spent the principal part of their

lives in their native town. Their names and the date of their births were as follows :

Hannah Green, born January 31, 1781, married Lincoln Hall, went to Pennsylvania.

Alfred Green, born November 11, 1783, married Ciarissa Smith of Halifax, Vermont.

Rhoda Green, b. July 12, 1785; Lydia Green, b. April 17, 1787; Polly Green, b. June 21, 1789; Anna Green, b. October 21, 1791; Nathan Green, Jr. b. December 3, 1793; Twins, b. March 17, 1795; Daniel Green, b. December 18, 1796; Sally Green, b. March 3, 1799.

Nathan Green, died at his home Sunday, March 6, 1838.

Sarah (Shields) Green, died May, —1843.

Hannah Green married Lincoln Hall, left Whitingham and went to Pennsylvania.

Alfred Green, bought lands off the southwest part of his father's original purchase, and established a home, where he and his wife spent their long and useful lives, and where they both died. He was one of the most notable men of Whitingham; d. July 19, 1873. His wife d. June 21, 1868.

Their family consisted of four sons, and three daughters, viz: Eli Green, b. Oct. 9, 1812, m. Elvira Dix of Whitingham, Jan. 5, 1835. Alfred Green, Jr., b. Aug. 7, 1814, m. first, Gratia Carley of Whitingham, Aug. 27, 1837. She d. July 14, 1843. He m. for a second wife, Mrs. Clarinda Murdock, Jan. 16, 1844.

Reuben Green, b. Feb. 18, 1817; m. first Lydia Waste of Whitingham, Oct. 30, 1842.

Polly Green, b. Feb. 2, 1819; m. first, Jonathan Carley of Whitingham, Sept. 5, 1837; she m. second Luther Gale.

Asa Green, b. Oct. 6, 1821; m. Juliana Wheeler of Whitingham, April 19, 1849.

Miranda Green, b. Nov. 11, 1824; m. S. D. Faulkner of Whitingham, Nov. 11, 1845.

Clarissa Green, b. Dec. 18, 1833; m. D. B. Flint, Jan. 12, 1853.

Rhoda Green, m. David Hosley, Jr., Dec. 4, 1805; she d. July 26, 1806. David Hosley, Jr., then m. Lydia Green, April 14, 1807. They had a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters.

Susan Hosley, b. April 8, 1809; m. Horace Allard, April 3, 1841.

Alexis C. Hosley, b. Oct. 13, 1810; m. Eliza Robertson, Feb. 24, 1834.

Alonzo D. Hosley, b. Mar. 13, 1813; d. July 26, 1815.

Rhoda Hosley, b. Oct. 16, 1814; d. 1872.

Fernando C. Hosley, b. June 4, 1816; d. 1863.

Joel G. Hosley, b. Oct. 13, 1820; d. Jan. 1, 1837.

Matilda Hosley, b. Sept. 2, 1824; d. March 7, 1846.

Calista Hosley, b. June 25, 1830; d. 1860.

David Hosley, Jr., lived in Whitingham till about 1837, when he went to Charlemont, Mass. and d. Nov. 13, 1847; Lydia (Green) Hosley, d. Dec. 3, 1864.

Anna Green, b. Aug. 21, 1791, m. Abner Kingsbury in 1811.

Children: Lucetta, b. April 13, 1813; George, b. Feb. 9, 1815.

Hannah, b. Dec. 14, 1818; d. Aug. 20, 1854.

Nathan Green, b. March 20, 1820; d. in Illinois.

Uriah, b. May 2, 1822.

Elliott, b. Feb. 18, 1824.

Abner Kingsbury, d. in Illinois.

Anna (Green) Kingsbury, d. June 10, 1847.

Nathan Green, Jr., b. Dec. 3, 1793; m. Lydia Lesure, June 20, 1816.

Children: Jane Green, b. Dec. 31, 1821; m. John P. Dix of Whitingham, April 14, 1839.

Linus Green, b. June 9, 1825; m. Martha Raymond, Feb. 3, 1863.

George Green, b. March 27, 1827; m. Mary P. Bower, Jan. 25, 1854.

Susan Green, b. March 22, 1829; m. Bradford L. Bowen, Jan. 23, 1853.

Jane (Mrs. Dix) settled in this town, d. at her home April 12, 1860.

Nathan Green, Jr., d. Nov. 30, 1837.

Lydia (Lesure) Green, d. Feb. 24, 1863.

Daniel Green, b. Dec. 18, 1796; m. Mary Parker, Jan. 13, 1820. Settled on the farm known as "The Elder Ballou place," 1834; removed in Sept. to Brownhelm, Lorain County, Ohio.

Children: Mary Ann, b. March 4, 1821, d. in Brownhelm, Sept. 29, 1835.

Freeman, b. April 26, 1822; m. Lucy M. Bristle, May 2, 1843.

Sophrona, b. April 3, 1828, m. Horace Peasley, April 3, 1848.

Alfred D., b. Sept. 25, 1829, d. Aug. 24, 1831.

Fannie S., b. May 29, 1831, d. May 2, 1832.

Daniel Green, d. in Ohio, Oct. 9, 1849.

Mary (Parker) Green, d. in Ohio.

Sally Green, b. March 3, 1799, m. Enoch R. Bowen, Nov. 14, 1819. They spent most of their lives in Whitingham. Children:

Alfred, b. Oct. 14, 1820.

Dardana, b. April 30, 1822.

Diantha L., b. Feb. 8, 1824.

Diana, b. Jan. 24, 1826; d. Nov. 1826.

S. Diana, b. March 16, 1827.

Mercy L., b. April 14, 1830, m. Warner Streeter; d. July 1, 1867.

George H., b. July 25, 1832; d. March 19, 1834.

Henry A., b. May 15, 1835.

Minnie, b. June 4, 1840.

Mr. Bowen went to Shelburne Falls, Mass., where he and his wife both died.

Enoch R. Bowen, d. Oct. 28, 1878.

Sally (Green) Bowen, d. Jan. 20, 1870.

Eli Green, children:

Elvira Melissa, b. Aug. 13, 1838; m. George W. Chase, April 30, 1859.

Eli Theophilus, b. April 13, 1840; m. Mary E. Blanchard, Dec. 25, 1864.

Newton Reuben, b. Nov. 8, 1842; m. Emma R. Hull, June 4, 1865.

Harriet Azubah, b. June 6, 1845; d. Dec. 29, 1847.

Mary Ellen, b. Feb. 4, 1847; d. April 11, 1848.

Frank Ashton, b. Jan. 15, 1849; lives in St. Joseph, Mo.

Alfred Green, Jr., lived in Jacksonville till 1853; d. Aug. 18, 1864, at the age of 50.

His children born in Whitingham, were:

Sally Luana, b. Oct. 29, 1838; d. July 22, 1864.

Merritt Sanford, b. June 18, 1841; d. May 30, 1860.

Gratia M., b. June 24, 1843, d. Aug. 23, 1843.

Mrs. Gratia (Carley) Green, d. July 14, 1843.

Alfred Green, Jr., for a 2d wife, m. Mrs. Clarinda Murdock, Jan. 16, 1844. Their ch. b. in Whitingham, were:

Benjamin E., b. July 7, 1846; d. Jan. 15, 1848.

Ellery B., b. Feb. 11, 1848; d. Oct. 14, 1850.

Forrest Denrel, b. May 1, 1852.

Eli Gilmore, b. July 16, 1854.

Mrs. Clarinda (Murdock) Green, still lives in Massachusetts.

Dr. Reuben Green of Boston, to whom we are chiefly indebted for the data from which we give this sketch of the Green family, is the third son of Alfred Green, Sr. At the age of 23, he left his native town and spent three or four years in travel and study, after which he went to Boston, where he has been engaged in the practice of his profession for more than 30 years.

Children:

Charles Reuben, b. Aug. 5, 1843; m. Caroline E. Wayer, Nov. 17, 1876; lives in St. Louis, Mo.

Jareb Alonzo, b. Nov. 5, 1845; m. Lucretia B. Drew, Oct. 4, 1867; lives in St. Louis, Mo.

William A., b. Aug. 10, 1849; d. Nov. 25, 1850.

Emma C., b. Feb. 24, 1852; d. Feb. 3, 1853.

Frank Eugene, b. July 30, 1854; m. Mary A. Green, Nov. 8, 1876; lives in Boston.

Ella Mary, b. Nov. 16, 1856; m. Albert J. Marston, June 8, 1877; lives in Leominster, Me.

Flora Estelle, b. June 4, 1859.

Robert A., b. April 30, 1861.

Lydia (Waste) Green, d. June 14, 1868.

Dr. Reuben Green m. for a second wife, Mrs. Rebecca L. Tilton, July 6, 1869.

Asa Green, youngest son of Alfred Green, settled in his native town.

Children :

Nathan A., b. April 4, 1850; m. Ella J. Jewell, Oct. 2, 1876.

Mary J., b. Dec. 20, 1851; m. Schuyler Murdock, lives in Whitingham.

Alfred C., b. Sept. 20, 1853; d. July 31, 1873.

Alonzo W., b. Oct. 9, 1855; m. Cora A. Lynde, Nov. 12, 1878; d. Sept. 11, 1880.

Alice C., b. Oct. 3, 1857; m. Norman F. Tainter, April 13, 1878; lives on the Asa Green homestead.

Asa Green died at his' home, Oct. 1, 1866.

Polly Green m. Jonathan Carley, 1837. Children :

Alfred, b. Dec. 13, 1838; d. March 24, 1840.

Rufus W., b. July 26, 1840.

Hattie Aurora, b. Feb. 28, 1842.

Alfred G., b. Jan. 14, 1847.

Herbert H., b. Feb. 18, 1850; m. Callie S. Bolles, May 31, 1874.

Clara Amanda, b. Dec. 4, 1853; m. Daniel Shepardson, Nov. 28, 1872.

Eli Winthrop, b. May 24, 1857.

Jonathan Carley, d. Jan. 17, 1857. His widow, Polly (Green) Carley, afterwards married Luther Gale, May 25, 1862. Mr. Gale d. Oct. 27, 1877.

Miranda Green, m. Shepard D. Faulkner, Nov. 11, 1845. He accumulated a large property and was one of the wealthiest farmers that ever lived in Whitingham.

William A., b. Sept. 14, 1814; m. Alice Starr, Sept. 21, 1877, is now cashier of the People's National Bank at Brattleboro.

Emma M., b. Oct. 19, 1854; m. Henry H. Holbrook, May 4, 1873.

Emma (Faulkner) Holbrook, d. Dec. 17, 1882.

Clarissa Green, m. David B. Flint, Jan. 12, 1853; went to Orange, Mass.

We shall not attempt a further detail of the fourth and fifth generation of the descendants of the Green family in Whitingham, as they nearly all left the town at an early age. Some of the children of Sally (Green) Bowen, however, spent most of their lives in this town. Alfred Bowen was for many years a prominent business man in Whitingham. d. Dec. 18, 1877, age 57.

Henry A. Bowen lives at Shelburne Falls.

BROWN FAMILY.

There is no family name that fills a more conspicuous place in the town's history for the first half of the current century, than that of Brown. Not that anything peculiar marked their course of life, or that they were the most active leaders of that age, but they were men of stern integrity, industrious and enterprising farmers, and wielded an influence both in the church and in business matters in the town, more salutary in effect, than any other one family ever did. The five brothers and one sister (whose husband's name was Brown), that settled in Whitingham, were from a family of 12 children, nine brothers and three sisters, all natives of New Ipswich, N. H. Their paternal ancestor, Josiah Brown, was a direct descendant of the sturdy stock of English yeomanry, and he and his children inherited the persevering energy of our Pilgrim Fathers. He was a man of marked ability and influence in the town where he lived—a true patriot, a devoted Christian, an active participator in the Revolutionary struggle; fought in the battle of Bunker Hill, and his company was the last to retreat before the British regulars.

The names of the five brothers that settled in Whitingham from 1795 to 1807, was Josiah, Joseph, Jonas, Amos and Nathan; and the sister's name was Sarah; she married a man by the name of Reuben Brown. The five brothers were all members of the Baptist church.

Josiah Brown married Milicent Wright, and came to Whitingham about 1795, settled on the farm now owned by Joseph W. Morse, where he lived till he went to Bennington with his son Edmund, and lived there with him the rest of his days. He had a family of nine children, five died in infancy or quite young. The names of the four that lived to be men, were: Rufus, Clement, Edmund and George W. Rufus was the most prominent man of the four; was often elected to important offices of trust in the town, was clerk of the Baptist church five years, and once represented the town in the General Assembly. He was a thrifty, well-to-do-farmer,—owned and lived on the same farm for 55 years, and died at his home, Aug. 9, 1875, at the age of 78.

Clement spent most of his life in Whitingham, but moved to Halifax a short time before he died. He married Polly Eames, had no children, died at Halifax, Aug. 7, 1849, aged 49.

Edmund lived with his father on the old homestead farm, till they sold out and went to Bennington, where he and his father both died. Edmund bought a farm there and followed farming the remainder of his life. Josiah Brown died at Bennington, Jan. 20, 1858, at the advanced age of 91. Edmund also died there at his home, Oct. 11, 1866, aged 61.

George W. acquired a good education in early life, left this town when a young man, went to the State of Pennsylvania.

Joseph Brown married Sally Preston, came to Whitingham about the same time his brother Josiah did, and settled on the farm north of and adjoining his brother's, on

which he spent his whole life, and where he died March 2, 1827. His family consisted of two sons and one daughter: Joseph W., James P. and Jemima. The boys were known as Wright and Preston; the former was long and well-known as Capt. Brown, lived and died on the old farm his father first settled on, sometime before the commencement of the present century. He took an active interest in starting and building up the business interests of the village of Jacksonville; was a prominent and active member in the Universalist Society. He died at his home July 18, 1855, aged 63.

Preston married a highly respected lady, and had a respectable and intelligent family of children.

Jemima was an invalid for many years.

Jonas Brown, familiarly known as "Deacon Jonas," married Lois Russell, came to Whitingham in 1797, settled on the farm (then an entire wilderness) lately owned by S. D. Faulkner. He had a family of twelve children, seven sons and five daughters, one of which died in infancy, the rest all lived to maturity, and most of them to a good old age.

His children were trained with scrupulous care.

Harvey, although not amongst the oldest of the children, made himself one of the most noted school teachers Whitingham ever produced. Besides that, he was a noted citizen of the town, was frequently elected one of the selectmen and other town officers, and twice represented the town in the General Assembly.

Jerimah, the oldest son, went to Stamford, in the county of Bennington, when quite a young man, and died there Mar. 4, 1849, at the age of 53. Russel, one of the younger brothers, of whom mention is made under the heading of the Baptist church, was a scholar. He died in Williams College in 1835, at the age of 23. Martin, whose career as a business man was most fully devel-

oped in establishing and building up the business interests of Jacksonville, died in the prime of life at the age of 51. All the rest of this family were industrious and worthy citizens, of more than ordinary intelligence. Most of them had large families, and many of their numerous descendants have left Whitingham for a broader field.

Amos Brown, married Sally Tarbell, and came to this town and settled on his old farm, so long known as the Esquire Amos Brown farm (now owned by Charles H. Waste), near the beginning of the present century. His family, that lived to maturity, consisted of three sons and two daughters. Elliot, the oldest son, studied medicine, and practiced his profession here with satisfactory success for several years, was deeply interested in the public affairs of the town, energetic and persevering in whatever he undertook, was town clerk for years, postmaster two years, and was a noted party leader in the centre village. He went to Shaftsbury, practiced his profession there a few years, then went to Wisconsin where we suppose he still lives.

Aldis and Amos A., the other two brothers, remained in Whitingham. Aldis has long been one of the solid and thrifty farmers; has owned and lived on the same farm for more than half a century. He has had two wives, and a large and interesting family of children, most of whom have left their native town, and are now extensively engaged in business in different sections of the country.

Amos A. lived with his father on the old homestead till 1849. He was more of a public man than Aldis; was deputy sheriff of this county for a number of years, and often held offices of trust in this town; was an active business man in matters pertaining to the interest of the town. He lived with, and took care of his father and mother in their last years, and died at his

home of a lingering disease, Jan 2, 1860, at the age of 52.

One of the sisters in this family married F. G. Davis, of this town, and spent her whole life in Whitingham. She died in Dec., 1849, at the age of 40. The other sister married Dr. Corkins, who practiced a few years in the county of Bennington, then they went to Wisconsin, where she died at the age of 44.

Nathan Brown married Betsey Goldsmith and came to Whitingham about 1810, and settled on the farm lately known as the "Elder Lamb place." Their family consisted of two sons and two daughters, that lived to maturity. This family was the most remarkable for literary and theological talent of any family in town. Nathan, was a noted scholar from his early boyhood; he went to Williams college, where he graduated with the highest honors as a scholar and a theologian, very young. He was sent to China and Japan where he spent 23 years as missionary of the Baptist church; he then returned to his native country, edited and published a paper called "*The American Baptist*," a few years, then returned to foreign countries, where he died Jan. 1, 1886. He has translated the New Testament into many foreign languages, has written and published many valuable theological works, both in English and foreign languages. To do justice to his history would require more space than we can allow in this volume.

William G., the younger brother, was also a ripe scholar, and a devoted christian. He had a superior talent for poetry, as the many specimens now extant clearly prove. He ranked high in the volume entitled "Vermont Poets and Poetry." He is still living, in the State of Wisconsin.

The elder sister in this interesting family married Jonathan Ballard of Charlemont, Mass.; had a large family of children, most of them now occupying prominent positions in society and in the church. She is

living with her son, her husband having died about 20 years ago. The younger sister died unmarried, Sept. 9, 1872, age 54.

Reuben Brown's wife, the sister of these five brothers that settled in Whitingham, had an intelligent family of 11 children. She was a woman of extraordinary ability, and an acknowledged leader in the social, moral and religious circles of that age. This family left Whitingham about 1825, went to Jefferson County, N. Y.

WASTE FAMILY.

Bezaleel Waste, the paternal ancestor of the Waste family in Whitingham, was born in 1742; Joanna Waste, his wife, in 1743. They lived a few years in the vicinity of Cape Cod, and Ebenezer Waste, Sr., so well known in this town 50 years ago, was born there in 1768. His father, Bezaleel Waste, with his family, removed from Cape Cod to the town of Hague, near the shore of Lake George, in 1790. Ebenezer, soon after, left his father's family and settled in the town of Somerset, in the County of Windham. He lived there about 10 years, and his three oldest children were born there. In this lone wilderness his principal business was hunting and trapping, for which he possessed superior skill. He managed to accumulate \$1,200, chiefly by the sale of furs and skins, captured with rifles, dogs and traps.

He married Lydia Baldwin of Mansfield, Conn., October 5, 1796, and immediately moved into the wilds of Somerset, where they lived till 1804, when they moved to Whitingham.

His family consisted of three sons and one daughter.

Charles Waste, born July 3, 1798, went to the State of Ohio when a young man, married there, was a civil engineer, was killed Sept. 15, 1821, by the fall of a tree, leaving a wife and one child, who afterwards came to Whitingham.

Ebenezer Waste, Jr., born Octo-

ber 20, 1801, married, first, Rebecca Fuller. She died June 26, 1826. He married, second, the widow of his elder brother, Charles Waste.

Uriah Waste, born June 1, 1804, died unmarried Feb. 6, 1856.

Deborah Waste, born Aug. 12, 1807, married Levi Sumner, a native of Whitingham. They settled in Heath, Mass., where he died. She is still living on the old homestead with her son, Oscar A. Sumner.

Bezaleel Waste died Sept. 2, 1818, aged 76. Joana, his wife, died May 20, 1815, aged 72. Ebenezer Waste, Sr., died at his home, Dec. 13, 1847, aged 79. Lydia, his wife, d. Aug. 29, 1845, aged 76.

Ebenezer Waste and his two sons, Ebenezer Jr., and Uriah, lived together on the same farm, ever after they came to Whitingham.

The family of Ebenezer Waste, Jr., consisted of three children, two daughters and one son, by his first wife.

Lydia Waste, b. June 26, 1822, m. Dr. Reuben Green of Boston.

Amelia Waste, b. May 5, 1854, m. Diodorus Sawyer, Sept. 1847; they lived on the old Waste homestead. She d. March 17, 1884.

Charles Waste, b. Nov. 15, 1825, m. Hattie S. Warren of Whitingham.

Rebecca Fuller Waste, wife of Ebenezer, Jr., d. at her home, June 26, 1826.

By his second wife, Ebenezer, Jr., had one daughter and two sons; the daughter m. Lyman Stone of Royalston, Mass.

George E. Waste, m. a lady in Boston, lives in San Francisco, Cal.

Lewis Sanford Waste went to Michigan, m. there, has one or more children.

Ebenezer, Jr., d. at his home on the old farm, June 17, 1878, aged 77.

Lucinda Waste, second wife of Ebenezer, Jr., d. April 3, 1854.

STICKNEY FAMILY.

Silas Richard Stickney, the common ancestor of the Stickney families in Whitingham, was a native of

Tewksbury, Mass., b. April 7, 1751, m. Sarah Upton of Reading, Mass. in 1774, by whom he had seven children. She d. in 1793. He m. for a second wife, Betsey Preston of Whitingham, Vt. He first settled in Temple, N. H., and on the alarm of war, April 19, 1775, marched to Cambridge—was one of those who were willing to pledge their fortunes and their lives for their country in 1776. On the 13th of May, 1777, he marched under Captain Josiah Brown, of New Ipswich, N. H., to Ticonderoga—was in John Starks' brigade of volunteers, that marched from New Ipswich and joined the army under General Gates, at Stillwater, July 19, 1777, and was in the battle of Bennington, August 16, 1777. And from the pay roll of record, it appears he was discharged on the 20th of September.

Silas and Martin Stickney, two of his sons, were for a long time well known in Whitingham, both born in Temple, N. H.; Silas, August 8, 1779, m. Eunice Wood of Templeton, Mass., June 22, 1803, came to this town and settled. It was then an unbroken wilderness, but he bravely encountered the perils and hardships of pioneer life, while clearing up his farm, and establishing a future home for himself and family. He spent his whole life on the same farm where he cut the first tree. His wife d. June 18, 1840. He m. a second wife, Clarissa Foster, of Wilmington, Vt., May 4, 1842. She d. April 21, 1848.

His children, all by his first wife, were as follows:

Silas Stickney, b. April 8, 1804, m. Matilda Garner.

Sarah Stickney, b. Oc. 2, 1805, m. Duane Stimpson, first; Calvin Clark, second.

Martin Stickney, b. May 19, 1807, m. Charlotte Stickney, first; Mrs. Martha (Preston) Lamb, second.

Susan Stickney, b. Feb. 13, 1809, m. John Haradon.

Stillman Stickney, b. Nov. 18, 1810, m. Emeline Powers.

Rufus Stickney, b. July 8, 1812, m. Adeline Kendal.

Silas R. Stickney, b. April 20, 1814, d. Dec. 26, 1844.

Harvey Stickney, b. June 2, 1816, m. Mary A. Lake.

Lydia Stickney, b. Jan. 4, 1819, now living in Whitingham unmarried.

Silas Stickney d. at his home in Whitingham, Nov. 17, 1857, at the age of 78.

Most of the children of this family left Whitingham at an early age, settled in different parts of the State of Mass. Martin and Harvey were the only two of the sons that stayed in this town. And Martin d. at his home, Dec. 6, 1874. He left but one child, a son named Lewis, who is now living in Jacksonville. Harvey has three sons, two of which are living in Mass., and the other, M. W. Stickney, lives in Brattleboro. Sarah (Stimpson-Clark) lived and d. in this town; she had four sons and three daughters; Martin D. Stimpson, b. May 5, 1828; Joel C. Stimpson, b. Sep. 16, 1829; James M. Stimpson, b. June 30, 1831, d. Jan. 10, 1842. Her first husband, Duane Stimpson, d. Sep. 7, 1831.

She afterwards m. Calvin Clark of Whitingham, June 1, 1837. Their children were Francelia E. Clark, b. March 23, 1838; Dora A. Clark, b. July 28, 1839; d. Feb. 11, 1864; Lucy L. Clark, b. April 7, 1841; d. May 31, 1864; Zimri A. Clark, b. Jan. 31, 1844; enlisted in the army and mustered into service at Brattleboro, Jan. 5, 1864; was sick and obtained leave to go home to Whitingham, and died there before his company left Brattleboro. Francelia E., now Mrs. Pike, is still living in Whitingham.

Mrs. Clark died at her home in Whitingham, Jan. 4, 1882, at the age of 76.

Martin Stickney, born in Temple, N. H., April 22, 1784; m. Hannah White of Middletown, Mass., Oct. 30, 1808; and came to Whitingham and settled on a farm, north of and

adjoining his brother Silas' farm, where his ten children were born:

Prentice B. Stickney, b. April 9, 1809; m. Margaret B. Brazer.

Martha Stickney, b. Sept. 20, 1810; m. Daniel Cobleigh.

Hannah Stickney, b. May 4, 1813; m. John S. Trott.

Elizabeth Stickney, b. Feb. 13, 1815; died unmarried in 1839.

Charlotte Stickney, b. Nov. 9, 1817; m. Martin Stickney.

Olive H. Stickney, m. Robert R. Edwards.

Fannie Stickney, m. David Edwards.

Samuel B., d. in infancy.

Diana, b. March 4, 1827; m. Daniel A. Cheney.

Mary Jane, b. July 3, 1832; m. Wright P. Hall.

Mrs. Hannah (White) Stickney, d. in Whitingham, Aug. 29, 1850.

Martin Stickney died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Cobleigh, in Templeton, Mass., March 1, 1863, at the age of 79.

This family all left Whitingham before 1855, except the wife of Martin Stickney, and settled in different parts of Massachusetts, and none of their descendants ever lived in this town.

DEATH OF CAPT. STICKNEY.

Capt. Almon L. Stickney, who died in his chair at his home in Marlboro, Vt., last Sunday, at the age of 53 years, was a man whose life record was unusual and full of romantic incidents. He was born in Whitingham, his parents being Silas and Matilda Stickney. He ran away to sea at the age of 15 years, and for 32 years followed the life of a sailor, serving in all capacities, but for most of the time as a captain. He made the trip around the world several times, and was for a number of years engaged in whaling, making numerous trips to the Arctic seas, visiting Iceland and Greenland. For a time he followed the business of the merchant marine. He had sailed to different parts of

South America, Asia and Africa. His home when on shore was at New Bedford, and later at North Adams. He had the distinction of being the captain of the first vessel which made a trip with a cargo of corn direct from Chicago to London. At one time he taught astronomy in a private evening school at Chicago.

His health began to break down about 10 years ago, and being compelled to give up his life on the sea he moved to Whitingham in 1885, and two years later to Marlboro, where he has since carried on a general country store. His wife was Mary Russell of New Bedford, who survives him. He has a sister, Mrs. Partridge, who lives in North Adams. An uncle, Harvey Stickney, lives at Jacksonville. M. W., O. H. and I. L. Stickney, well known in Brattleboro, are his cousins. Capt. Stickney's logbook shows many thrilling situations which he passed through. He was of direct, forcible ways, and was admirably fitted for the life he followed.—

Windsor Journal.

BRIGHAM FAMILY.

We shall not take space here to trace the genealogy of the Brigham family back to the first landing of their ancestors in New England; but the four Brighams that formerly lived in Whitingham were from a family of 12 children, 10 of which lived to maturity. Their father's name was Edmund Brigham, born Oct. 9, 1758, at Westboro, Mass.; moved from there to Phillipston, and from thence to Templeton, where he died April 22, 1841. The names of the four brothers that lived in this town were John, Lyscom, Edward and Dexter. John was born in Westboro, Mass.; married, first, Rebecca Smith of Phillipston, Mass., came to Whitingham in 1808, settled on the farm where Albert J. Faulkner now lives, then a wilderness, where he spent his whole life. He had seven children by his first wife, three sons and four daughters, one of which died

quite young. His first wife d. Feb. 23, 1833.

He m. for a second wife, Huldah Wheeler of Halifax, Vt., Dec. 24, 1833, by whom he had three children, one of which d. in infancy. He m. for a third wife, Rebecca (Bardwell) Goss; she d. July 5, 1844. He m. for a fourth wife, Betsey (Preston) Brigham, widow of his brother, Lyscom Brigham. For nearly half a century he was the most prominent leader in the section of the town where he lived.

His six children by his first wife, were Freeman, Harriet, Mariah, Addison, Elvira, and Francis. Freeman married Mariah Smith, lives in Boston, Mass.

Harriet m. Luke Farnsworth of Halifax, Vt., d. in 1872.

Mariah m. Merrick Chase of this town, who lived in Jacksonville and in the centre of the town for about ten years. He was deputy sheriff for this county for a number of years. He went to Illinois, where he now resides.

Elvira m. Joseph Goodnow, a native of Whitingham, who lived on the old Joseph Goodnow farm, and d. there Sept. 14, 1847. They had one son, b. in Whitingham, Dec. 28, 1843. His widow m. Nathaniel J. Lord of Athol, Mass., where they now reside.

Addison, b. Jan. 25, 1824, m. Emily C. Parmelee of Wilmington, Vt. He resides in Boston, Mass., has two children.

Francis, b. Aug. 1, 1826, m. Millicent A. Brown, daughter of Rufus Brown of Whitingham; went west, resides in Chester, Howard Co., Iowa.

The two children of John Brigham by his second wife were Minerva, b. March 16, 1836, and Hosea W., b. May 30, 1837. Minerva m. Charles H. Nelson, b. Oct. 22, 1825, at Wardsboro, Vt., lived in Whitingham till he enlisted in the army. He was either killed or died of disease in the United States service.

Hosea W., m. Florilla R. Farnum, a native of Whitingham, and studied

law in the office of H. N. Hix of Sadawga, and was admitted to the bar in 1872. He practiced in this town till the fall of 1881, and went to New Hampshire, where he now resides, practicing his profession.

Lyscom m. Betsey Preston, a native of Whitingham, settled on the farm where J. L. Shippee now lives, lately known as the "Dea. Warren farm," where he d. Nov. 19, 1844. He had a family of six children; three only lived to mature age, Abigail, Mary, and Lewis L. Abigail m. Elisha Hagar of Halifax, Vt., resides in Heath, Mass. Lewis L. m. Marcia A. Shearer of Coleraine, Mass.

Edward m. Laura Cummings of Phillipston, Mass., settled on a farm just over the line of Whitingham, in the town of Heath, Mass. He had a family of five children, only one of which, Charles E. Brigham, is now living; he m. Sarah A. Lake of Whitingham, and resides in Fitchburg, Mass. Joseph L., his youngest son, enlisted in the army and d. in the service.

Dexter, whose home was in Whitingham, was a cripple; he never could walk without crutches. But for all that he was an active, business man. He d. very suddenly at his brother John's, Nov. 4, 1832, at the age of about thirty-two years.

CHASE FAMILY.

We cannot go back in the genealogical history of this family beyond David Chase, the paternal ancestor of the Chase families in Whitingham. He was the son of Benoni Chase, b. in Douglass, Mass., April 17, 1752; m. Jemima Humes of Douglas. Their children b. in Douglas, were Abraham Chase, b. Sept. 25, 1772, m. Betsey Rich and moved to Whitingham, Feb. 16, 1797. Was long one of the prominent and wealthy citizens of the town in its most prosperous days, often elected to positions of trust in town affairs; and d. at his home in Whitingham, May 11, 1854, aged 81.

Isaac Chase, b. Jan. 29, 1775, m. Susanna Fuller, came to Whitingham, Feb. 3, 1800, was a thrifty and prominent farmer. He d. at his home, Mar. 30, 1825, aged 51.

Jacob Chase, b. Feb. 15, 1780, m. Anna Morse, and moved to Whitingham, Jan. 31, 1806, settled on a farm where he spent his whole life. He and his wife were both members of the Baptist church. He died at his home, Aug. 9, 1858, aged 78.

Samuel Chase, b. Feb. 22, 1782, m. Mable Balcom, and moved to Whitingham with his father, David Chase, in Feb. 1815; he d. in Nov. 1854.

Benjamin Chase, b. Sept. 7, 1786, m. Sarah Sprague, moved to Whitingham, Feb. 15, 1815; settled on a farm, where he spent his whole life.

These five brothers, all prominent and enterprising farmers in the most prosperous days of the town, and their families and descendants that remained in this town, make an important factor in the town's history.

The family of Abraham Chase consisted of five sons, as follows: David Chase, b. Dec. 12, 1798; m. Irene Kingsbury, Feb. 12, 1818, spent his life in Whitingham, was a prominent and wealthy farmer; lived on the same farm nearly sixty years. He d. June 15, 1880, aged 83.

Samuel Chase, b. Feb. 22, 1802, m. Betsey Clements, lived in Whitingham till about 1835, then went to Bennington, engaged in farming, and was one of the wealthy farmers in that town.

Jacob Chase, b. Feb. 8, 1804, m. Lucinda Boyd, was a rich farmer, and lived in Wilmington.

Ellis F. and Elliott F. Chase (twins), born July 31, 1812. Ellis F., m. 1st, Sally Boyd, 2d, Lydia Stanley. Elliot F., m. 1st, Hannah Foster, 2d, Eliza Green (dates of marriage not known). Ellis F. and Elliot F. Chase both settled in Whitingham, engaged in business at Jacksonville a few years; Ellis F. removed to Halifax, where he now lives.

Elliot F. also went to farming in

this town, followed that business to the time of his death.

The Isaac Chase family of seven children were as follows:

Moses Chase, b. March 2, 1800, m. Anna Briggs, Oct. 7, 1821. Settled on the farm where his son, J. B. Chase, now lives; d. Oct. 6, 1850, age 51.

Aaron Chase, b. Nov. 2, 1801, m. 1st, Lucy Corkins, Oct. 18, 1726; 2d, Esther Scott, May 15, 1852, went to North Adams, where he died.

Isaac and Susannah Chase, (twins) b. July 14, 1804. Isaac d. Oct. 10, 1806. Susannah m. Baxter Adams, went to North Adams, where they died.

Isaac Chase, Jr., b. June 19, 1801, m. Harriet Goodnow, June 19, 1833. He lived on the old homestead where his father lived and died. He was for a long time one of the most wealthy and respected farmers in Whitingham. He died at his home.

Hiram Chase, b. Oct. 9, 1812, m. Annis Hall, April 23, 1835. Settled in the town of Marlboro, where he still lives, a wealthy and respected farmer.

The family of Jacob Chase consisted of eight children; five sons and three daughters.

Warren Chase, b. Nov. 30, 1805, m. Anna Fairbanks, (date unknown,) bought and lived on the farm where his son, Wilbur F. Chase, now lives. He died at his home, April 4, 1861, aged 56.

Lydia Chase, b. Jan. 13, 1808, m. Emory Hull. Lived in Whitingham till her husband died in 1840; a few years after she went to Susquehanna, Pa., where she died.

Levi Chase, b. Aug. 26, 1810, m. Sarah Harris, was a farmer, settled in Heath Mass.; d. Feb. 9, 1851.

Jacob C. Chase, b. May 21, 1815, m. Caroline Gore. Came to Whitingham in 1865, bought the Joseph Goodnow farm, lived there 10 years, then sold and went to Jacksonville, where he still lives, a wealthy and respected citizen.

Minor Chase, b. Sept. 7, 1817, m. Lucinda Tarbell, lived with his

father on the old homestead some time; d. Aug. 8, 1881.

Lucy A. Chase, b. Nov. 9, 1819; d. Jan. 31, 1838.

Willard Chase, b. Dec. 5, 1823; d. Nov. 21, 1825.

Samuel Chase had a family of five children, three sons and two daughters.

Rufus Chase, b. Oct. 11, 1805, m. Mary Hall; d. April 26, 1846.

David Chase, b. April 15, 1809, m. Betsey Tainter, settled in Whitingham; d. March 21, 1837.

Fanny Chase, b. Feb. 21, 1818; d. April 13, 1831.

Paulina Chase, b. Oct. 21, 1822; m., first, Asel Rice; second, Charles Bowker; third, Newman Carley.

The Benjamin Chase family was five sons and two daughters.

Sumner Chase, b. April 21, 1807; m. Roxanna Faulkner, March 16, 1851. He spent his whole life in Whitingham, and was an invalid for a number of years. He d. Feb. 2, 1885.

Jemima Chase, b. Dec. 11, 1809; m. P. B. Putnam, Dec. 5, 1830; went West, where she died.

Merrick Chase, b. Dec. 13, 1811; m. Mariah S. Brigham, Sept. 11, 1834; spent his early life in Whitingham, and was an active business man. He moved to one of the Western states where he now lives, and with his sons is engaged in farming; they are wealthy and prosperous.

Abraham Chase, b. Jan. 5, 1820; m. Catharine Reed, April 23, 1844; he is a prominent man in the business affairs of the town, a wealthy farmer, a close observer of men and things, of more than ordinary sagacity; an independent thinker, frequently elected to offices of trust and responsibility in town business, a man of decisive opinions in all matters of public or private interest.

Luana Chase, b. Feb. 21, 1821; d. Sept. 3, 1854, age 33.

Royal Chase, b. Aug. 3, 1827; m. Margaret Howard, July 4, 1851; is a farmer, has spent his whole life in Whitingham.

PRESTON FAMILY.

Capt. Samuel Preston was a prominent and influential man in the town of Whitingham in the early part of the present century. He did much to establish and guide the institutions best calculated to enhance the literary and social progress of the people of this comparatively new township. He was often elected to positions of trust and responsibility in town affairs.

We have no genealogical history of the Preston family, but Capt. Samuel Preston, the paternal ancestor of all the Prestons of Whitingham, was a native of Littleton, N. H., b. May 18, 1769; m. Susanna Phelps in August, 1797. They came to Whitingham in June, 1800, and first settled on the farm that Rufus Brown afterwards owned and lived on for more than 55 years. They had a family of 11 children, all born in Whitingham except the oldest.

Sophrone Preston, b. Jan. 1, 1798; m. Elijah P. Stone of Whitingham. Betsey Preston, b. July 11, 1800; m., 1st, Liscom Brigham; 2d, John Brigham. George Preston, b. March 12, 1802; m. Esther A. Dennison of Halifax. Susanna Preston, b. Jan. 27, 1804; m. Thomas Smith of Whitingham. Polly Preston, b. June 3, 1806; m. Ira Lovering of New Hampshire. Sally Preston, b. June 13, 1808; m. Erastus Hall of Readsboro. Osmyn Preston, b. Oct. 27, 1811; m. Clarissa Dix first; Effa Lamb, second. Lorenzo Preston, b. Dec. 3, 1814; m. Lucy Clark of Whitingham. Alcander Preston, b. Dec. 14, 1817; m. Wealthy Porter first; Jane Bolton second, both of Rowe, Mass. Martha Preston, b. Aug. 13, 1820; m. Arad Lamb first; Martin Stickney, second. Abiathar W., b. March 19, 1823; m. Betsey A. Bond of Whitingham.

The five brothers in this family all spent a large share of their lives in this town, though none of their descendants remain here; they were active, enterprising citizens, pos-

sessed of more than ordinary intelligence. In town affairs, and public matters generally, they took a prominent and active part.

Four of the sisters in this Preston family spent their lives, or most of their lives, in this town. Sophrona, Mrs. Stone, spent a long and well-directed life on the same farm where they first settled. She d. March 31, 1881, aged 83. Betsey, Mrs. Brigham, lived in Whitingham nearly all her life; d. April 8, 1884, aged 74. Susanna, Mrs. Smith, spent her life in Whitingham, d. Jan. 21, 1856. Martha, Mrs. Lamb-Stickney, still lives in Whitingham.

TAINTER FAMILY.

Deacon Jonathan Tainter, the paternal ancestor of the Tainter family in Whitingham, was b. in Westboro, Mass., 1755; m. Jemima Root, of Somers, Ct., Sept. 21, 1776. A few days after, he joined the army under George Washington, and served in New York and New Jersey till the close of the campaign in 1778.

Josiah W. Tainter, so long a resident in Whitingham, was the oldest son of this Dea. Jonathan Tainter, b. Jan. 26, 1782, m. Molly Davis, of Somers, Ct., Aug. 26, 1803. He settled in Whitingham, on the farm that James M. Tainter now lives on, and spent his life there. He was one of the thrifty farmers, of which the town of Whitingham was made up, for the first quarter of this century. He was a member of the Baptist church more than forty years. His family consisted of six children, three sons and three daughters.

Rebecca, b. Jan. 15, 1805, m. Benjamin Eames, a native of Whitingham, but spent most of his life in Halifax, Vt.

Betsey, b. Sept. 8, 1809, m. David Chase, Oct. 6, 1829. He d. March 21, 1837; she m. second, Isaac Allard. She m. third, Henry Goodnow of Whitingham, and is still living.

Norris D., b. March 6, 1812, m. Sarah Martin of Whitingham, Sept. 2, 1834. His wife, Sarah (Martin)

Tainter, d. at her home in this town. He has one daughter, Mrs. Lucinda (Tainter) Dix, also living in town. He m. second, Mariah Stratton, of Heath, Mass.

Lydia, b. July 5, 1814, m. Joseph Farnum. She d. at her home in 1879. She had two daughters, one, Mrs. Upton, now lives in town.

Josiah W., b. March 1, 1818, m. Elizabeth Russell of Massachusetts, Nov. 5, 1838. He was killed on the railroad by falling between two cars, Feb. 20, 1854, at 35 years of age.

James M., b. April 5, 1821, m. Catherine Lake of Whitingham. He has spent his whole life on the farm his father settled on when he first came to town, about 80 years ago. Has a family of four sons, three of which now live in Whitingham.

A Deacon Jonathan Tainter, a brother of Josiah W. Sen., came to Whitingham in 1804. He m. a wife from Marlboro, Vt., a daughter of Dea. Benjamin Bowman, Dec. 31, 1821. emima A., sister of Josiah W. Tainter, Sen. m. Joel C. Shumway of Whitingham.

There was a Dr. Stephen Tainter settled and practiced medicine in Whitingham a long time; he was the first settled physician in town of which we can find any account. He was born in Westboro, Oct. 13, 1760, and came to this town some 8 or 10 years after its organization, practiced here with success till about 1803, when he left town and went to Gainsville, N. Y. He married Elizabeth Gorham, a native of Barnstable, born Dec. 20, 1760; she died in Whitingham, Oct. 3, 1801. He was Uncle to Josiah W. Tainter, so long and well known in Whitingham; was said to be a very skillful physician, a man of superior ability, a scholar, and a poet. He was through life a member of the Congregational church, served in the Revolutionary war, was drummer boy at the battle of Bennington, and was also at the taking of Burgoyne in 1777.

ROBERTS FAMILY.

We have no reliable record of the genealogy of the Roberts family, back of James Roberts, the paternal ancestor of the Roberts families in Whitingham. James Roberts was amongst the first settlers in the town; he came from Connecticut when the town was almost an entire wilderness, settled on and cleared up the farm known as the "old James Roberts farm." He was a very prominent man in the early history of the town; his name first appears in the records as one of the town officers, in 1783; and from that to 1800, was constantly in some important office in town and state. Was one of the selectmen of the town ten years; and was town clerk five years, before the commencement of the present century; represented the town in the General Assembly, in 1794; and afterwards represented the town in the General Assembly of the state, for seven consecutive years, from 1797 to 1803, inclusive. This is a longer succession of years than and other one man held that position. He again represented the town in 1806 and 1807; besides filling many positions of trust in the town, and county and state.

He married Eunice Nimms of Greenfield, Mass., and they spent their lives on the farm where they first settled, and the same has remained in the Roberts family to the present day. They had four sons, who spent most of their lives in Whitingham. For the first quarter of a century of the town's organized existence no man did more to establish an order of things best calculated to elevate the people in social and civil progress, than James Roberts.

There was but one man, and that was Jabez Foster, that was his equal; the records show that these two men of all others, were the most conspicuous figures in public affairs, constantly entrusted in the most important positions.

James Roberts, Senior, died at his home, March 12, 1825, aged 79. His wife, Eunice (Nimms) Roberts, having died about two months before, aged 66.

Judge John Roberts, the oldest son, so long and well known as one of the leading citizens of Whitingham in its most prosperous days, lived on the place lately known as the "Ellis Gates place;" was a lawyer by profession, a prominent man in all public matters, both in town and state; and was one of the judges of the county court for several years, and represented the town in the General Assembly for five consecutive years, from 1819 to 1823, inclusive; and also served as member of the council. He again represented the town in legislature in 1832 and 1833. He left this town about 1836, went to Townshend, where he practiced in his profession the remainder of his life.

John Roberts and two sons, John and George, born in Whitingham; John was a lawyer, lived in Jacksonville and practiced his profession till about 1855, when he went to the State of Illinois. George also went to Illinois; enlisted in the army from that state, and it is said he died in the service. None of the descendants of the John Roberts family are now living in Whitingham.

James Roberts, long and well known by most of the people now living in this town, was less a public man than his brother John. He buried three wives, had a large, intelligent, and active family of children. Three of which, by his first wife, one son and two daughters, are still living; the son, James M. Roberts, is now living on the original homestead farm, where James Roberts, Sr., first settled. He has spent most of his life in this town, although he went west to the State of Illinois, when a young man, spent ten years there, at farming and herding. The daughters, Mrs. Goodnow, has spent her whole life here. Mrs. Bement, now lives in Baldwinsville, Mass., but has spent the greatest share of

her life in Whitingham. Her husband, John W. Bement, was a physician, practiced medicine in Whitingham Centre, and in Jacksonville, for many years before he went to Baldwinsville, where he died. They had four sons, only one of which now lives in town; they were all active business men. The business career of E. L. Roberts is fresh in the memory of the people of this town. B. F. Roberts, although he lives in Halifax, his business interests are mostly in Whitingham, and he is as well known here as though he was a citizen of the town. Oscar Roberts, one of the brothers, is a physician, living in Pittsfield, Mass. Henry M., the youngest son, remains on the old homestead. All four of these brothers are possessed of ample means.

Horace Roberts was a lawyer by profession, and as he died nearly half a century ago, his eccentric habits and general characteristics are not familiar to the present generation. He was a man of marked ability, a violent partizan in politics, unsparing in his denunciations of the whig party, and especially of the leaders in this town, and throughout this State. He settled and practiced law in the centre village about 10 years. He married a lady from Greenfield, Mass., by the name of Nimms; they had one son, who was but a small child when his father died, Dec. 16, 1837, aged 51.

Thomas Roberts never married; lived with his brother James Roberts on the old homestead farm, where he d. June 21, 1866, aged 76.

We do not trace in this sketch the descendants of this noted family beyond the third generation from their common ancestor; the descendants of the Roberts families to the present time would take too much space, as they are quite numerous.

CARLEY FAMILY.

The Carley family is another of the families in Whitingham that occupy a conspicuous place in the town's history, of which we have no

genealogical record. But from the records in possession of some of the descendants of that family, we glean the following:

Jonathan Carley, the paternal ancestor of the Carley families in this town, was the son of Joseph Carley, a native of Leicester, Mass. He moved from there to Spencer, Mass., where Jonathan Carley was b. March 16, 1760. This family of Joseph Carley subsequently moved to Hoodsack, N. Y., from which place Jonathan Carley (afterwards known in Whitingham as Lieut. Carley,) enlisted in the Revolutionary army, at the age of 16 years. He was a member of an Artillery company, and served faithfully in the army, as his discharge, signed by George Washington shows, six years, two months and nineteen days. He was discharged with honors for his faithful service, June 9, 1783.

He was in several of the most severe battles of the Revolution, for instance, at Whiteplains, Germantown, Monmouth, Yorktown and others; at Yorktown he fixed the fuse to the shells that finally took Cornwallis. At the battle of Monmouth, he stood by his gun, loading and firing till he was completely overcome by heat, or sun stroke, the blood starting from his ears. At the close of the war in 1783, he returned to his father's home, was then between 23 and 24 years old. In 1785 he m. Elizabeth Kentfield, and settled in Pownal, in the County of Bennington, where his oldest daughter, Betsey Carley, was b. In the summer of 1788, he moved to Whitingham, where he spent the rest of his life. He had a family of four sons and three daughters, one of which died in infancy. The four sons, Rufus, Jonathan, jr., Washburn and Joseph, and the two daughters, Betsey and Polly, all lived to a good old age; and three of the sons and one of the daughters spent their lives in this town. The oldest daughter m. Thomas Shumway, and spent most of her life in Readsboro. The other m. David Jillson, jr., a

well-known and prominent citizen of Whitingham, and spent her life here. Jonathan Carley, jr., left this town when a young man, and has not lived here since.

Rufus, Washburn and Joseph Carley, long prominent and well-known citizens of their native town, spent their lives in Whitingham. Their father (known as Lieut. Carley) was a man of notoriety in his younger days.

PARKER FAMILY.

Capt. Samuel Parker was a prominent and influential man in the early part of the present century. He had three wives, and a large family of children; four sons and two daughters by his first wife. Their names were Rufus, Wyman, Samuel, Flavel, Sally and Polly. Sally m. Joseph Goodnow, long and well known in Whitingham. Polly m. Daniel Green, of whom mention is made in the Green family.

The four daughters by his last wife were Fanny, Betsey, Sophrona and Sophia; all spent most of their lives in Whitingham except Sophia, who m. Everett Williams. Fanny m. Schuyler Murdock first, and Absalom Pike second; she is still living. Betsey m. George Bond first, and Reuben Winn second; she spent her life in Whitingham, except a few of the last years she lived at North Adams, Mass.; she d. there. Sophrona m. Linus A. Warren, a native of Whitingham, and has spent her life in this town, except four or five years at Shelburne Falls, Mass. She is now living in the village of Jacksonville, and is among the oldest of its inhabitants.

We have not been able to obtain a correct account of the births and deaths of this family in detail; but suffice it to say that for the first half of the present century, few, if any, families in Whitingham acted a more conspicuous part in the formation of its history.

The family of John Fuller, and his descendants, who have been lifelong residents of Whitingham, are

men of marked ability, have many times been elected to responsible offices of trust in the public affairs of the town, and have contributed their full share to the business progress of the town of Whitingham.

PROFESSIONAL MEN.

Dr. Stephen Tainter was probably the first settled physician. He practiced medicine in this town some 10 years before the commencement of the present century.

Dr. Bugbee practiced a short time. Dr. Tainter left; but the next regular settled physician was Dr. Abel B. Wilder, who was succeeded by Dr. Nathaniel Smith, a native of the town of Halifax, in 1821. He was the most prominent and able physician that has lived in Whitingham since the beginning of the present century.

Dr. Horace Smith, a student of Dr. Nathaniel, was the next regular physician in the centre village, 1835; he sold out to Griswold & Thompson and they practiced till John W. Bement came in 1839; he practiced several years, then went to Jacksonville. He finally left there and went to Baldwinsville, Mass., where he died.

Dr. E. A. Dean succeeded him in Jacksonville. He came there in 1853, and practiced till 1861. Dr. E. H. Harvey was associated with Dr. Dean in practice, a few months before Dean left town. Dr. Fred Temple, a native of Heath, Mass., then practiced in Jacksonville two or three years; and his brother, Dr. Cyrus Temple, so well known in Whitingham, came to this town from Heath, and settled in the village of Sadawga. He was a leading spirit in that village while he was there; he was one of the selectmen of the town in 1870.

Dr. Barnard practiced in Jacksonville a short time, before Dr. F. B. Johnson came there in 1870; who has practiced there from that time to the present. Dr. F. D. Stafford has been the physician at Sadawga

(now Whitingham,) since the death of Dr. Temple.

Of the legal profession, John and Horace Roberts, both native born citizens of Whitingham, were amongst the first that made the practice of law a business. John Roberts was assistant judge of the County Court for a long time. Horace Roberts went to the centre village about 1825, practiced law there for nearly 10 years. John E. Butler succeeded him in practice. Henry Closson lived in the centre village and practiced law some 8 or 10 years and went to Springfield, Vt., in 1837.

John E. Butler practiced till 1843, when he was succeeded by his brother, Nathan L. Butler, who practiced there till 1854. He was succeeded by H. N. Hix and A. W. Preston, who practiced in company one year, in the name of "Hix & Preston," when they dissolved partnership, and each practiced for himself till 1858; then Preston went to North Adams, Mass., where he still lives and practices his profession. William H. Follett practiced a few years before Preston left. He went to Halifax, where he died. H. N. Hix left the centre village in 1869, went to Sadawga village, where he has practiced his profession to the present time.

Hosea W. Brigham practiced law in the village of Sadawga a few years in company with H. N. Hix; he left town in 1881. Charles S. Chase has been there since 1880.

John Roberts, Jr., practiced in Jacksonville from 1847 to 1855, when he went West. W. S. Myers was there a year or more about 1860 or 1861. A. A. Butterfield came to Jacksonville in 1868, and has practiced there to the present time.

Of the clerical profession, Rev. Linus Austin, Ebenezer Davis, Hosea F. Ballou, and Amherst Lamb, are the principal clergymen that have lived in Whitingham for any great length of time; and enough is said about them in the church history. There have been

some others residents in Whitingham for a number of years. Rev. Hubbard Eastman, Calvin Buckland, and Peter S. Gates, have lived and preached in Whitingham for 10 years or more; besides the circuit preachers mentioned in another place.

TOWN OFFICERS SINCE 1800.

TOWN CLERKS.

Jabez Foster, who was elected in 1799, held that office till 1818; Ephriam Smith, from 1818 to 1823; Emory Greenleaf, from 1823 to '27; Elliot Brown, from 1827 to '33; Rufus Chase, from 1833 to '37; Leonard Brown, from 1837 to '40; Hosea F. Ballou, from 1740 to '57; Hosea B. Ballou, from 1857 to the present time.

TREASURERS.

Nathan Green, from 1800 to 1804; Hezekiah Whitney, from 1805 to 1827; Elisha Putnam, from 1828 to 1830; Ebenezer Waste, from 1831 to 1832; Nathan Brown, from 1833 to 1835; Nehemiah Sabin, from 1836 to 1840; Houghton Sawyer, from 1841 to 1848; Hosea F. Ballou, from 1849 to 1855; Amherst Lamb, from 1856 to 1862; E. P. Hitchcock, from 1863 to 1865; N. L. Stetson, from 1866 to 1878; James W. Hatch, from 1879 to 1882; Charles S. Chase, from 1883 to 1884; James W. Hatch, from 1885 to 1886.

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The following is a list of the representatives from the town of Whitingham, by which it will be seen that the town must have been organized for the purposes of representation in the Legislature of the State, as early as 1778, and Lieut. Silas Hamilton was elected and served for that year; but the records do not show that Whitingham was again represented till 1784.

1778, Silas Hamilton; 1784, 85,

Isaac Lyman; 1788, James Roberts; 1789, 90, Isaac Lyman; 1791, 92, 93, Jabez Foster; 1794, James Roberts; 1795, 96, Jabez Foster; 1797, 98, 99, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, James Roberts; 1804, 1805, Jabez Foster; 1806, 1807, James Roberts; 1808, 1809, Jabez Foster; 1810, 11, Amos Brown; 1812, not represented; 1813, 14, Rufus Hosley; 1815, 16, Ephriam Smith; 1817, not represented; 1818, Amos Brown; 1819-23, John Roberts; also served as member of the Council; 1824, Amos Brown; 1825-26, Horace Roberts; 1827, Schuyler Murdock; 1828-29, Simeon Morse; 1830, Schuyler Murdock; 1831, Amos Brown; 1832-33, John Roberts; 1834, Nathan Brown; 1835-36, Obed Foster; 1837, William Bond, Jr.; 1838, Obed Foster; 1839, James Roberts; 1840-41, Elisha Putnam; 1842-43, Harvey Brown; 1844, Rufus Brown; 1845, Hosea F. Ballou; 1846, Rufus Carley was elected, but did not attend on account of ill-health; 1847, Waters Gillett; 1848-51, Eli Green; 1852, Parley Starr; 1853, Philander H. Sumner; 1854, Albert Sanford; 1855, Hosea F. Ballou; 1856, Parley Starr; 1857, David Jillson; 1858, Truman H. Streeter; 1859-60, Alfred Fuller; 1861, Horatio N. Hix; 1862, Elijah S. Allen; 1863-64, Waters Gillett; 1865-66, Amherst Lamb; 1867-68, Norris L. Stetson; 1869-71, Lucius P. Morey; 1872-3, Parley Starr; 1874-5, Wells P. Jones; 1876-7, Henry O. Gillett; 1878-9, Wells P. Jones; 1880-1, A. A. Butterfield; 1882-3, Amelius A. Wilder; 1884-5, Elijah S. Allen.

FAYETTEVILLE.

FAYETTEVILLE.

The first frame house in Fane was built in the summer of 1768 by Jonathan Park, in the yard in front of what we term the old Parks house, just north of the Fayetteville hotel.

Nathaniel Stedman, Thomas Higgins, Artemus Bruce, Ephriam Fuller, and Thomas Green were among his early neighbors. Fuller settled on the first farm north of the village, now owned and occupied by M. O. Howe. Green came from Worcester and built his cabin on the hill about half a mile west of Park.

Artemus Bruce came September 22, 1776. He built the first saw mill in this part of the town. He had three sons; Ephriam, Artemus Jr., and Elijah; from the latter of whom Mansfield Bruce, the Baptist divine, is a decendant. Samuel, a son of Ephriam, built a dam and first occupied the privilege, where now stands F. O. Burditt's cabinet shop, about 1820. He rented a portion of the shop to a clothier. From them the line of occupancy decended to Ide, Kidder and Burditt. About 1815 Thomas Cook built a dam and trip-hammer shop near the bridge south of the village. From him it passed to Newman & Newton, scythe manufacturers, and from them to Joseph Green, in 1823, who continued the business until 1839. In 1840 he erected a grist mill with a sash and blind shop on the second floor. From him it passed to E. C. Walker, in 1851, and from Walker to the present owner, Frank Wellman, who is engaged in the manufacture of lumber.

Soon after the opening of the Brattleboro and Whitehall Railroad Charles N. Davenport of Brattle-

boro, and Geo. W. Underwood, started a steam mill at the north end of the village, for the manufacture of lumber and chair stock, which is now occupied by Mr. Underwood.

The county buildings were located on the Park flats, in 1825, Mr. Park giving the land to the country for a common so long as the buildings remain here. It was proposed to call the place Parkville, but Mr. Park was decidedly opposed to the plan, and at the suggestion of Gen. Field it was named Fayetteville, in honor of Gen. Lafayette, who visited this country for the last time in 1824.

During the early growth of the village, religious meetings were held for several years in the court house. About 1830 the several religious sects united and erected the Union church, in 1831. One of the articles of the association provided that each sect should have the right to occupy the desk, in proportion to the number of pews said sect owned in the house. This union was dissolved in 1838, and the Congregationalists erected their new house in 1839. The Universalists continued to occupy the old house until about 1853, when they found themselves unable to sustain a pastor. From that time the house began to decay, and in 1872 it was remodeled and is now called Union Hall.

In 1845 the enterprising farmers of the county organized and established the Windham County Fair at this place, and with the exception of a year or so at Brattleboro, and six at Westminster, it remained here, and as a whole was a successful and prosperous society until the establishment of the Valley Fair at Brattle-

boro. The last County Fair was held in 1889.

The Windham County Savings Bank was chartered in the fall of 1853. Upon its organization the Hon. Austin Birchard was chosen treasurer, the duties of which position he faithfully discharged for twenty years, retiring January 1, 1874, at the advanced age of eighty, leaving the institution with a capital of \$184,500.

Merchants from 1780 to 1891:

Luke Knowlton, John Holbrook, A. and B. Birchard, Birchard & Sawyer, Sawyer & Miller, Geo. Smith, Goodhue, Winslow & Park, Holbrook & Co., Winslow Brothers, N. M. Batchelder, Anthony Jones, Geo. A. Morse, Phelps & Sanford, Baker & Merrifield, William L. Williams, Eager Brothers, Dunklee & Lamb, S. P. Miller, Goodnough & Morse, E. W. Blodgett, Edwards & Pierce, A. V. May.

Daniel Kellogg was the first postmaster, and began to render accounts at Newfane on the first of October, 1811. The following lists give the names of the several postmasters at each office, together with the dates of their appointments, as found in the record books of the P. O. Department at Washington, D. C.

NEWFANE, WINDHAM COUNTY,
VERMONT.

The office was established, July,

1811: Daniel Kellogg, appointed postmaster, July, 1811; Jonathan Nye, Feb. 24, 1812; Adolphus Wing, Oct. 23, 1815; Henry Kellogg, June 2, 1817; Martin Field, Nov. 2, 1818; David W. Sanborn, Nov. 17, 1819; Charles K. Field, June 21, 1825;

On the twenty-fifth of November, 1825, the name of the office was changed to Fayetteville:

Charles K. Field, appointed P. M., Nov. 25, 1825; Roswell M. Field, May 1, 1826; Ira McCollum, April 26, 1830; Dexter Holbrook, Nov. 25, 1831; Wright Pomeroy, Nov. 4, 1834; Jacob Dunklee, Jr., Dec. 27, 1837; Franklin Sawyer, May 10, 1841; Jacob Dunklee, Jr., May 16, 1845; John P. Warren, Sep. 29, 1849; Jacob Dunklee, Jr., October 20, 1853; Samuel P. Miller, Aug. 5, 1861; Chandler Wakefield, Oct. 26, 1864; Amherst Morse, Oct. 24, 1865; Francis W. Fairbanks, Jan. 6, 1868; William H. Goodnow, Aug. 26, 1868; Elliott W. Blodgett, Feb. 12, 1874.

January 20, 1882 the name of the office was changed to Newfane:

Elliott W. Blodgett, re-appointed P. M., Jan. 20, 1882; John D. Pierce, appointed June 15, 1883; Frederic O. Burditt, June 28, 1888; Newton M. Batchelder, Mar. 29, 1889.

WILLIAMSVILLE.

WILLIAMSVILLE.

This village derived its name from William H. Williams, in early years the owner of the larger portion of its business interests. It doubtless owes its origin, and, in a large degree, its subsequent growth, to the natural advantages afforded by the stream upon which it is situated. The development of these advantages commenced at a very early date, as the natural result of their being more available than any other to the inhabitants of the village on the hill.

Referring to the town records we find that the first conveyance of mill property was made in 1790, in October of which year John Wheeler sold to Winslow & Jones, a grist mill and saw mill standing where Hovey's saw mill now does. This property frequently changed hands till it came into the possession, soon after 1800, of Wm. H. Williams, who built the first carding mill in 1810, and operated it until his decease in 1866, when it was bought by S. M. Hovey and converted into a mill for the manufacture of lumber and chair stock,

During the war of 1812-15 a small woolen factory was erected near the carding mill, by William H. Williams and Hezekiah Robinson, but was run but a few years.

In April, 1794, Thomas and Darius Wheeler purchased the privilege now owned by A. L. Simson, and built, during that or the following year, a fulling mill and an oil mill. These mills were sold by the Wheelers, in February, 1801, to Wm. H. Williams, who continued the business until his death. The mills were entirely swept away dur-

ing the great freshet, September 23, 1815, but were immediately rebuilt. This property was purchased in 1874, by H. H. Hoyt, who put in a circular saw and other wood-working machinery.

A grist mill was built, near the site of the present mill, about the year 1786, by Ebenezer Morse. Wm. H. Williams, built the present mill in 1839, and retained it till 1864, when it was purchased by D. B. & D. J. Lamson. It was now owned and operated by G. B. Lamb & J. H. Merrifield.

Amasa Lincoln came to this village in 1817, and built a small tannery in which he continued business till 1840. It was subsequently enlarged and operated by different parties till 1876.

The building now used by Wheeler & Morse, in the manufacture of butter tubs and kegs, was built by Ephriam Hall, Jr.

The manufacture of wagons and sleighs was commenced here, in 1858, by H. H. Hoyt, who built, the same year, the carriage shop now standing. Geo. W. Dickinson purchased an interest in the business in 1869. In 1872 Mr. Dickinson became sole proprietor and has since continued the business.

A. M. Merrifield erected a steam mill here in 1890, and gives employment to 15 men, in the manufacture of chair stock.

Merchants from 1814 to 1891:

Wm. H. Williams & D. W. Sanborn, Huntington Fitch, Wm. L. Williams, H. F. Houghton & Lucius Walker, John R. Blake, C. H. Cune & Francis Goodhue, Jason, Duncan Jr., Henry Wheelock & John A. Merrifield, H. N. Miller &

George Clark, Abel S. Ward, Martin Perry & G. L. Howe, S. H. Sherman, O. L. Sherman, Abel S. Ward, John D. Blake, Amherst Morse, J. H. Merrifield, C. E. Park.

Chas. K. Field came to this village in March, 1826, engaged in the practice of law, remained two years and then removed to Wilming-ton. Returning in 1855, he remained till 1861, when he sold out to Kittredge Haskins, and removed to Brattleboro. Hon Hoyt H. Wheeler, formerly of the Vermont Supreme Court, and now U. S. Judge for this state, commenced the study of law with Mr. Field, in this village.

Mr. Haskins remained here in the practice of his profession till September, 1862, when he enlisted and entered the army. In the fall of 1863 he removed to Brattleboro.

Geo. W. Davenport opened a law office here in May, 1865, and remained till January, 1867.

Dr. Simon Taylor, son of Rev. Hezekiah Taylor, was the first physician to settle in this immediate vicinity. He commenced practice here in 1813, and died in 1818. Dr. James Cutler came here about 1817, but remained only a few years. Dr. Sewall Foster came the same year, and remained till 1823, when he removed to Shefford, P. Q., where he became highly distinguished as a physician, and received many polit-

cal honors. Dr. John Wilson settled in this village about the year 1820, and remained till 1835, when he sold out to Dr. Orville P. Gilman, and removed to Brattleboro. Dr. Gilman remained but a short time. Dr. Elihu Halladay practiced here from about 1833 to 1838. Dr. C. S. Blakeslee came in May of the latter year, and soon built up an extensive and successful practice. He removed to Brattleboro in 1882. Dr. H. B. Chapin came in 1856, and remained in this village and vicinity about fifteen years. Dr. Geo. H. Harvey located here in 1873, and Dr. John Heard in 1874. They were followed by Dr E. S. Weston, who sold in 1881 to Dr. P. P. White.

The following is a list of the persons who have been postmasters at this place, together with the respective dates of their appointment:

Charles K. Field, appointed P. M., May 20, 1826; Jason Duncan, Jr., Nov. 30, 1826; Charles W. Joy, April 16, 1838; Horatio N. Miller, June 28, 1847; John A. Merrifield, July 9, 1851; Henry F. Houghton, Aug. 27, 1853; Oscar L. Sherman, Oct. 18, 1856; Gardner L. Howe, July 20, 1861; Charles E. Park, Sept. 13, 1865; Albert N. Sherman, Sept. 23, 1885; Charles E. Park, June 24, 1889, who is the present incumbent.

PONDVILLE.

PONDVILLE.

The Baptist Society at this place was formerly called "The Baptist Society of Marlboro and Newfane," and worshiped for many years in a meeting house standing on the farm now owned by A. & A. Williams, in the extreme northern part of the former town. The present site was selected on account of its more central location, and the church building now standing was erected in 1841. Upon the completion of the new house, a bell was presented to the society by Caleb Pond, then a wealthy merchant of Hartford, Conn., but formerly a member of this church. From him the village derives its name.

Here may be found a saw-mill, Wool-carding mill and a grist-mill, one store and about twenty dwelling houses.

The mills were established about fifty years ago by David B. Lamson, and are now owned and occupied by W. E. Bingham & Sons.

L. A. Phillips & Co., commenced the mercantile business here in 1840, and have been followed by James Charter, Ira Pierce, Joshua Morse, Moses Merrifield, Lawson

B. Morse, D. J. Lamson, Edward Adams, William H. Goodnow, Thomas A. Morse and Benjamin E. Morse.

A post office was established at this place Apr. 10, 1884, and Mary A. Morse was appointed post-mistress. Upon the death of Mrs. Morse, Feb. 7, 1888, Benjamin E. Morse was appointed. The office was discontinued April 1, 1888, but was re-established May 15, 1889, with Benjamin E. Morse as post-master.

BRATTLEBORO AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD.

After several unsuccessful efforts, Newfane finally voted to aid in the construction of the Brattleboro and Whitehall Railroad to the amount of \$24,800, being about eight times its grand list, and issued bonds therefor. The road was opened for business Nov. 18, 1880. J. J. Green, who had been an active promoter of the enterprise, was appointed station agent at Fayetteville. He was on the train which went down with West River bridge at Brattleboro, Aug. 18, 1886, and received fatal injuries.

HIRAM ADOLPHUS CUTTING,

A. M., M. D., Ph. D.

HIRAM ADOLPHUS CUTTING

A. M., M. D., PH. D.,

of Lunenburg, Vermont, born in Concord, Vt., Dec. 23, 1832.

The Cutting family is of Welsh blood; its ancestors specially distinguished themselves in the Holy Wars for the recovery of Jerusalem from the hands of the Saracens, by raising, equipping and commanding a corps of soldiers, and by fitting out and commanding vessels. For this service they received, through the Heraldic College, a coat of arms bearing:—"Shield with silver setting of light in red, on a blue relief, and a scallop shell in gold." The Crest is "a silver device—Griffin collared in blue; holding a scallop shell in gold within his claws."

Asa Cutting, the first American progenitor, emigrated from Wales, settled in Massachusetts, and died in 1707, leaving three sons. His great grandson, George Cutting, of Athol, Mass., was a soldier in the Revolutionary army. Oliver Cutting, of Concord, Vt., was the son of George, and the father of Stephen C. Cutting, who married Eliza Reed Darling on the 2d of September, 1830. Mrs. Cutting was a great-granddaughter of James Reed, the first Brigadier General commissioned by the Provincial Congress at the commencement of the Revolution, and one of the commanders in the historic battles of Bunker Hill, Bennington, Valley Forge and Monmouth. General Reed's ancestry was of illustrious character. Directly descended from the Cornwalls of England, who were part of the progeny of Henry II, King of England, he was as near to that Monarch as

the royal house of England and France. Henry II was himself a descendant of the Emperor Charlemagne on the one side, and of the Saxon King Egbert on the other.

Royal blood is little esteemed in this republican country, except as it manifests itself in the moral and physical qualities, which constitute the real kingdom of men. Hiram Adolphus, son of Stephen C. and Eliza Reed (Darling) Cutting, derives no adventitious aid from ancestry or wealth. Entering the district schools of his native locality at an early age, he suffered so much from the habit of stammering that he could neither read nor recite aloud, until he was ten years of age. Yet his educational progress was remarkable. Finding the motto:—"What I will, I find a way to accomplish" on a printed piece of paper, he adopted it, applied it to the cure of his impediment and in six months wholly relieved himself of that painful affliction.

When eleven years of age he entered the Essex County Grammar School, walked several miles daily to and from it, and diligently appropriated whatever advantages its fall terms had to offer.

Young Cutting, in his sixteenth year, was licensed by the County Superintendent to teach, and was engaged by that official—Rev. Joseph Marsh—to take charge of a school in his district. An average of 45 pupils, of whom one-half were older than the teacher, attended. The superintendent spoke of it "as the best school in the county."

The term of the preceptor's engagement was extended from two to three months. His reputation was



Hiram A. Cutting

established, and from that on, until the attainment of his majority, he taught school from three to five months every year. He also attended school at St. Johnsbury East, and the St. Johnsbury Academy, in the spring and fall,—sometimes both—and served in them as assistant teacher.

Agriculture to which he was accustomed had few charms for the young man. Medicine attracted, and from the age of 15 he studied its theory and practice, under the tuition of Dr. Geo. C. Wheeler of St. Johnsbury. Zeal was not always tempered by discretion in his plans of study. Reading that two hours of daily sleep sufficed the need of Napoleon Bonaparte, he attempted to make a similar amount answer for himself, of which the result was a physical break down, that disabled him at the age of 20 from entering the Junior class, for which he was prepared, at college. Life was periled, but he recovered. The health acquired as a land surveyor from his 14th year contributed, doubtless, to speedy recuperation. Such was the celebrity acquired in this pursuit that he has frequently been called upon since then to settle intricate questions relative to boundary lines. His earnings were double those of an ordinary farm hand, and were judiciously laid up or expended in furtherance of ulterior objects. His genius was singularly resourceful and practical. He framed a barn which his father had contracted to do, and so successfully that thenceforward he acted as master mechanic, correctly laying out the work for 10 or 15 workmen on buildings, mills and bridges; much of which was done before and after the daily session of his school.

At 19, he became assistant to D. H. Hill, one of the first proprietors of an itinerant daguerreotype car in Vermont. For this, he was by natural endowment, especially fitted. He had already manufactured a small telescope and a compound microscope, and with the latter had

successfully studied microscopic anatomy. He now with the knowledge of the laws of light already gained, readjusted the lenses of the camera, so that they cut a sharper, better portrait, than any hitherto obtained. Business crowded upon the associates, and richly remunerated both. Mornings and evenings he canvassed for subscribers for Sears' Pictorial Histories, and thus doubled his salary. Evening study was, also, assiduously prosecuted, and he found time to conduct a series of experiments upon growing plants and the flow of maple sap. An account of these he published, and other observers have verified his statements, which are now accepted as scientific facts. Many other matters of natural history were scrutinized, and subsequently led him to investigate the food of plants and the proper time for bestowing it. His opinions on these points were much controverted, but are now practically accepted by thousands. The result of his experiments has been the demonstration of the fact that nitrogen as usually applied to the soil, seldom pays its cost; that it is often an actual damage to the crop; and that farmers by judicious experimentation, can ascertain the needs of their own holdings, and thus obtain maximum crops for minimum outlays. (See Agricultural Report of Vermont from 1881 to '84 and '86.) The Doctor's industries are manifold. Jan. 1, 1855, John G. Darling, and H. A. Cutting opened a store at Lunenburg. Mr. Darling was the uncle of Mr. Cutting and a successful merchant at Concord. The terms allowed either partner to dissolve the association at his pleasure. The partnership lasted 25 years; when Mr. Cutting purchased the entire stock and business and has since carried on the store alone, Mrs. Cutting, in his absence, efficiently taking care of the same.

The year 1866 was the only unprofitable one of his associate mercantile experience. In July a fire,

supposed to have been caused by the spontaneous combustion of rags with which the painters had wiped up linseed oil and then cast in a heap, consumed the store with most of its contents. His loss was heavy and was aggravated by the destruction of a very extensive geological collection, and of more than a thousand volumes, mainly scientific works that had been placed in the second story of the building. Not one geological specimen out of 25,000 was saved.—The blow was staggering; but by the aid of friends he built a new store and re-established his business by December after. The new store is 32 by 96 feet with two wings, 24 by 40 feet, in one of which is a lecture-hall admirably fitted up for audience and experiment, seating 150 persons. On the top is an observatory, containing meteorological instruments for recording the direction and velocity of the wind. Accurate meteorological records have been kept by Dr. Cutting from Jan. 1, 1848, to the present.

PROFESSOR CUTTING.

The Smithsonian Institute provided him with a full set of meteorological instruments, and appointed him one of its special observers. He now acts in a similar capacity for the War Department. His observations, now extending through a period of 50 years, and made at an elevation of 1210 feet above the sea level, in Lat. 44° 28' Lon. 71° 41' show the mean annual temperature to be 41.46° and the annual rainfall to be 14.19 inches. The latter includes a mean annual snowfall of 86 inches.

The medical ambition of Dr. Cutting revived as soon as he found himself in possession of a suitable microscope and of the necessary books. As an instrumental investigator, he studied microscopic anatomy and disease for 14 years. He devised new methods of mounting and preserving specimens, which are now numbered by the thousands, many of which are injected and pre-

pared in the best and most scientific style.

In 1870, he and Dr. G. B. Bulard of St. Johnsbury, studied privately under the tuition of Prof. E. E. Phelps of Dartmouth College, and prepared various objects for purposes of illustration. Professor Phelps soon declared he would no longer continue his instruction to Cutting, who was more proficient than his teacher, and insisted he should lecture at Dartmouth. He accordingly announced a lecture by his old pupil, met him at the depot, conducted him to the hall, introduced him to the faculty, and invited an explanation of his methods of study, mounting, comparing, etc., of anatomical objects. This given, the professor presented the lecturer with the diploma of M. D. from the college, accompanying the presentation with a few felicitous remarks. From Nov. 3, 1870, the date of this event, to the present time, Dr. Cutting has made many microscopic examinations for different New England physicians. The results of these labors are as beneficent as they have been accurate and satisfactory. Life has repeatedly been saved from destruction. His professional practice is large, and his skill and success has been the topic of much conversation.

From 1863 to 1888 Dr. Cutting was postmaster of Lunenburg. Five-sixths of the voters asked for his appointment, and have been rewarded by the increase of the mail service from thrice a week to twice daily, by prompt dispatch of documents, and by the institution of a money order office. His own mail matter was equal in amount to that of all the other inhabitants of the town.

During the war for the preservation of the Union, the doctor proved himself to be worthy of his old crusading and revolutionary sires. Unable by reason of ill-health to serve in person, he enlisted no less than 160 men. He himself made the preliminary examina-

tion as to physical fitness, and that with such care that only one man was rejected by the surgeons. The cost of transportation was thus saved to the people. He also, under appointment from Governor Washburn, ably cared for the families of the absent soldiers, as directed by the State law, and when this struggle had ended, he was importuned to collect the bounties, back-pay, pensions, etc., of the veteran patriots, and took out a license as a claim agent, and prosecuted hundreds of claims to successful issue. His enemies attributed this success to other causes than the proper preparation of each case in detail; and in 1872 affirmed that he was defrauding both the Pension office and the claimants. The former detailed a special agent to investigate the charges which he found both mendacious and malicious, and reported so warmly in favor of Dr. Cutting, that June 3, 1873, he was appointed examining surgeon of the Pension Office. He also holds the office of special notary public and of master in chancery.

The scientific eminence of Dr. Cutting naturally led to his appointment as State Curator of Natural History, by Governor Stewart, Nov. 4, 1870. This gave him exclusive control of the State collections. Most of them had been purchased of the widow of Zadoc Thompson. The moths had injured or destroyed the birds, and the minerals were unnamed and unclassified. The doctor very soon clothed the whole with a new appearance. Fine specimens represent now the birds of Vermont. The minerals have been re-arranged and labeled. Thousands of specimens have been added to their number which is so great as to imperatively demand additional room for their proper display.

Dec. 22, 1870, Dr. Cutting received the further appointment of State Geologist from Gov. Stewart and re-appointment from Gov. Converse in 1872, and was subsequently confirmed in the office until change

should be necessary. In this relation he has rendered material aid to the industrial interests of the State by his original researches into the capability of various building stones to withstand heat and change of climate. He has also ascertained and formulated their weight, specific gravity, capability of resisting pressure and of absorbing moisture. In connection with Prof. G. W. Hawes, late of the Smithsonian Institute, he has microscopically demonstrated the superiority of some Vermont marbles over other American and European products; and scientifically shown that the Sutherland Falls marble stands in the front rank in respect to compactness and durability.

Dec. 24, 1880, Dr. Cutting was by Gov. Farnham appointed to a position in the board of agriculture; was elected secretary at its first session and charged with the arrangement of its meetings and the expenditure of the moneys granted by the State. In this important post he has merited and received universal approbation. His reports from 1881 to 1886 received universally high encomiums.

The editor of the *New England Farmer* (Feb. 10, 1883), commends it as the best ever published, and recommends that it should be substituted for the reading books now used in schools.

The large number issued has been wholly inadequate to the demand. Reappointed secretary of the board in 1882 and '84.

Millions of dollars would probably be added to the value of agricultural products in Vermont were the outlays for plant food expended in harmony with his views. Whether potash, phosphoric acid, or any other kind of plant food be most needed can, in his opinion be best determined by the observant and judicious farmer. The quantity and mode of application can be decided by wise experiment.

The Connecticut board of agriculture endorse his doctrines, and

the United States Commissioner of Agriculture in his report of 1861, '62, gives them the sanction of his authority.

The popular estimate of Dr. Cutting in this special relation is thus voiced by Editor Cheever of the *New England Farmer*:

"Secretary Cutting is wonderfully well informed as a scientist;—being familiar not only with physiology, anatomy and medicine; but is also somewhat of a specialist in the studies of botany, mineralogy, entomology, meteorology and chemistry."

As chairman of the Board of the Fish Commission of Vermont, appointed by Gov. Farnham, Feb. 30, 1881, Dr. C. was no less useful. He at once inquired what had been done, and with what success, and began the survey of unstocked waters.

During 1883, he with his colleague, Herbert Brainard, planted many food carp and trout in all favorable waters, and vigorously did what he legally could to protect the fish already planted. His published report is as worthy of study as his opinions on plant food and growth.

In 1885 he was commissioned as State delegate to the "International Forestry Congress," and in 1886, as representative to the "Agricultural Congress" at St. Paul.

Collegiate corporations and scientific societies have been quick to recognize the many-sided merit of Dr. Cutting's services. In 1868 the Norwich University conferred the degree of A. M., and that of Doctor of Philosophy in 1879. In 1881, he was elected an honorary member of the *A Σ T* Fraternity connected with the college. He is an active member of the Vermont Medical Society and one of its officers; a member of the White Mountain Medical Society of New Hampshire, and several other medical societies; also Fellow of the American Association for the Advance of Science; member of the American Association of Microscopy, member and officer of the Vermont Historical Society; member of the New Hampshire Historical Society;

the Wisconsin Geographical Society; The Essex Institute, (Salem, Mass.); The Providence Franklin Society; American Institute of Christian Philosophy; American Forestry Congress, of which he is vice-president; American Chemical Society; Association of American Economic Entomologists; Society of Naturalists, Rome, Italy; etc., etc. In brief, he is a member—active, corresponding, or honorary, of no less than 89 scientific, literary or medical societies, scattered throughout America and Europe.

His fame as a lecturer is solid and widespread. The clergy of the Methodist Episcopal and other churches first urged him to lecture on the Bible and Biblical history. In the former of these denominations he is an active and valued member. Next came pressing demands for lectures on the "Revelation of the Microscope," and on kindred subjects.

Popularity brought the usual penalty of excessive requirement. Lecturing twice or thrice daily, an hour and a half at a time, he could not meet the general wish, and he writes his lectures out—though an effective extemporaneous speaker, in order that they may be published and thus reach the more inquirers. In the latter shape they have often been sold to the Western press. The oral utterances have been chiefly confined to New England, and particularly to Vermont. Literary and scientific critics are invariably eloquent in their praise.

The printed works of Dr. Cutting will perpetuate the memory of his eminently useful life for centuries after his tongue has lost its eloquence and his hand its cunning.

He is a paid correspondent of many magazines and papers. His contributions are in the "Boston Journal," The "Christian Herald of Detroit," "The Weekly Call" of San Francisco, "The Architect and Builders News," (Osgood Co.) of Boston, "The Green Mountain Freeman" of Montpelier and in many others.

He has acted as Agricultural Editor of the St. Johnsbury Republican and also Littleton Journal of New Hampshire.

He has published books and pamphlets: "Plant Growth and Fertilization;" several Monographs on Insects, "Ventilation of Farm Houses,"—"Mining in Vermont," "Parasitic Insects of Domestic Animals," "Insect Enemies," "Climatology of Vermont," "Microscopic Fungi,"—"Notes on Building Stones," "Paper on Plant Growth," "Notes on a hail storm in Concord," "Foretelling Storms," "Catalogue of Birds of Vermont," "Farm Experiments," "Milk," "Genesis and Geology," and different "Reports on Ornithology," and Natural History in connection with the State Cabinet. He was associate editor of the Archives of Science; Editor of the Agricultural Report of Vermont, 1861 and 1862, 1863 and 1864, 1865 and 1866, and as such did much literary labor.

The scientific and philosophical apparatus used by Dr. Cutting in his researches are very valuable. His microscope and its connections, including objects mostly prepared by himself are valued at \$5,000. Telescope, spectroscopic and battery with coil have cost as much more. Chemical apparatus for testing rocks and for the assay of minerals are of the best pattern. A stereopicon and microscopic connections for exhibiting minute objects on screens to an audience, and upwards of 2,000 transparencies for illustrating science and history, are owned by him. He possesses novel and interesting arrangements for testing and analyzing the air, for detecting impurities in rooms, &c., &c. Most of his costly and admirable set of meteorological instruments were manufactured by James Green of New York. His library consists of about 16,000 vols, largely medical and scientific, and selected with skill. He has besides, a good collection of miscellaneous books and documents which he lends to the public, whom he permits to consult his library at

will. The building is in connection with his residence. Properly subdivided, books shelved in glass cases,—with an office-room, 16 by 17 ft. No private collection in the country (to our knowledge,) agricultural, medical, scientific, theological, excels in interest and value. There are not a few single volumes that cost from \$25 to \$100 each.

His cabinet, attached to the library, and of the same finish, is divided so as to afford the most possible shelf room. The specimens, of the first quality, are all labelled and arranged in harmony with the designs of Dana, and is richly worthy of minute study. The cabinet contains over 25,000 specimens, and is just what might be expected of the first living scientist of Vermont—"where rocks are marble." His observatory is a circular structure with revolving dome, and contains a telescope of first class character, manufactured by Alvin Clarke & Sons of Cambridge, Mass. This is the only observatory in Vermont. The Doctor lectures on Natural Science to the students of the Methodist Seminary at Montpelier, and to those of Norwich University at Northfield. These lectures are highly appreciated. His farming is chiefly experimental. The great crop of his more than 200-acre estate is hay. This sometimes amounts on his experimental fields at one cutting to $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre. The land is upland. It was worn and neglected when it came into his possession, but has been brought into good condition by the methods recommended in his lectures and writings, and it has far more than compensated for outlays. The stock is young cattle and horses, with cows enough to supply all demands for milk. The Dr. moreover owns a grist mill, a cider, shingle and planing mill, and a butter-tub factory. These properties he pronounces convenient to have, but not remunerative as investments. The Doctor is necessarily a busy man. He thoroughly masters whatever he takes in hand and has no leisure.

His excellent memory has been made more retentive by cultivation, and holds distinct and clear whatever has been committed to its keeping. His observant faculties are comprehensive and conjoined with ability to create as well as to understand whatever mechanism he examines. In reading, he absorbs the contents of a book with readiness and ease. He never went to a dance, drank intoxicating liquors, tea, or coffee, and never used tobacco or stimulating drugs in any form. Hitherto, he has eaten common food, only, and his drink has been cold water. His child motto:—"What I will, that I accomplish," has been exemplified, without exception by his whole life.

The Doctor has given liberally to his church, been generous to the poor and to the working classes,—retained two of his women servants for 18 years, and all his farmhands for several years or since he contracted for their service, and he finds both men and women willing to exchange their labor for his capital at equitable rates. All his employees are paid on Saturday evenings, and none of them are permitted to drink, smoke, or swear.

Such a man, many-sided, resourceful, positive, bringing things to pass,—must have enemies; it cannot be otherwise, while human nature is what it is; all leaders of the race, to say nothing of the Divine Man, had them. But the issue is sure to vindicate the reputation of those who have freely and honestly given their knowledge, judgment and experimental results to their fellows for the public good. As geologist, metallurgist, mining expert, practical and consulting scientist, he is not excelled in New England, if in the United States. Such a life is a various blessing to mankind.

He was married Feb. 3, 1856, to Maranda Ellen Haskell of Lennoxville, C. E.; Mrs. Cutting died March 3, 1886, aged 54 years.

Their union was childless, but the doctor has an adopted son, Burt A. Cutting, born Sept. 24, 1878.

Postscript. Dr. Cutting in 1886 resigned his State offices and has accepted the appointment under the United States department of agriculture of "State Statistical Agent for Vermont," which position gives him more time to attend to scientific work as well as to his profession.

PART III.

GUILFORD.

By Gen. J. W. Phelps.

THE OLDEN INDEPENDENT TOWN:

The only Independent, Republic Town ever in Vermont.

GUILFORD.

BY GEN. J. W. PHELPS.

[Here insert the account of Guilford from Thompson's Gazetteer of Vermont, edition 1842.)

[Fine, old General, he has gone to his grave, his manuscript History of Guilford that he desired to see in print, but never did, we will open and commence to give verbatim.]

"GUILFORD, a post town in the south part of Windham county, is in lat. 42, 47' and long. 4° 26, and is bounded, north by Brattleborough, east by Vernon, south by Leyden, Mass. and west by Halifax. It lies 50 miles south from Windsor, 31 east from Bennington. It was chartered April 2, 1754, to 54 proprietors, principally of Massachusetts, and contained 23,040 acres.

When granted the town was a perfect wilderness, yet by the charter, the grantees were to hold their first meeting for the choice of officers, &c., on the first of May 1754, and on the first Tuesday ever afterwards. It seems the town was organized by and under the very grant itself. Power was given to the grantees to transact the business of the town as a majority should see fit, subject only to the control of the parliament of England.

This little, enterprising band composed of Samuel Hunt, John Chandler, David Field, Elijah Williams, Micah Rice, Ira Carpenter and others, having little to fear from the nominal power of parliament, in the wilderness of Vermont, assumed the title, which was virtually created by their charter, of a little independent republic.

By the records of their first meetings they appear to have been governed by certain committees, chosen for the purpose of surveying the lands, laying roads, drawing the shares or lots, taxing the rights &c.; but their greatest object was to procure and encourage settlers. Their meetings were held at Greenfield, Northfield, Hinsdale or Brattleboro, until 1765, when their first meeting was held at Guilford. There was a condition which if, not performed, went to defeat the grant. The grantees were to settle, clear and cultivate in five years, 5 acres for every 50 in said township. Although much time and money had been spent in making roads and clearing lands, yet, on the 20th of March 1764, the grantees by a special committee chosen, petitioned the Governor of N. H. for a conformation of their grant and an extension of the time, stating that the in-

tervention of an Indian war had made it impracticable for them to fulfil the conditions of the charter. Their prayer was granted, and the time for settling the town extended to the first of January 1766. From the time the charter was confirmed in 1764, the town began to be rapidly settled by emigrants from Massachusetts and other New England states. Through the policy of the original proprietors, the first settlers began upon lots of 50 acres, in order to fulfil the conditions of the grant. So rapid was the increase of population that the town became the largest in the state as to numbers. Yet there was not a single village in the township, or rather the whole township was a village—all the hills and vallies were smoking with huts.

By the charter 350 acres were called a share and all the proprietors shares alike. The reservations in the charter consisted of "one whole share to the society in England for propagating the gospel in foreign parts; one to the first settled minister of the gospel; and one whole share for a glebe for the ministry of the church of England as by law established." The Governor was not unmindful of his own interest. He reserved 500 acres to be located by itself for his own. The town was laid out into 50 and 100 acre lots. The public rights were fairly located, but the Governor's fell upon the only mountain in town, which still bears the name of authority upon the map—"Gov. Mountain."

Although no reservation was made in the grant for the use of schools, yet one whole share was located for that purpose. That was a just and generous act of the proprietors, but it was not the same liberality that governed them when they located, sold and set-

tled one whole tier of 100-acre lots, beyond the extent of their charter. That was the case and the same is held by the town to this day.

"All the pine trees suitable for masting the royal Navy" were reserved to his Majesty. This shews the attention the English nation paid to the navy: one hundred miles from the ocean where was such reservation made. What has been related with a little "proclamation money," was the price of the charter.

The first land was cleared in 1758, by Hon. Jona. Hunt, and Elisha Hunt, on the farm now occupied by the Rev. Asa Haynes. The first settlement was made by Micah Rice and family, in September 1761, on the place now occupied by Jeremiah Greenleaf Esq., Mr. R's widow died in 1832, aged 95 years, and his oldest son is now living here, aged 80.

Soon after followed Jonathan Bigelow, John Barney,, Daniel Lynd, Wm-Bigelow, Ebenezer Goodenough,, Paul Chase, Thomas Cutler, John Shepardardson, and others. They came into town by the way of Broad brook. Beginning at the mouth of that stream on Connecticut river in Vernon, and passing up on its banks they found their way into Guilford.—That was then the only road, and even that was impassable with teams. The first settlers had either to boil or pound their corn, or go 15 miles to mill with a grist upon their backs.

It appears by what records can be found, that the town was wholly governed by a set of officers chosen annually by the people under their charter, until the 19th May, 1772, when the inhabitants at a "district meeting assembled" in the district of Guilford, voted that Guilford was in the County of

Cumberland and province of New York and chose officers of the town agreeably to the laws of that province. At that meeting a record was first made in a regular town-book which was purchased by the original proprietors some years before. By that record it appears John Shephardson was chosen "district clerk, John Barney, supervisor," &c. and the meeting was then adjourned to a day after the annual meeting by the charter.

Having renounced their charter, and there being no government which really exercised authority over them they continued to legislate for themselves, and tradition says that good justice was done, yet one principle of the charter was still adhered to, none but proprietors, or those who held under them, had a right to rule or vote in their meetings. Thus was this little republic regulated by a town meeting which was adjourned from time to time, without interruption from abroad, or contentions at home, until the year 1776; then the town was beset with violent tories and Yorkers on the one side and brave Whigs and New-states-men on the other. The Whigs united with those opposed to the claims of the state of New York, that and the succeeding year out-voted the tories and the Yorkers. In 1776, the town voted to pay the expenses of Benjamin Carpenter their delegate to the Westminster Convention of 1775. They voted to raise 9 soldiers for the Continental army, equip them with arms and powder, give them a bounty of £4 "bay money," by a tax upon the inhabitants of the town, and it was done.

They, also, resolved no man should vote for town officers who was not qualified according to the direction of the Continental Congress." Under that

resolution their committee chosen for the purpose excluded tories from the polls, *vi et armis*, and the poor, if *qualified*, participated in the government.

The title of the town as belonging to the state of New York, was left out of the records. To give some idea of the laws passed by the old republic of Guilford, we will quote the following, passed the next year, 1777.

Voted, not to let any person vote in this meeting, but such as have £40 real or personal estate.

Voted, John Barney and Benjamin Carpenter be a committee to go to Windsor, in June next to hear the report of the agent sent to Congress concerning a new state.

Voted, that any person, who shall, for the future, pretend to hold lands by bush possession shall be dealt with by the town, as a breaker of the peace of the town, a riotous person &c. Attest.

ELIJAH WELCH, T. Clerk.

They further chose a committee to establish the price of labor, all kinds of produce goods, wares and merchandise. The report of the committee was adopted as the law of the town. All the articles mentioned were a legal tender for debts with a penalty for the article sold, or the value thereof with costs.—The punishment of offenders was various, such as "beech-seal," fines, &c., but the most disgraceful of all was to be compelled to embrace the Liberty Pole with both arms, time specified by the committee of inspection, or judges. There was again an entire change of politics in 1778. It appears by the records that a warrant and notification for a town meeting was sent from the Council at Bennington and a meeting held upon the same, when it was "voted

not to act agreeable to said warrant." and the meeting was dissolved.

In 1779, after doing the customary town business,

"Voted, Lovell Bullock, Timothy Root, Henry Sherburn a committee to defend the town against the pretended state of Vermont, and to represent the town in County Committee."* "Henry Sherburn, Elliot and Hezekiah Stowell" all violent "Yorkers were chosen to take special care of the powder and lead and other town stores," and the meeting adjourned to the next year.

In 1780, a like meeting was held. There is the following record for 1781 :

"Then all the people met together, that means to stand in opposition against the pretended state of Vermont, and acted on the following articles, viz :

"Voted to defend themselves against the insults of the pretended state of Vermont."

"Voted, Peter Briggs and William Bullock for a Committee to send to Charlestown Convention.†

Voted that Hezekiah Stowell keep the names of those that are against said pretended state."

Also, May 1782 :

"Then the people met in general and voted to stand against the pretended state of Vermont until the decision of Congress be known with lives and fortunes."

"Voted to receive the instructions which came from New York, &c.

"Voted, and chose Henry Evans, Daniel Ashcraft, and Nathan Fitch to forbid the constable acting.

*See Slade's Vermont State Papers, p. 60.

†State papers 128; also Part 2d, p. 60.

*See part 2d, p. 78.

These appear not to be regular meetings of the town, but of the Yorkers, who had gotten possession of the town books and stores by a majority of votes in 1778. They in turn excluded the other party from the polls by force of arms. Frequently a company of Yorkers came from Brattleboro to stand sentry at their meetings, when skirmishes ensued and hostile shots were exchanged.

The Whigs and Vermonters, also, kept up their system of government by regular and stated meetings, but their records were lost, as will be related hereafter. In their turn, they sent hostile scouting parties to Brattleboro to the assistance of their friends in that town. The Vermonters had a sheriff in Guilford, and their party had, also, a constable, who continued to collect taxes for the support of their cause.—Those friendly to the new state paid without compulsion, while the property of the Yorkers, both real and personal, was sold at the post for taxes. For that reason the committee before mentioned was chosen "to forbid the constable acting," and their doings were spread upon the records of the town, by proclamation as follows :

To all the officers of the civil authority under the pretended state of Vermont :

You are hereby forbid to proceed against any person, or persons that owns the jurisdiction of the state of New York, according to what is recommended in a handbill by Congress, bearing date June 2, 1780, and we do hereby forbid the constable venduing those numbers hereby given him." (referring to certain lots on the plan of

the town) "and we hereby forbid you on your apparel.

Henry Evens,*	} Committee Chosen.
Dan Ashcraft,	
Nathan Fitch,	

A true record,—Attest,
Samuel Bixby, Town Clerk."

The Yorkers held a like meeting in 1783, April 29, and adjourned to their annual meeting, 1784†

From 1778 to 1783, the town was governed principally by their former laws. Both parties had their committees, and the Yorkers although in authority, could not govern the town, yet, in connection with the tories, prevented anything being done under the direction and government of the new state.‡ In this state of things, Ethan Allen arrived in town at the head of 100 Green Mountain Boys; but as we have already given an account of his proclamation and proceedings, we shall not repeat them here.‡

From 1783 to 1791, no record of the proceedings of the town are preserved. In March of the year last mentioned, the town was for the first time, duly organized under the constitution and laws of Vermont. William Bigelow was chosen town clerk who came, peaceably into possession of the papers and records of the town that were to be found. Traditon says, the 7 years in which no records were kept, both parties held public and private meetings but that it was a perfect rule of anarchy. The Yorkers although they had the town books, dared not record their proceedings in them, and

*H. Evens was one of the five who were banished and their property confiscated.

†See Gov. Chittenden's remonstrance, &c., same page 183.

‡See part second, p. 77.

both parties kept secret their own records. During this confusion and jealousy, one party stole the records of the other and hid them, together with their own, many deeds and proprietor's papers, under the earth in the pound, in order to conceal them from the other. There they lay through some sad misfortune until they were totally spoiled. When discovered and dug up they could not be read.

During that time the Yorkers having been so closely pursued by the military and civil authority of Vermont and their property, mostly confiscated fled to the state of New York and settled on the grants made by that state to the New York sufferers. Almost a whole township, now called Bainbridge was first settled by emigrants from Guilford. This accounts for the so rapid decrease of the population from 1784.

While the town was independent of any power superior to the town meeting assembled, refugees from the neighboring states flocked into it, but when the law came, they fled.

The violent Yorkers found but little peace under the energetic and persevering measures of the State's attorney for Windham County. To him the people of Guilford are indebted for the establishment of law and order, without the effusion of blood, and the dispersion of the riotous. Migrations have not only been westward, but northward and eastward. Most of the towns in the northern and middle parts of this state contain inhabitants from old Guilford.

Although the town has decreased in population, it has increased in opulence. Where one farmer now occupies and improves, formerly lived half a dozen, or more; and you now see one

respectable dwellings, instead, of as many log-huts.

Since 1791, there has been nothing remarkable in the history of the town. From that time the inhabitants have supported the character of free and independent farmers, very jealous of their rights, and for many years noted for their strong prepossessions in favor of the political school of Jefferson.

THE HON. BENJAMIN CARPENTER.

was a member of the first convention in Vermont, held at Dorset in 1776.

In those trying times with the brave sons of the Green Mountains, when they had not only to oppose the powerful State of New York, the claims of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, the tories and Yorkers at home, and the menacing threats of Congress, abroad; but the power of his Majesty's legions in war, that brave patriot with an allowance of three days' provisions upon his back, would cross the Green Mountains on foot by marked trees, to attend the legislature at Bennington, for the purpose of devising ways and means of defense against all the enemies of the state.

As delegate to the Assembly, as a member of the Council of Safety, as Lieut. Governor of the State, he deservedly holds a conspicuous place in the early history of the State.

Upon a large white marble tombstone in the west part of Guilford, is the following inscription:*

HON. JOHN SHEPARDSON

born in 1718, was a firm patriot of the Revolution, and held the offices of judge of the supreme court and member of the council for several years. He died in 1813.

HON. SAMUEL SHEPHARDSON,

born in 1757, was a useful member of society and had the honor of sitting as a member of the council several years. He died in 1813.

HON. WILLIAM BIGELOW,

one of the first settlers of the town, always a father to the people; born in 1751; was a judge of the county court which office he held with good reputation to himself, and died in 1814.

**SACRED TO THE MEMORY
of he*

Hon. BENJ. CARPENTER, Esq.

Born in Rehobeth, Mass. A. D. 1726,

A magistrate in Rhode Island in 1764.

A public teacher of righteousness.

An able able advocate to his last for

Democracy,

And the equal rights of man.

Removed to this town A. D. 1770.

*Was a field officer in the Revolutionary
war.*

*A founder of the first constitution and
government of Vermont,*

A Councillor of Censors in A. D. 1794.

A member of the Council, and Lieut.

Governor of the State in A. D. 1779.

*A firm professor of Christianity in the
Baptist church 50 years. Left this world
and 146 persons of lineal posterity,*

March, 29, 1804,

*Aged 78 years, 10 months and 12 days,
with a strong*

Mind and full faith of a more

Glorious state hereafter.

Stature about six feet—weight 200.

Death had no terror.

Among the early settlers of the town since 1796, might be mentioned the names of Hon. Royal Tyler, Hon. Ja.

Elliot, Hon. Richard Whitney, Hon. Micah Townshend, Hon. Henry Seymour, Hon. Gilbert Dennison, Hon. Samuel Elliot, Hon. John Noyes, and many others of less note, who are mostly identified with the history of the state, but who have since removed from the town.

Guilford was the birthplace of Henry Denison, Esq., the late poet of Georgia, also of the Rev. Wilbur Fisk, late president of the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Ct.

THE REV. ROYAL GIRLEY

was the first settled minister in Guilford. He was of the Congregational order, and received the right of land reserved and located for that purpose. He was settled in the year 1775, and died soon after. He was a young man of science, much respected for his pious and aimable deportment. The second of the same order was the

REV. HENRY WILLIAMS,

who was settled in 1779. Rev. Bunker Gay of Hinsdale preached his ordination sermon. The text was "Death in the pot." He was a violent Yorker and when the town submitted to the state authority, he left with his political bretheren. The third, the

REV. ELIJAH WOOLAGE,

was settled in 1794, and dismissed in 1799. The next of that order was the

REV. JASON CHAMBERLAIN.

He was settled in 1807, and in 1811, being elected professor of languages in the University of Vermont, by his own request was dismissed. Afterwards, the Rev. Elijah Woolage returned, and was received for a time, but dismissed in 1818.

An Episcopal church was formed in the East parish, Nov. 8, 1818, by the name of

CHRIST'S CHURCH,

and on the 8th of May, 1819, the Congregational Society voted to unite with the Episcopal society, and invited their minister, the Rev. A. L. Baury, to perform divine service at their meeting-house, in the centre of the town, half of the time. An Episcopal society was formed for that purpose, and a union of the two societies was effected, and so has continued to this time[1842].

THE EPISCOPAL MINISTERS,

who have officiated here are:

The Rev. Alfred L. Baury from September, 1820, to May, 1822:

The Rev. Samuel Shaw from 1822 to 1831:

The Rev. Jacob Pearson from 1832 to 1836:

The Rev. Luman Foote 1837 to 1838:

The Rev. John B. Pratt from 1838 to 1841.

The present minister is the Rev. Frederick A. Wadleigh. [1842]

This church consists of about fifty communicants.

THE BAPTISTS

are the most numerous sect. Among the Elders who have had the care of churches in this town may be mentioned Elders Willis, Hicks, Snowe, Allen, Packard, Leland, Bucklin, Wilson, Lamb and Bruce. Their present minister, [1842,] is Elder Milo Frarey.

THE METHODISTS

have several classes and there are two ministers of this order in town: Rev. Asa Haynes, the Rev. John L. Smith. There is also,

A UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY

here, and their present minister is the Rev. William N. Barber.

There were formerly a very few of the fanatical sect called Dorrites here.*

The Congregationalists built the first meeting-house, the Baptists the second. The Episcopal church was built and the Methodist chapel more recently.

The town has a neat and convenient town-house, built in 1821, and situated near the Centre.

VILLAGES.

There is a village at the west, one at the south, one at the east, and one at the Centre of the town; the two latter, much the largest, yet, neither containing more than 25, or 30 houses.

EARLY PHYSICIANS.

Elijah Welch was the first physician that settled in town.

Simon Stevens and Dana Hyde were the principle physicians for about forty years.

SCHOOLS.

The town is divided into 15 school districts in each of which is a school-house convenient for teaching from 50 to 100 scholars. In them schools are kept most of the year.

The public school fund has amounted to \$210 yearly, arising from the lands. From that sum, deducting rents of the propagation rights, \$79, taken up by the original proprietors, leaves \$131 still annually in the treasury, arising from the glebe and school lots. The funds of the latter were nearly lost to the town as follows: In 1777, the town voted to sell those lands amounting to 350 acres and put the money at interest for the benefit of schools. It was done, and the price of

the lands received in specie which was lent by the Whig administration of the town in 1777, to the recruiting officers, for the purpose of tempting the soldier to enlist into the service of his country. In payment of the loans continental bills were received, which turned out to be of little or no value. Small as is the fund, it has been of great use to the town.

In 1818, a "Female Bible and Prayer Book Society" was established for the purpose of distributing those precious books to the poor of the town, and at the same time a

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

was formed, both of which are under the Episcopal church. A library, consisting of about 300 volumes, styled

"GUILFORD SOCIAL LIBRARY,"

established in 1790, was sold at auction, by vote of the society, in 1818.

CLIMATE AND LONGEVITY.

The air and climate are remarkably wholesome. The oldest people in the town cannot remember any remarkable season of mortality. Most of the inhabitants live to a good, old age, and the physicians remark that not one to a hundred die annually. It is not uncommon in town for people to live to the age of 100 years.

THE AGRICULTURE.

The earth is naturally covered with a deep, strong and rich soil, with a sufficient mixture of earths to make it warm, and, at the same time, to prevent its leaching. The hills make excellent sweet pastures, and the low lands are fine for tillage. The farms consist of from 100 to 500 acres, each, which keep through the year, from 10 to 40 cows with other stock sufficient for the concerns of the farm. Of later

*A band of ludicrous fanatics that sprang up in Leyden Mass. and extended its conquests into some of the Windham County towns;—born in 1797, died in 1938.—See Thompson's Gazetteer, Part II. page 202.

years some of the more wise have turned their attention to the raising of sheep, for which the hills are best suited. The land is naturally covered with maple, hemlock, walnut, beech, birch, ash, bass, butternut and elm. A few traces of black oak, locust and sycamore are found. The most useful tree is the

MAPLE.

The farmers take as much pains to keep and preserve an orchard of maples as of apple trees, from which each manufactures from 50 to 2000 lbs. annually, mostly for their own use, but when plenty it becomes an article of commerce. Beside butter and cheese for which the town is famous, it produces beef, pork, poultry, and the finest of horses for market. Wheat does not grow well upon the old fields. Apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries and quinces grow and bear well. As the stumps and roots decay, some of the hills are washed by the rains and have decreased in value. The prudent farmers have set out shade trees upon their hills, which not only preserve the grass from the scorching rays of the sun, but the roots prevent the ground from washing.

FACE OF THE TOWNSHIP.

Free from rocks, stumps and shrubs, most of the hills and valleys are smooth on the surface, and in summer present to the eye a most delightful scenery. The town is hilly, but not mountainous. Except Governor Mountain, nearly the whole is subject to cultivation. East mountain, so called, extending the whole length of the town, north and south, is the largest hill. It is about one mile wide, descending gradually to the east and south, and, except the bluffs on the west side, is cleared and cultivated. Even the west side is covered with excellent timber. On the top

of this hill live some of the greatest dairy-farmers in town. There, you literally see, "cattle upon a thousand hills."

GEOLOGY OF THE TOWN.

The rocks are principally mica slate, lying in tight ledges, interspersed with strata of quartz, and running from north to south. Impure garnets are plenty in the mica slate, and some good specimens of rock crystal have been found. Quartz and schorl in various mixtures are found some having all the appearance of lava. On the east side of the town is a range of argillaceous slate, which is manufactured into roof and writing slate. Rolled rocks of granite, from huge masses to small pebbles, appear on almost every lot. On some few lots is limestone, and on others, bog iron ore, but neither sufficiently pure or plenty for manufacture.

A slight volcanic eruption is said to have taken place here a few years ago upon the farm of Mr. Maxwell.

Gneiss and hornblende slate, with those mentioned compose the principal rocks in town. Rocks of all kinds are not sufficiently plenty for the use of the farmer without much expense. In the banks is found good sand, and in the low lands as pure clay, perhaps, as any in Vermont. On the farm of Maj. E. Houghton, is a

MINERAL SPRING,

which is the resort of invalids, troubled with scrofulous and other cutaneous diseases. It is situated in a piece of low, marshy ground, and the water is impregnated with magnesia, lime, sulphur and iron. The bubbles that arise in the spring, on meeting a torch held upon the surface, will explode with a flame.

MILL-PRIVILEGES.

Green River is a rapid stream running south through the west part of the township, and Broad brook, a smaller stream, running east through the north part. There are two small streams, branches of Broad brook, which run north, one through the centre, and the other at the foot of the east mountain on the west side and empty into Broad brook. On both the former are fine mill-privileges and water sufficient at all seasons of the year. The banks and bottom of these streams are clean, the waters limpid and they contain trout. Eels and suckers are found in most of the ponds; but not in plenty.

There are now in town: 1 paper-mill, 1 extensive tannery, 2 comb factories, 2 oil mills, 2 grist-mills, 6 saw-mills, one clothier's works and carding-machine, 4 stores and 4 taverns. A large cotton factory, situated in the East Village, was burned in 1820..

STATISTICS OF 1840.

Horses, 255; cattle, 2,312; sheep, 2,949; swine, 790; wheat, bu. 920; barley, 1,940. oats, 4,630; rye, 690; buck wheat, 30; Indian corn, 9,028; potatoes, 31,795; hay, tons, 3,438; sugar, lbs. 12,555; wool, 6,472, lbs. Population 1525. C. S. & J. B. P.

The foregoing account is taken from Thompson's Gazetteer of the edition of 1842 which account has already become one of the antiquities of the town. It was composed by two persons at two different periods, the first article being written by Cyprian Stevens a young lawyer of Guilford, about the year 1820, and the remainder by the Rev. John B. Pratt, an Episcopal clergyman, which brought the narrative down to 1840. We now propose to extend this notice to embrace the

year 1868, which enters fully upon the second century of the settlement of the town.

But before giving the few unimportant items of later date, we think that it might interest the reader to have a more detailed view than has yet been given of those of an earlier period. To this end, we shall begin with the original charter of 1754, follow this with the charter of 1764, and then add some of the first proceedings under these charters together with incidents that may appear to be possessed of interest. By this means the reader may see the precise manner in which one of those extraordinary emanations of popular freedom, the "corporate town," or township, has grown up from its first initiation in the wilderness of a new country and gradually assumed the form of regular government and established society.

It was not in peace that the town was suffered to grow into shape: the obstacles incident to the opening of a new country were not the only obstacles that the first settlers had to contend with: but it was amid threatened Indian raids, Revolutionary disturbances and domestic conflicts of a peculiarly involved and perplexed character that the foundations of their little municipality were laid. The very act of the government of New York in erecting the district and country to which they belonged into a county, called Cumberland County, at one time being revoked by the King and Councils and again being re-established by them was accompanied by so much uncertainty and indecision as to leave the inevitable misapprehensions on the part of the people; and then subsequently, the fair promises, but faint execution with which New York maintained her juris-

diction, and the wavering and evasive course pursued by Congress, together with the new and strange assumption of authority on the part of "the new state," all tended to confuse and distract society and render the organization a work of peculiar difficulty: a bare reflection of this difficulty will be seen in the proceedings of the town-meetings sometimes, where these proceedings seem glowering with the ill-suppressed hostility of opposite parties. Yet, it can be clearly perceived that this conflict arose from no disruptive spirit of antagonism existing in the community itself, but from the want of a clear and definite course on the part of the superior authorities to which the town was subject. Society in America was undergoing a change; it was letting go the hold of the past and groping its way with uncertainty into the untried future. Beset by the claims of rival authorities to its allegiance finding itself oppressed with the confusion and anarchy thus occasioned, the town at times, acted for itself as an independent colony, just as the Grants themselves subsequently did when they set up to be a new state; but sensible of the limited extent of its dominion, it appeared willing to transfer its allegiance to that party which might have the best original claim to it; in perfect accord with, and even in advance of the general sentiment of the day in respect to throwing off the yoke of the mother country, as will appear by the remarkable proceedings, July 5, 1775, they were forward in shewing their loyal deference to the authority of the Continental Congress, and would have readily complied with whatever decision that new power might have made, whether in favor of New Hampshire, New York, or even "the pretended

State of Vermont." But while they warmly aided the Revolutionary war of the Colonies' they were hardly prepared for that other revolution within a revolution—the independence of the Grants: their material interests had become too intimately involved. — Events, however, have thus far shown that that second revolution was fortunate and appropriate to the condition of things. * * *

THE ORIGINAL CHARTER-

Province of George II by the
New Hampshire grace of God of
Great Britain
France & Ireland King, Defender of
the faith et.—

To all persons to whom these presents shall Come Greeting Know Ye that We of our Especial Grace certain Knowledge and mere Motion for the due Encouragement of Settling a New Plantation within our aid Province by & with the Advice of our Truly & well beloved BENNING WENTWORTH, Esq. our Governor & Commander in Chieff of our Said Province of New Hampshire in America and of our Council of the sd Province HAVE upon the Conditions & Reservations hereafter made Given & Granted and by these Presents for Us our Heirs & Successors Do Give & Grant in Equal Shares unto our Loving Subjects Inhabitants of our sd Province of New Hampshire and his Majesty's other Governments and to their heirs & Assigns for Ever whose names are entered on the Grant to be Divided to and amongst them into Sixty four Equal Shares, All that Tract or Parcel of land Situate lying & being within our Province of New Hampshire containing by Admeasurement twenty three thousand & forty Acres which tract is to contain

Six Miles Square and no more; Out of which an Allowance is to be made for Highways & unimprovable lands, by Rocks, Mountains, Ponds & Rivers one thousand & forty Acres free according to a plan thereof made & presented by our Sd Governors orders and hereunto Annexed Butted & Bounded as follows Viz, Beginning at the South East Corner of Halifax at a stake in the Province Line thence running Six Miles due East to the South West Corner of Hinsdell, thence due North Six Miles to the North West Corner of Hinsdell, thence due West by Brattleboro Six Miles to the North East Corner of Halifax aforesaid, thence due South Six Miles by Halifax to the Bounds first mentioned—and that the same be and hereby is Incorporated into a Township by the Name of Guilford and that the Inhabitants that Do or shall hereafter Inhabit said Township are hereby declared to be Enfranchised with & Instituted to all & every the Privileges & Immunities that other towns within our sd Province by Law Exercise & Enjoy, and that the first Meeting for the Choice of Town Officers, agreeable to the Laws of our sd Province Shall be held on the second Tuesday in May next which meeting shall be Notified by John Chandler, jun' Esq who is hereby also appointed the Moderator of the first Meeting which he is to Notify & Govern agreeable to the Laws & Custom of our sd Province: and also the Annual Meeting for Ever hereafter for the Choice of such Officers of sd Town shall be held the first Tuesday in March Annually TO HAVE & HOLD Sd Town Tract of Land as above Expressed Together with all the Priviledges Appurtenances to them Respec-

tive heirs & Assigns upon the following Conditions Viz,

That Every Grantee his Heirs shall Plant or Cultivate five Acres of Land within the term of five Years for every fifty Acres contained in his or their share or proportion of Land in Sd Township and Continue to improve & Settle the same by Additional Cultivation in penalty of Forfeiture of his Grant or Share in Sd Township and its reverting to his Majesty his heirs & Sucecessors to be by him or them re-granted to such of his Subjects as shall Effectually Settle & Cultivate the same

That all White & other Pine Trees within the Sd Township fit for Masting Onr Royal Navy be carefully preserved for that Use and none to be cut or felled without his Majesty's Especial Licence for so doing first had & obtained, upon the Penalty of the Forfeiture of the Right of such Grant his Heirs or Assigns to us our Heirs & Successors as well as being subject to the Penalty of any Act or Acts of Parliament that now are or hereafter shall be Enacted.

That before any Division of the Sd Land, be made & amongst the Grantees a Tract of Land as near the Centre of the Township as the Land will admit of shall be reserved & Marked out for Fair Lotts one of which shall be allotted to Each Grantee of the Contents of one acre yelding and paying there for to us our Heirs & Successors for the space of ten Years to be computed from the Date hereof, the rent of one Ear of Indian Corn on the first day of January Annually if Lawfully Demanded the first Payment to be made on the January next Ensuing the Date hereof namely on the First Day of January that will be in the Year of our

Lord Christ one thousand seven hundred & sixty four one Shilling Procurement money for every hundred Acres he so owns settles or Possesses and so improves or for a Greater or Lesser Tract of the sd Sd Land: which Money shall be paid by the respective Person above sd their Heirs or Assigns in our Council Chamber in Portsmouth or to such Officer or Officers as shall be appointed to receive the same and this to be in Lieu of all other Rent & services whatsoever IN TESTIMONY hereof We have Caused the Seal of our Province to be hereunto affixed.

Witness BENNING WENTWORTH Esq., our Governor & Commander in Chief of our Sd Province the Second Day of April in the Year of our Lord Christ 1754 and in the 27th Year of his Majesty's Reign

By his Excellency's Command
BENNING WENTWORTH

With advice of Council Province
of New Hampshire April 2 1754

THEODORE ATKINSON SECY

Entered & recorded in the Book of Charters for the Province aforesaid Page 197 198 199 per Theodore Atkinson Secy.

Upon the back of the charter is the following:

The Names of the Grantees of the Town of Guilford:

Elijah Williams, Seth Dwight, David Field, Samuel Field, William Morris, Mathers Clessen, Eleazer Hawks, Eleazer Barnard, Joseph Barnard, Obediah Dickinson, Samuel Barnard, Jun. Charles Coates, James Morris, Salah Barnard, Samuel Partridge, John Ames, David Wells, Aaron Scott, John Allen, Jun., Richard Crouch, John Chandler, Gardner

Chandler, John Chadwick James Boyd John Curtis, John Chadwick, Jun.. Nahum Willard, Benjamin Green. Nathaniel Green, Timothy Paine, Benjamin Eager, Peter Green, Samuel Williams, John Curtis, Jun., Ebenezer Cutler, George Bruce, Asa Flagg, Samuel Mower, John Boyden, John Chandler, Jr., Samuel Wentworth of Boston, Benjamin Pollard, Jonathan Martin, Jun., Elisha Higgins, John Billings, Thoms Warren, Philip Wheeler, Ira Carpenter, Samuel Carpenter, Leonard Janis, Theodore Atkinson, Richard Wibird, Daniel Warner, His Excellency Benning Wentworth, Esq., a Tract of Land to Contain five hundred acres which is to be laid out in one body, one whole share for the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts; one whole share for the first settled Minister of the Gospel in Said Town; one whole share for a Glebe for the Ministry of the Church of England as by Law Established—Caleb Howe, John Wentworth, Joseph Blanchard, Eleaz. Williams, William Rawson Jun., Wm. Johnson.

Entered and recorded with the Original Charter on the other side, the 2d of April 1754 Book of Charter page 199 200.

“pr Theodore Atkinson Secy
THE CONFIRMATORY CHARTER,

which with the original charter is carefully preserved in the town records is as follows:

“Province of New Hampshire

GEORGE THE THIRD by the Grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith &c

To all whom these presents shall come GREETING

"WHEREAS our late Royal grandfather King George the Second of Glorious memory, did of His special Grace and mere motion for the Encouragement of settling a new plantation in our said Province of New Hampshire by his letters Patent or Charter under the Seal of our said Province dated 2d day of April 1754, and in the twenty sixth year of His Majesty's Reign grant a tract of land equal to Six Miles square bounded as therein expressed to a number of our Loyal Subjects, whose Names are entered on the same, to hold to them their Heirs or Assigns on the conditions therein declared to be a town corporate by the Name of Guilford as by Reference to the said Charter may more fully appear.

AND WHEREAS the said Grantees have represented that by the Intervention of an Indian war since making the said Grant it has been Impracticable to Comply with and fulfill the Conditions and humbly Supplicated us not to take advantage of the breach of the conditions, but to Lengthen out and grant them some Reasonable time for Performance thereof after the Impediment shall cease.

Now Know Yee that we being willing to promote the end proposed have of our further grace and Favour suspended our claim of the Forfeiture w'ch the said Grantees may have Incurred, and by these Presents do grant unto the said Grantees their Heirs and and Assigns the term of one year from the 1st January 1775 for Performing and fulfilling the conditions, matters and things by them to be done, which term is to be renewed annually if the same impediment remains untill Plenary instructions shall be received relat-

ing to the Incident that has prevented a Compliance with the said Charter according to the Intent and meaning of the same

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have Caused the Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed Witness Benning Wentworth Esq. our Governor and Commander in Chief of our Province aforesaid the 20 day of March in the year of our Lord Christ 1764 in the fourth year of his Majesty's Reign

By his Excellency's Council

B. WENTWORTH

with advice of Council

T. Atkinson Jun Secy

Province of New Hampshire

June 8th 1764 recorded in the first book of Charters P 463

P. Atkinson Jun Secy

EARLY PROCEEDINGS OF THE PROPRIETORS UNDER THEIR CHARTER.

"Winchester

July 14th 1761 at a legal meeting of the Proprietors of the township of Guilford in ye province of New Hampshire being duly warned & met agreeable to an act made empowering to call meetings on the 14th July 1761, ye proprietors proceeded & made choice of Capt Samuel Hunt for moderator of the meeting

2 Voted and made choice of David Field proprietors clerk

3d Voted to accept of Capt Nath'l Dwights Plan of ye fifty acre Lots laid out by him

4 Voted to draw ye Lots

5 Voted to adjourn ye meeting to ye first tuesday in august to meet at Northfield at ye house of Capt Samuel Hunts at 10 of ye Clock in sd day
test Samuel Hunt moderator

August ye 4th 1761 then ye proprietors of Gilford met at ye time and place to which ye meeting was adjourned

1ly Voted to Raise a tax of 5 dollars on Each Right to pay the cost of Laying out ye Lots on sd township & clearing and making what Roads shall be thought proper & other contingencies

2ly Voted & chose Elijah Williams Esq. & Messrs Eli Barnard & David Field Assessors

3d Voted & chose Capt Sam'l Hunt Treasurer

4th Voted & chose Micah Rice Collector

5ly Voted to Lay out what now Remains in Common in sd township in hundred acre Lots

6 Voted and chose Capt Nathan Willard David Field & Asa Rice to be a committee to Lay out sd Land

7ly Voted that any five of ye Proprietors by applying to ye Clerk by a writing under their hands desiring a meeting of sd Proprietors setting forth ye time place and articles to be acted upon in sd meeting & the Clark setting up notifications in Gilford Brattlebury & Northfield fourteen days before sd meeting shall be a good & Legal warning untill ye Proprietors of sd town of gilford shall determine otherwise

8th Voted to dismiss this meeting
Test Samuel Hunt Moderator

Greenfield Decem ye 23 1761
at a Legal meeting of the proprietors of Gilford Elijah Williams Esq was chosen moderator of the meeting

2ly that house Lot number sixty three be sequestered for a school in said town and that there be one full share

of Land not yet drew for Left for sd use viz three hundred acre Lots

3 Voted that Capt Nathan Willard Esq Levi Goodman John Inswell Micah Rice & Lieut Johnathan Dickerman be a committee & Lay out such Rhodes as are necessary in ye township of gilford and report to ye proprietors there doings thereon as soon as may be ye above said roads are to be Laid as near ye centre of sd township from south to ye north as may be & also from ye west part of sd township toward ye grate river as near ye centre of ye township as the nature of ye ground will admit of

4 Whereas at a former meeting it was voted to Lay out ye common or undivided Land in gilford into hundred acre Lots now voted to draw three hundred acres to each proprietor at the same time making a reserve for Roads wherever they shall be Laid in sd town with out any consideration to the owner of such Lott or Lots where any Rhode or Rhodes may be Laid viz the two rhodes now voted to be Laid out the votes on ye loose paper here to be entered

5 the tickets or numbers of the Lot being prepared voted to draw ye same

6 Voted yt ye chainmen be allowed 4s pr Day

7 Voted yt Elijah Williams Esq Eb Barnard & David Field be a committee to Receive & pass accounts & give orders on ye Treasurer for ye payment of ye same

Elijah Williams Mod

"Greenfield Deeember 16th 1762
at a Legal meeting ye proprietors of Gilford Elijah Williams Esquire was chosen moderator then voted to Adjourn the meeting to the House of Da-

vid Field of Brookfield there to meet at nine a clock in ye morning the next day having met

1st they voted and made choice of Capt Samuel Hunt David Goode-nough to be a Comt' to —Lay out a Road through ye town of Gilford from the East side to the West side of sd township as near the centre as may be and make return of ye same at ye next meeting

2ly Voted and made choice of David Field and Major Selah Barnard to be a committee to view and Lay out a Road from the south to the north Line of Gilford as near to the centre of Sd township as may be with convenience and make return of their doings at ye next meeting

3ly voted and made choice of Elijah Williams Esq Mess Ebenezer Barnard & David Field to confer and determine what articles shall be acted upon in their next meeting in order to complete the settlement of ye sd town of Gilford and that the Clark be desired to publish the same in the Boston weekly newspaper three weeks successively

Elijah Williams mod'r

Brattle Bury Sept 14 1763 at a Legal meeting of ye proprietors of ye township of Gilford Elijah Williams Esq was chosen moderator

2ly David Field was chosen proprietors Clerk

3 Voted that Elijah Williams Esq be added to the committee formerly chose to view and Lay out a road from ye north and south side of Gilford & also voted yt Mr Allen be added to ye committee formerly choose to Lay out ye Road East & West through ye town

Voted that Mr Josiah Allen John Arms and Deacon Wm Nichols be a

committee to audit accounts with ye treasurer

Voted that Mr Saml Allen Mr David Goodenough Nathaniel Smith Deacon Wm Nichols Josiah Allen be a committee to view ye Lot No 40 viz ye house Lot and see if they can find a convenient place for a meeting-house — field and Burying-place and make Report at this meeting Viz at ye adjournment

Voted the Clark be desired to purchase two books one for the treasurer and one for the proprietors Clark

Voted that ye Collectors be desired to post all of those Rights of Land that have not yet paid their taxes in order for sale to pay ye taxes Laid on Sd rights

Voted to adjourn this meeting to ye 17th of Sept at 10 a Clock then to meet at Joseph Stebbins in Hinsdale

October 17th 1763 ye proprietors of Gilford met at ye time and place to which ye meeting was adjourned and then upon hearing ye Report of ye committees before chosen to view ye ground in order for Laying out Rhodes it was thought advisable to Establish no Rhodes therefore voted that Josiah Allen Micah Rice Nathaniel Smith David Goodenough & David Scott be a committee to eleare and do what else is necessary upon the rhode Leading from fort Dummer unto Gilford and also from ye South East corner of Gilford to go a course yt will bring them as near the centre of Gilford as may be and further

Voted that those who have or may be paid out of the next tax it shall be raised on ye proprietors or any other Rhodes if shall be made to accommodate the present settlers untill ye proprietors order otherways

2 Voted that those that shall work at ye Rhodes shall be allowed in the fall 2 s 8d pr day and in the summer 3s pr day and if any person who shall work at ye roads does not perform a days work he shall be allowed no more than ye committee thinks proper

Voted that Colone1 Josiah Willard and Mr Daniel Jones both or either of them be desired to get ye charter of Guilford Renewed by prefering a petition to ye governor and council of Newhampshire petition in behalf of ye proprietors for that purpose

Micah Rice Dr to a ticket 0 12 0

Abishai Rice Dr to a ticket 0 12 0

Oliver Harris Dr to a ticket 0 12 0

David Field cash for oue 0 12 0

Levi Goodenough Dr to a ticket 0 12 0

John Frissel Dr to a ticket 0 12 0

Eb Barnard Dr to a ticket p' Field(do)

Lt Billings Dr to a ticket 0 12 0

David Wells Dr to 4 tickets £ 2 8 0

The foregoing is a correct copy of 8 loose leaves of a small memorandum book in the town Clerk's office of Guilford, copied, by Rodney B. Field, August 28, 1860.

THE FIRST TOWN-MEETING.

The first record of any regular meeting held in the town is dated:

"May ye 19th 1772 Then the free holders and other Inhabitants of the Tract of Land called Guilford in the County of Cumberland and Province of New York met together and by a majority of votes made choice of:

"1 Samuel Williams Esq Moderator of Sd meeting

2d John Shepherdson Town Clerk

3 John Barney Supervisor

4 John Shepherdson William Bullock & Othniel Williams Assessors

5 Chose Daniel Williams Hezekiah Howe David Goodenough & Joel Cutler Constables

6 Josiah Allen Hezekiah Stowel Josiah Scott Othniel Wilkins and Samuel Bixby Commissioners for Laying out Highways

7 Jotham Bigelow Micah Rice Silas Rice David Steel Jeams and Bacon fence viewers

8 Hezkiah Stowell field Driver

9 Hezekiah Stowell Pound Keeper

10 Josiah Allen Collector

11 Thomas Town Treasurer

12 Edmund Bemis Gad Smith Joel Cutler and John Barney surveyors and overseers of the highway

13 Zephaniah Shepherdson Hezekiah Stowell and John Barney overseers of poor

14 Daniel Boyden Paul Chase Thomas Cutler and David Stowell swine Constables

15 Asa Rice Sealer of Weights and measures

16 David Stowell Sealer of Leather

17 Voted that sheap rams should not go at large from the first of September to the middle of November next

18 Voted that swine should go at large this year

19 Adjourned Sd meeting to the third Tuesuay in May next

John Shepherdson District Clerk

"May 18 ye 1773 Then the free-holders and other Inhabitants of the District of Guilford in the County of New York met together and by a majority of votes made choice of

1 David Joy Esq moderator of Sd meeting

2 Thomas Cutler Town Clerk

- 3 John Barney Supervisor
 - 4 Samuel Nichols Treasurer
 - 5 Lovell Bullock and Jotham Bigelow Collectors
 - 6 Benjamin Carpenter Esq William Bullock and John Shepherdson Assessors
 - 7 Paul Chase Joel Cutler Zephaniah Shepherdson and Silas Rice constables
 - 8 Asa Rice Samuel Nichols Esq John Shepherdson Thomas Cutler John Ranney Committeess for Laying out Highways
 - 9 Zephaniah Shepherdson Daniel Lynde Dr David Stowell Jeams Cutler William Ramsdale Paul Chase Overseers of the Highways
 - 10 John Barney Hezekiah Stowell Zephaniah Shepherdson Overseers of the poor
 - 11 Hezekiah Stowell Pound Keeper and Field Driver
 - 12 Samuel Melody Giles Robard Gad Smith Samuel Curtis Fence Viewers
 - 13 Francis Rice Seth Rice Daniel Lynde and Seth Gooding Swine Constables
 - 14 Voted that swine be shut up and not go at large this year
 - 15 Adjourned to the Thurd Tuesday in June at three o'clock afternoon pr John Shepherdson District Clerk
- On the adjournment of the annual meeting which was in June ye 15th 1773 after opening the meeting firstly made choice of Othniel Wilkins Town Clerk of sd meeting
- Secondly voted to Dismiss Jotham Bigelow from serving in the office of Collector Lieut John Shepherdson to serve in his place Sd meeting adjourn-

ed to the third Tuesday in May next at the Meeting House

May the 17th 1774 Then the freeholders and other Inhabitants of the town of Guilford in the County of Cumberland and Province of New York meet together and by a majority of the votes made choice of

1st Samuel Nichols Esq Moderator of sd meeting /

2d Elijah Welch Town Clerk

3d Lovewell Bullock Supervisor

4th Elijah Welch & Timothy Root Assessors

5th William Bullock and John Barnard Collectors

6th John Shepherdson & Hezekiah Stowell overseers of the Poor

7th John Shepherdson David Goodenough John Barney Committee for Laying out Highways

8th Benjamin Carpenter Othniel Wilkins Jr Abel Rice Ichabod Packer Timothy Root Francis Rice & James Bacon Overseers of the Highways

9th Abijah Rogers & Samuel Curtis Fence viewers

10 Stephen Shepherdson Manasah Bixby David Stowell John Barber Constable

11 William Bigelo John Rickey Sam'l Allen and Ebenezer Toby Hogg Constables

12 Voted hoggs shall be shut up

13 Hezekiah Stowel Pound Keeper

The meeting adjourned to thursday the 26th of May 1774

"May 26th AD 1774 Then met together according to adjournment and

1st Dismissed Willam Bullock from serving as Collector and made choice of Micajah Rice to serve in his room

2d Joel Cutler serves Constable for John Barber lastly

Chose Thomas Cutler Assessor

The meeting adjourned to the third Tuesday in May 1775

pr Elijah Welch Town Clerk

Guilford May ye 6th AD 1776

Then this Town meet together according to request and

1st Made choice of Samuel Nichols Esq Moderator of said meeting

2ly Elijah Welch Town Clerk

3d Voted to let none vote for Committees town officers &c but such as are qualified according to the Direction of the Honorable Continental Congress and made choice of Israel Gurley Timothy Root and Hezekiah Stowel for a Committee to inspect and see that there is no other that vote but such as are qualified

4 Made choice of Samuel Nichols Esq Israel Gurley Deacon Thomas Cutler and Levi Goodenough to serve this Town as a Committee of inspection or safety

5 Made choice of Deacon Thomas Cutler James Bacon Levi Bullock Ithamer Goodenough Zephaniah Shepherdson Hezekiah Nathaniel Carpenter David Stowel John Noyes Silas Cutler and Joseph Dexter surveyors of Highways

6 Made choice of Asa Rice and David Goodenough overseers of the Poor

7 Made choice of Hezekiah Stowel sealer of weights and measures

8 David Stowel Joel Cutler and Stephen Shepherdson a Committee for laying out Highways

9 Voted that those men who have blocked up the Roads by falling Trees or any other way shall clear them on their own cost

10 Voted that all roads laid out by a Committee chosen for that purpose

shall be laid open by the tenth day of November Next and that any Person may throw down Bars and fences of those who neglect to fence out the Rode and the owner of such Lots and inclosures shall sustain the Damage without any redress after the date above sd

11 Made choice of Samuel Nichols Esq Town Treasurer

12 Made choice of John Barney Edward Houghton and Capt William Bullock Assessors

13 Made choice of Simeon Edwards and James Cutler Collectors of Town Rates

14 Voted that sheep and hoggs Shall not run at large

15 Made choice of James Barney Elijah Welch Benjamin Chase and Daniel Edwards Hogg Constables

16 Voted to pay Benjamin Carpenter his expense money that he has expended at Westminster as a deligate for the town

17 Voted to adjourn this meeting to the first Monday in May next at nine o'Clock in the morning

Attest Elijah Welch Town Clerk

Guilford June 3d 1776

The Town of Guilford met being Legally warned and

1 Made choice of Samuel Nichols Moderator

2 Made choice of Samuel Nichols Esq first Committee Man for the County Samuel Gurley 2d Ditto

3 And made choicess of Simeon Edwards and Elijah Welch Town Committee in their places sd meeting Dysolved

pr Elijah Welch Town Clerk

The Town of Guilford met together and first made choice of Samuel Nic-

ols Esq Moderator of sd Meeting ("Guilford July ye 5th 1776" date for before two last lines of the last page.)

It was put to vote to see if we should Raise a Bounty for the soldiers that are alled for Now and it was voted that we should by subscription and that it should be recorded in the town book and what each man subscribed

3d was voted that the committees' Clerk should Record the proceedings of this meeting and make a return of it to the Town Clerk

4 it was voted that we should make up the bounty of each man Four Pounds Bay money

5th they Rescinded the 2d Vote of this meeting and voted it should be raised by a Rate

6 Voted the Constable of Safety of the Town of Guilford shall see who ought to pay Rates to make up this Bounty for the soldiers and who ought not

7th Voted to Choose a Committee to Raise this money for the Bounty aforesd' and chose Esq Nichols Capt John Barney and Paul Chase

8 Voted to Raise Ten Men to go into the service of this Colony

9 Voted that Capt Barney stand a Committee Man to go to Brattleborough with some of the Committee in order to send for Fire Arms and powder and send by Col Smith

a true copy of the Proceedings of sd Meeting

Levi Goodenough Com't Clerk
pr Elijah Welch Town Clerk

Feb 20th 1777 the Town of Guilford met together according to request

first made choice of Maj Shepherdson Moderator of sd meeting

2 Voted to adjourned to the house of Hezekiah Stowel

3 Voted to choose a Committee of Nine Men to state the Price of Labor Provisions Mercantable Goods &c and to make to the Town for their approbation and made choice of Capt John Barney John Noyes Levi Goodenough Timothy Root Adam Whiting Hezekiah Stowel Daniel Wilkins Deac Thomas Cutler and Peter Briggs for the above Committee

4th made choice of John Noyes County Committee man and voted to adjourn this meeting to the 6th of March one o'clock afternoon

March 6 met according to adjournment and first on Maj Shepherdson being absent made choice of John Noyes Moderator in his stead and the committee above sd Proceeded and made report to the Town as follows

Viz, Good merchantable wheat shall not exceed 60 cts pr Bu

Good Rye shall not exceed 40 cts pr Ditto

Good Indian Corn 30 cts pr Ditto

Oats 18 cts pr Ditto

Peas and Beans 60 cents pr bushel each

Good Yellow Potaters shall not in the Spring exceed 20 cts pr Bushel

Spannish Potaters '16 in the Spring

Good Flax Seed shall not exceed 60 pr Bushel

Good salt shall not exceed 10 c pr Bushel allowing one Penny a mile per Bushel for Land carriage from the Por of Delivery &c

Good West India Rum and New England Rum and molasses and Muscovado sugar shall be sold on the same as they are stated in the New England States

Farming Labors in the summer season shall not exceed 30 cts pr day and so in usual proportion at other seasons of the year and the labor of Mechanics and Tradesmen and other Labor to be computed according to the wages and customs that hath been Practiced among us computed with farming labor

Pork weighing from Five to seven score at 3 cts pr lb from 7 score to ten $3\frac{1}{2}$ cts Pound and all above Ten Score 4 cts

Good Grass Beef of the best quality shall not exceed 24 — (illegible) and so in Proportion for Stall fed Beef and Likewise Beef of an inferior quality

Raw Hides shall not exceed 3 cts pr lb

Good well tauned Sole Leather shall not exceed 14c pr lb

Mens Neat Leather Shoes of the best sort shall not exceed 90 cts pr pair and other shoes in proportion according to their quality

Good merchantable Wool shall not exceed 20c per lb

Good merchantable Flax shall not exceed 1s pr lb

Good Yd wide Tow Cloth shall not exceed 2s 10d pr yd and so in proportion to its width and quality

Coarse Linning to be computed after the rate of Tow Cloth

Good Striped Flannel shall (not) exceed 36c pr Yd and other Flannels according to their width and quality the other woolen cloths in like proportion

Good Merchantable Hay in the Cot shall not exceed (illegible) pr tun and in the spring 36s pr tun

Good cheese shall not exceed 5c pr lb

Good Butter shall not exceed 19c per lb

Tallow shall not exceed 18c (or 8c) pr lb

Hogs Fat shall no exceed 17c pr ld

Good Pine Boards clear stuff shall not exceed '36 (?) pr Thousand and covering Boards $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick at 24s pr thousand and other Boards according to thir Quality compared to Pine & Good Clean Salted Pork 8(?)pr H wt

This Town unanimously came into and adopted the above stated Prices and if any Person in this Town shall sell any of the commodities herein specified to any Person in the Neighboring towns at a higher price than is here stated shall forfeit the value of sd article to this Town—And if any Person or Persons Directly or Indirectly shall Receive or take a Greater Price for any of the above mentioned articles than is here stated he shall forfeit and pay the value of sd article or articles the one half to and for the use of the Town and the other half to the complainant

And we the Inhabitants of Guilford in Town Meeting assembled Do Charge and apoint the committee of sd Town to hear and determine all cases and complaints that shall Legally come to your or their knowledge so far as it Respect this Town in the aforesd' articles together with cost of suit and if he or they are found Guilty they shall pay cost of suit

By a Unanimous Vote of this Town And chose Maj John Shepherdson one of the Committee of Inspection

Attest Elijah Welch Town Clerk
Guilford March ye 6th 1777

Guilford April 7th 1777

This Town meet according to custom and Unanimously Past the followd ing votes (viz)

1st Chose Levi Goodenough Moderator of the Meeting

2d Made choice of Elijah Welch Town Clerk

3d Chose Samuel Nichols Esq and David Stowel County Committee Men

4th Made choice of Timothy Root Phineas Rice Hezekiah Stowel Levi Goodenough and Simeon Edwards to serve this Town as a Committee of Safety for the year Insuing

5th Chose Adam Whitney and James Cutler Constables

6th Chose Thomas Cutler Town Treasurer

7th Made choice of Thomas Cutler Sam'l Bixby and John Noyes Assessors

8th chose William Bigelow and Micah Rice Collectors

9th Chose Hezekiah Stowel Daniel Wilkins David Denison and Samuel Allen committee for Laying out Roads

10th Made choice of Eben'r Fitch David Stowel John Noyes Dan'l Edwards Joseph Dexter Samuel Allen Hezekiah Horton Jr Newhall Earl Elijah Welch Thomas Cutler Daniel Ayres and Mannassah Bixby surveyors of Highways

11th Voted that each Freeholder shall work 6 Days and that under age 3 Days apiece and that any Person being duly warned by the Surveyor Refuse, to work without a reasonable excuse shall pay a fine of six shillings for each days Neglect and the Town Committee to Grant out Warrants on having a complaint from the Surveyors

12th Voted to shut up sheep and hogs and not let them Run at large

13th Jesse Demmich James Cutler David Joy Jun'r David Davis Constables

14th Chose John Barney Thomas Cutler David Stowel John Shepherson and David Denison Fence Viewers and Hezekiah Stowel Pound Keeper

15th It was unanimous vote of this town to Sell the Right of Land in town called the school Write to be sold at Public Vendue to the highest Bidder and the use of the Money to be applied to the Maintaing a School and for no other

16th Chose Hezekiah Stowel Asa Rice John Barney Thomas Cutler Daniel Wilkins a Committee to sell sd Land and Give a Deed in the name of and behalf of the Town

Voted to adjourn this Meeting to the first Monday in April 1778

Guilford July 3d 1777

This Day Lieut Josiah Allen Capt Daniel Wilkins Hezekiah Stowel and Joseph Elliot was sworn as constables Men for this town Before me

Elijah Welch Town Clerk

Tuesday May the 13th A D 1777

The Town of Guilford Met together according to Request and

1st Chose Samuel Nichols Esq Moderator

2d Voted not to let any Person vote in this meeting but such as have Forty Pounds Personal or real estate

3d Voted that those Persons that have settled on Lands without Purchasing them and Refuse to buy Sd Lands of the owner shall be Emedietely Disesst. But those that dont mean to hold by possession and are willing to buy of the Right owner when to be found to Remain in peaceful Possession urtil he can have an opportunity to Buy sd Land

4th Voted that those that have Run a Bush Fence Round Lots to hold them

by virtue of that shall Emedately quit sd Land and not to proceed in that manner any more — and voted that Person that shall for the future pretend to hold Lands by such a title shall be dealt with by the town as a breaker of the peace of this Town and a Routous Person

5th Dismiset Simeon Edwards and Timothy Root from serving as a committee of Safety for this Town and made choice of Joseph Elliot and Daniel Wilkins to serve in their place

6th Voted that the Committee for Laying out Highways shall be excused working at the Highway as many Days as they are on that Business Day for Day

7th Chose John Barney and Benj'n Carpenter a Committee to go to Windsor in June next to hear the Report of the agent sent to Congress concerning a new State

Voted to dissolve this meeting

Attest Elijah Welch Town Clerk

Monday April 6th 1778

Then the inhabitants of Guilford according to adjournment

1ly Made Choice of Thomas Cutler Moderator

2ly Made Choice of Thomas Cutler Town Clerk

3ly Made Choice of Thomas Cutler Ichabod Packer Peter Briggs David Denison and Nath'l Fitch Committee-men

4ly Made Choice of Henry Evans and Daniel Boyden Constables for the present year

5ly Made choice of David Elliot treasurer

6ly Made Choice of Henry Sherburn Simeon Edwards and Joseph Elliot (? Sentence in copy not complete.)

7ly Made choice of Theophilus Wadleigh and Joseph Goodwin Collectors

8ly Made Choice of David Dennison Nathan Walsworth with Samuel Bixby Hezekiah Stowel and Micah Rice Committee for Laying of Rhodes

9ly Made Choice of Nathan Fitch David Denison Amos Smith Benjamin Morton Joseph Elliot John Barney Ju' Hezekiah Stowel William Ramsdale Daniel Lynde Jr and Levi Bullock

10 Voted that sheep and hogs shall not run at large

11 Voted that horses shall not run on the common

12 Made Choice Edmund Bemis and David Fisher Hog Reeve

13 Timothy Larabe Silas Rice and Jesse Dimmich Fence Viewers

14 Voted to Adjourn to the first Monday of March next at nine o'clock at the meeting-house

Thomas Cutler Town Clerk

Monday January 12th A D 1778

The Town of Guilford meet together according to Notification and

1st Chose Daniel Wilkins Moderator

2d Made Choice of the following men to Squadnn out the town into school Divisions (Viz) Deacon Thomas Cutler Hezekiah Stowell John Noyes Daniel Knight and Major John Shepherdson

The meeting Dissolved

Attest Elijah Welch Town Clerk

Tuesday March 3 A D 1778

This town meet according to a warrant and Notification from the council at Bennington and chose Deac'n Thomas Cutler Moderator of Sd Meeting

2d It being put to vote whether the town would act agreeably to sd warrant and the town voted not to act

3 Voted to dissolve the meeting
Per Elijah Welch Town Clerk

Tuesday, May ye 1779 then a town meeting was held in Guilford according to adjournment

Mr Simeon Edwards was chosen Moderator

Henry Sherburn Town Clerk
and Samuel Bullock Supervisor

William Bullock Jesse Dimmich
Hezekiah Stowel assessors

Job Whitney and William Edwards
Constables

Asa Rice and Levi Bullock Poor
Masters

Asa Rice Hezekiah Stowel and
Simeon Edwards a Committee to Lay
out Roads

Joseph Elliot William White James
Cutler Henry Sherburn David Safford
William Edwards Nathan Carpenter
Ichabod Packer and Phineas Rice Sur-
vivors of Roads

Timothy Larabe and Micah Rice
Fence Viewers

Hezekiah Stowel Treasurer

Lovel Bullock Timothy Root and
Henry Sherburn Committee to Defend
said town against the pretended State
of Vermont and to represent Sd' town
in County Committee

Hezekiah Stowel William Bullock
Joseph Elliot Lovel Bullock and Tim-
othy Root to alter the Road through
Maj Hunts Land

Joseph Elliot Hezekiah Stowel and
Henry Sherburn a committee to take
care of the town store of powder and
lead

This meeting adjourned til the third
Tuesday in May in the Year of 1780

Henry Sherburn Town Clerk

Tuesday March 16th 1780

Then a town meeting was Held in
Guilford according to a warrant and
acted on the following articles Viz,

Article 1st Chose William Bullock
Esq Moderator to govern sd meeting

At 2 Voted Samuel Bixby town clerk

At 3 Deac Thomas Cutler supervisor

4 Chose Ebenezer Fitch Asa Rice
Capt Timothy Root List & Assessor

„ Made choice of Wm Bullock Si-
mon Edwards Esq Hezekiah Stowel
County Committee

At 5 Made choice of Nathan Fitch
James King constables

6 Capt Asa Rice Lieut Timothy Root
Poor Masters

7 Ebenezer Fitch Lovel Bullock
Thomas Cutler Committee men for to
lay out Roads

8th Frederick Stowel Nathan Ave-
ry Ichabod Packer Joel Cutler Daniel
Knight Daniel Boyden Micah Rice
Surveyors of Roads

9 Joseph Elliot Hezekiah Stowel
Henry Sherburn a committee to take
care of the town stores of powder and
lead

10 this meeting is adjourned till the
third Tuesday in may in the Year of
1781

pr Samuel Bixby Town Clerk

Guilford ye 10th of January 1781

The people meet together all them
that mean to stand in opposition against
the pretended state of Vermont and
acted on the following articles (Viz)

First—Made choice of David Joy
Esq Moderotor to govern sd meeting

Secondly— Voted to defend them
selves against the insults of the Pre-
tended State of Vermont

Thirdly Read the Hand Bill bearing date the Fifteenth day of November one thousand seven hundred and eighty that the convention gave at Walpole

Fourthly— Voted to send a Committee to Charlestown to a seat in the Convention

Fifthly— Voted William Bullock Capt Peter Briggs the Committee

Sixthly— Voted that Hezekiah Stowel shall keep the names of those that are against the pretended State of Vermont

Seventhly— Voted to Dissolve this meeting

a true copy per Saml' Bixby town Clerk

Guilford April ye 24th 1782

Then the people meet in general and

Art 1 Chose Capt Walsworth Moderator to govern sd meeting

Art 2 Chose Daniel Shepherdson Jotham Bigelow Capt Walsworth a Committee men of Convention

Art 3 Voted the old committee shall stand good for the committee of Inspection

Guilford May ye 13th 1782

Then the people meet and made choice of Jotham Bigelow Moderator

Art 2 Voted to stand against the pretended State of Vermont so called untill the descision of Congress with your lives and fortune

Art 3 Voted to Receive the Instructions that come from New York that Mr Daniel Shepherdson Brought from there as your agent

Guilford June ye 10 1781

Then the people meet in general in Defense of their property and

Voted to choose committee out of the company to forbid the constables acting

Voted Henry Evans Capt Ashcraft Capt Nathan Fitch the committee men to forbid the constables

Guilford June ye 10th 1782

We the Committee chosen by this Body of People have forbid and Do hereby Ever forbid your Vendning these Numbers hereby given and the Blank Lands and undivided Lands included—We Do hereby forbid you upon your apparel

Henry Evans the
Daniel Ashcraft Committee
Nathan Fitch men

Attest true copy Saml Bixby Clerk

Guilford June ye 10 1782

To all the Officers of the Civil authority under the pretended State of Vermont you are hereby forbid to proceed against any person or persons that own the jurisdiction of New York according to what is recommended to us by Congress in a handbill Bearing date June 2d 1780 pr order of committee

True Copy Attest Benoni Cutbith Clerk

A True Copy Saml Bixby Clerk

Guilford June ye 10th 1782

„ Voted Edward Carpenter Saml Bixby James Packer Saml Stafford a committee men of convention

Voted David Culver Benoni Cutbith Nathan Avery Phineas Rice Josiah Rice a Committee of Inspection a True Copy Saml Bixby Clerk

Wednesday March 25 1782

The Free-Men of the Town of Guilford Met according to Law for the choice of Town Officers and proceeded as Follows (Viz)

1st Made choice of Gov'r Carpenter Moderator

2'y Samuel Shepherdson Clerk

3'y Major Simeon Edwards Lieut William Marsh & Mr Ephraim Nichols Select Men

4th Capt Lovel Bullock Treasurer

5th Mr Nich' Pullen and Mr Abel Joy Constables

6th Mr Dan'l Stowel Nich's Pullen Edward Barney Dan'l Smith and Mr Joseph Densmore Listers

7th Mr Nich's Pullen and Mr Abel Joy Collectors

8th Mr Amasa Smead Leather Sealer

9ly Capt David Stowel Levi Goodenough Esq & Samuel Nichols Grand Jurors

10th Lieut William Bigelow Capt Comfort Starr Capt David Dennison and Esq Joseph Dexter Tything Men

11th Mr Joseph Bullock Lt Wm Bigelow Amos Gore Elijah Porter Isaac Wild and Mr Isaac Smith Haywards

12th Mr Abraham Avery and Benj' Buckland Brander of Horses

13th Capt David Stowel Sealer of Weights and Measures

14th Ens Paul Chase Theophilus Wadleigh Daniel Knight Timothy Chickering Ezra Pratt Hezekiah Sprague Dan'l Boyden Benj' Buckland Mr Manassah Bixby Wm Ramsdel Silas Rice Zeph'n Shepherdson Maj Edward Barney Benoni Cutbith Hezekiah Stowel Capt D Denison Lt Stephen Gould and Mr Elijah Rathburn Surveyors of Highway

15th Voted the Select Men be a Committee for Laying out Highways

16th Mr Manassah Bixby Capt John Barney Capt Comfort Starr Lt J Noyes Amos Smith Paul Chase Capt Lovel Bullock D Joy D'n Cutler Lt Stephen Gould Timothy Root Jeddediah Wellman Caleb Carpenter Capt D Denison Wm Stowel Ezra Pratt Job Whitney Matthew Pullen Amos Gore William White Joel Cutler Capt Elijah Gore Edw'd Barney Joseph Carpenter Sam'l Bixby Elijah Porter Wm Smalley and Lt John Richey petit jurors

17th Voted that the Select men of this town have the authority to bind out all strolling Indolent persons who Impose themselves on sd town

18th Voted that this present meeting be and is hereby Dissolved

Attest Samuel Shepherdson T C

Guilford April 3d 1782

Pursuant to legal Warning the inhabitants of the town of Guilford met at the meeting house in sd town and proceeded to act on the following articles)viz)

Dissolved sd meeting

A true record Attest Samⁿ Shepherdson T C

Guilford ye 31st of March Anno Domino 1783

The Freemen of the town of Guilford met at the meeting house in sd town for the choice of town Officers and petit jurymen according to law and proceeded in the following manner (viz)

1st Made choice of William Bullock Esq moderator

2d Samuel Sheperdson town clerk

3d Dn' Thomas Cutler Mr William Smalley and Mr Joseph Dinsmore Select men

Capt Lovel Bullock treasurer

5th Nicholas Pullen and James Cutler constables

6th Mr Matthew Pullen Edward Barney John Richey and Jonas Nichols listers

7th Mr Paul Chase and Benjamin Dean collectors

8th Capt David Stowel leather sealer

9th Maj Simeon Edwards and Mr Ephraim Nichols grand jurors

10th Mr Caleb Carpenter and Mr Abel Joy tything men

11th Mr Dan'l Stowel and Mr Jonas Nichols Haywards

12th Mr Benjamin Buckland brander of horses

13th Capt David Stowel Sealer of Weights and measures

14th Maj Simeon Edwards Caleb Carpenter Paul Chase Ephraim Nichols Peter Briggs Abel Joy David Smalley Jeddiah Wellman Stephen Gould and David Denison Surveyors of highways

15 Lieut John Noyes Joseph Goodwin Ens' Edward Barney Capt Stephen Shepherdson Lieut Moses Fish James Cutler Lieut William Marsh and Joseph Bullock petit jurymen

Voted that this meeting stand adjourned to the third Monday in April next at this place at two of the clock P M on Sd Day

A true record attest Samuel Shepherdson T Clerk

Guilford ye 21st of April 1783

The Freemen of ye town of Guilford met according to adjournment and proceeded to act in the following manner viz

1st Voted that the Select men be a committee for laying out highways

2d that the 2d constable be Dismissed

3d that Lieut John Richey serve as 2d constable for the town of Guilford

4thly that the present meeting be and hereby is Dissolved

A true record attest Sam'l Shepherdson town clerk

Guilford Tuesday ye 21st April 1783

The Freemen of the town of Guilford met according to Law for the election of Representatives Gov Dep Gov & Co according to an act of Assembly Regulating the same proceeded as follows

1 Made choice of Benjamin Carpenter Esq and Dn' Thomas Cutler to represent this town in the General Assembly

2d gave in their votes for Governor Dept' Gov and treasurer

3dly Gave in their votes for councillors according to law

A true record attest Sam'l Shepherdson town clerk

April ye 29th 1783 then the freeholders and other Inhabitants of the District of Guilford in the County of Cumberland and State of New York met together and by a majority of votes

Made choice of Edward Carpenter moderator

2d Samuel Bixby town clerk

3d Made choice of Adonijah Putnam supervisor

4 Hezekiah Stowel treasurer

5 William White Sam'l Stafford collectors

6th 7th Hezekiah Stowel Abraham Avery Asaph Carpenter assessors

8th William White Sam'l Stafford constables

9 Edward Carpenter Micah Rice Ichabod Packer commissioners for laying out highways

David Culver Hezekiah Broade Micah Rice Jotham Bigelow Newhall Earl Nathan Stark James Packer Nathan Avery David Thurbur Seth Clark overseers of the highways

11th Jotham Bigelow Ichabod Packer Samuel Melendy overseers of the poor

12th Jotham Bigelow Elijah Walworth Hezekiah Stowel field drivers

13th Wm White Sam' Melendy Asa Rice James Packer Asaph Olden fence viewers

14 Zephaniah Shepherdson Asa Stowel Ephraim Gale Daniel Harrington swine constables

15th this meeting adjourned to the annual monday in may

pr Sam'l Bixby town clerk

Guilford the 8th day of March 1784

At a meeting of the Inhabitants of the town of Guilford being legally warned

1st Made choice of Deacon David Stowel moderator to govern sd meeting

2d Made choice of William Smalley town clerk

And then adjourned to the 18th day of March

Thursday the 18th Day of March 1784

The town met according to adjournment and proceeded to choose town officers by Nomination

1st Made choice of Dea Thomas Cutler and William Smalley and Joseph Dinsmore Select Men

2d Made choice of Lovel Bullock for the year ensuing treasurer

3d Made choice of Nicholas Pullen and Jonas Nichols and Daniel Boyden Constables for the year ensuing

4 Job Whitney and Stephen Gould and Rufus Fisk tything men

5 David Stowel and Daniel Stowel sealers of leather

6 Maj Simeon Edwards and Ephraim Nichols Grand Jurors

7 Joseph Bullock Caleb Carpenter Rufus Fisk tithing men

8 Samuel Read Stephen Shepherdson Jr Ephraim Gale Williams Marsh for haywards

9 Benjamin Buckland Brauder of horses

10 David Stowel sealer of weights and measures

11 John Noyes Samuel Mackwain Job Whitney Captain David Denison Jeddidiiah Wellman Paul Chase Elihu Root David Stowel Daniel Knight Stephen Gould John Stafford Jr surveyors of highways

Voted that the constables should collect the town rates

a true record William Smalley town clerk

At a meeting of the Inhabitants of the town of Guilford Being Legally warned on the 7th day of September 1784

Made choice of William Bullock Esq moderator

made choice of Lieut John Noyes Lieut Willam Bigelow Captain David Stowell Committee to settle with the treasurer of said town

Voted that the town be divided by the centre line for the purpose of making the two large Bridges one at James Davidson mills the other at Green River

Voted that a committee of four two from each part of the town Lieut John Noyes and John Slaughter for the west side and William Bigelow and Stephen Gould for the East side Be a committee for Bridges

Voted that the surveyor of highways are empowered to call out the people under their respective commands to work on the roads and Bridges when they shall think proper

And then adjourned to Thursdy the 23d day of September instant then to meet at two o'Clock afternoon

The above is a true Record Attest
Wm Smalley T C

Thursday the 23d Day of September 1784

The town of Guilford met according to adjournment and

First Voted to raise a tax of one Penny on the Pound on the Grand List for the year 1784

2d Voted that Joseph Bullock and Amasa Smead be collectors for the above tax

3d Voted that the collectors of the old town tax for the year 1781 be directed to take the same in grain at the following price wheat 4 | 8 per Bushel Rye at 3 | 4 pr Bushel Corn 2 | 5 pr Bushel and Flax att 0 | 8d pr pound

Voted that the select men be empowered to engage a master workman for the bridge at Mr James Davidsons mill

And then dissolved this meeting

The above is a true record Attest
William Smalley T C

Guilford the first day of April 1784
Then appeared Nicholus Pullen Constable and drew out the Name of Matthew Pullen to serve as Juryman at

Westminster in May next A true record William Smalley town clerk

At a meeting of the Inhabitants of the town of Guilford at the meeting in said town on Monday the 1 Day of March A D 1785

Made choice of Mr Joel Bigelow moderator and then adjourned to the house of Mr Joel Bigelow in said town and then proceeded to Reconsider the vote above mentioned and then

Made choice of William Bigelow moderator

and then made choice of William Bigelow town clerk

And Benjamin Carpenter Esq first select man

And then made choice of William Bigelow Second select man

And then made choice of Paul Chase the third select man

And Lieut Timothy Root town treasurer

And Lieut Elihu Root first constable

And Ensign Edward Barney second constable

Joseph Bullock and Rufus Fisk John Noyes John Connable and Samuel Allen listers

Capt David Stowel leather sealer

Capt Asa Rice and Mr Joel Bigelow Grand Jurymen

Capt Hezekiah Stowel and Lieut Amos Fish and Jeremiah Weatherhead and Lieut Paul Chase and Mr James Packer Jr tything men

Ephraim Nichols and Joshua Lynde and Richard Bailey and James Dennis and Joseph Gallop and Amos— (?) haywards

Benjamin Bucklin horse brander

And Capt David Stowel sealer of weights and measures

Daniel Boyden Phillip Maxwell David Guins Capt Lovell Bullock Josiah Rice John Noyes Joseph Olden Capt Daniel Wilkins John Slater Surveyors of highways

James Houghton pound keeper

Ephraim Nichols and William Marsh Captain Asa Rice committee to settle with the old treasurer

Samuel Shepherdson and David Davis collectors for the town tax

And then adjourned this meeting to the last Wednesday in March 1785

A true record Attest William Bigelow town clerk

Wednesday the 30 Day of March

Then the town of Guilford met according to adjournment

First made choice of William Smalley Clerk Protemprary

Secondly Voted that William Bullock Esq Maj Simeon Edwards and Benjamin Bucklin be a committee to see what situation the town is in respect to the town Debts and make report immediately

Thirdly Voted that a Pound be made as near to Capt Hezekiah Stowells as can be with convenience

Fourthly Voted that a tax of one penny farthing on the pound as it stands in the grand list of the year 1784 be assessed and raised immediately to answer the debts of the town

Fifthly Voted that a committee of three be chosen to call on the old committee to account concerning the school lands and the men chosen are Major Simeon Edwards Capt David Stowell and Mr Joel Bigelow

Sixthly Voted the quietry act (twenty for it and three against it)

And then dissolved the meeting

Attest William Bigelow town clerk
Guilford November ye 1st A D 1785

At a meeting of the Inhabitants of the town of Guilford the town being met according to Notification at the meeting house

Made choice of Col Benjamin Carpenter moderator to govern sd meeting

Secondly called on the committee that was chosen to settle with the old committee that had the care of the school money and the report was that there (was) three hundred and fifty pounds or about that Due from the old Committee

Thirdly Voted that a committee be chosen to settle with the old committee and make report at the next meeting the Persons chosen Maj Simeon Edwards and Capt David Stowel and Mr Paul Chase

4 voted that any person that lives remote from the school house in their District to which they belong shall have liberty to draw their money for the use of the school where they send

Attest Wm Bigelow town clerk

At a meeting holden in Guilford by the Inhabitants thereof at Mr Joel Bigelows of said town on Wednesday the 2d Day of Dec'r 1785

Firstly made choice of William Smalley moderator

Secondly Voted that the money that the school lands was sold for should be received of the old committee as it is now and to petition the Assembly to ratify the sale of the school lands

Thirdly voted that the Districts should be Numbered and that they should begin at the northwest corner of said town (and) run East

No 1 Benjamin Bucklin

No 2 Paul Chase

No 3 Abel Joy

No 4 Timothy Root

No 5 David Stowell

No 6 Daniel Wilkins

No 7 Edward Barney

No 8 Ichabod Packer

No 9 Hezekiah Sprague

Attest William Bigelow T C

Guilford March ye 13th 1786

At the annual meeting of the Inhabitants of the town of Guilford holden at Mr Joel Bigelows in said Guilford according to Notification

Firstly made choice of William Smalley moderator to govern said meeting

2d Made choice of William Bigelow town clerk

3d Made choice of William Bigelow and William Smalley and Benjamin Bucklin Select men for the ensuing Year

4 Made choice of Maj Simeon Edwards constable for the year ensuing

5 Made choice of Amos Fisk (? or Fish) and David Gains and Josiah Rice and Hezekiah Horton Jr Listers for the year ensuing

6 Made choice of Timothy Root

7 Made choice of Capt Amasa Smead and Capt David Stowell Grand jury-men for the Year ensuing

8 Made choice of Capt David Stowell Sealer of Weights and measures and Leather

9 Made choice of Caleb Carpenter William Marsh Ephraim Nichols Abner Stebbins Samuel Curtis Solomon Barrows John Noyes Eleazer Brown Comfort Streeter Surveyors of highways

10 Made choice of Benjamin Bucklin Brander of horses

11 Made choice of Edward Barney Simeon Edwards and Joseph Goodwin Fence viewers

12 Voted the Surveyors shall have Power to put in sub surveyors

Nxtly Made choice of Hog Constables Caleb Carpenter and Abijah Rodgers Thias Johnson and Joseph Weatherhead and Daniel Wilkins and John Olden William Packer and Isaac Toby

Nxly Made choice of Capt Lovell Bullock Collector of town taxes

Likewise made choice of William Bigelow Supervisor

Jeremiah Weatherhead and James Packer and Edward Barney and David Smalley tithing men

Voted that the Select Men shall be empowerng to look into the situation of the old Collectors bills and cancel what they think proper

Voted that two Pence on the Pound on the Grand List of the town of Guilford shall be raised to defray the charges of the town

Then adjourned the meeting to the first Monday of may next

The above is a true Record

Attest William Bigelow town clerk

Guilford June ye 13th 1786

At a meeting Holden at Mr Joel Bigelows Legally warned for to choose a Deligate to set in a convention to be holden at Manchester for the Purpose of Establishing a New Constitution Proposed by the Council of Censors When met Made choice of Mr Wm Smalley

Secondly voted that the accounts of Col Benjamin Carpenter and Capt John Barney and Levi Goodenough Esq shall not be allowed

The above is a true record of the proceedings of the town

William Bigelow town clerk

January ye 15 1786

At a meeting of the town of Guilford Legally warned for the Purpos of settling the Dispute concerning the school Lands

Firstly made choice of Col Benjamin Carpenter moderator of sd meeting

Secondly Voted to ratify the sales of the school Lands by giving leases to the persons that bought the same

Thirdly voted to receive the money that the school Lands was sold for as the sum was in November 1785 which sum was £311-3-2 according to the report of a committee chosen by the town the 30th day of March A D 1785— Signed David Stowell for Committee

4 Voted to make alterations in the school Districts and Likewise

Voted that the Select men put it in the warrant at March meeting to have all Persons that want any alterations to make report at sd meeting and then dissolved the meeting

The above is a true record

Attest William Bigelow town clerk

Guilford March ye 5th 1787

At the Annual meeting of the Inhabitants of the town of Guilford according to a Notification Holden at the widow Lucretia Houghtons in said Guilford

First they made choice of William Smalley Esq moderator of said meeting

Secondly made choice of William Bigelow Esq town clerk

Thirdly made choice of Wm Bigelow and Wm Smalley Esq and Mr

Benjamin Bucklin Select men for the year ensuing

Fourthly made choice of Maj Simeon Edwards and Mr Daniel Boyden constables

Fifthly made choice of Nathan Horton William Ramsdell Abner Stebbins James Packer Jr Listers

Sixth—made choice of Mr Abel Joy Collector of town taxes

Seventh—made choice of Capt David Stowell Leather sealer

Eighth—made choice of Mr Paul Chase and Capt Lovell Bullock Grand Jury men

Niuth—made choice of Squire Maxwell and Comfort Starr and Isaac Brown Jr and Jeremiah Packer and Joseph Bullock and Jabez Franklin and Samuel Allen tything men

Tenth—made choice of Mr Matthew Pullen Edward Carpenter Wm White Joshua Lynde Abel Joy Jonas Nichols Simeon Terrell Amasa Smead and Josiah Bigelow David Stowell Nathan Avery Samuel Stafford Edward Barney David Culver Caleb Ellis Nathan Walsworth David Smalley William R Eddy Surveyors of Highways

Eleventh Benjamin Bucklin Brand-
er of horses

Twelfth Job Salisbury John Healey Ephraim Whitney Joseph Weatherhead Andrew Wilkins Ephraim Edwards Augustus Belden John Connable Haywards

Thirtieth Elihue Field Pound
Keeper

Fourteenth Mr Paul Chase Thomas Wells John Noyes Fence viewers

Voted that any School District that could agree for any alterations might and that the town would ratify the same and likewise

Voted that the District No 7 should be divided according to the vote of said District

Then Dissolved this meeting

Attest William Bigelow town clerk

At the annual meeting of the Inhabitants of the town of Guilford for the Year 1788 the Inhabitants being met according to the warrant for that purpose at the house of widow Lucretia Houghton

Firstly made choice of Wm Smalley Esq Clerk, protemporary

Secondly made choice of Wm Bigelow Esq town clerk for the ensuing year

3—Made choice of Wm Bigelow & Wm Smalley Esqs and Benjamin Bucklin Select men for the Year ensuing

4 Made choice of Joseph Bullock Constable and Collector of town taxes

5—Made choice of Wm Smalley town treasurer

6—Made choice of Benjamin Bullen [Pullen? An unquestionable B; we, a long way before, have been having Benjamin Pullen, and suppose this may be the man; but, we follow copy. This long transcribe of the old records is fair, though fine writ, mostly; occasionally, only, we have found a word or mark illegible; twice or so bearing a suspicious look that where the old record was undecipherable, marks were made as near like the copy as possible)

6 made choice of Benjamin Bullen (possibly, Benjamin Ballou) Ephraim Nichols Stephen Gould John Noyes Listers for the Year ensuing]

7 voted that David Stowell be sealer of Leather

And likewise that Thomas Cutler Wm Marsh Edward Barney Grand

jury men

And Elihu Field Pound Keeper

8 Capt Amasa Smead Caleb Carpenter John Noyes Philip Maxwell David Gains titheing men

And then voted that Wm Smalley and Dana Hyde and Zephaniah Shepherdson John B Carpenter Haywards

And then voted that Joseph Bullock Benjamin Crpenter Stephen Chase Paul Chase Daniel Boyden Joseph Edwards James Cutler Jonathan Aldrich Jr Job Whitney Solomon Barrows John Hammond Isaac Thayer John Noyes Daniel Smith Augustus Belden Nathan Stark David Gains Surveyors of Highways

And David Stowell Sealer of weight^s and measures

And then Dissolved this meeting

Attest Wm Bigelow town clerk

At a town meeting Legally warned and in and for the town of Guilford held on ye 4th Day of December A D 1788

Firstly Made choice of Col Benjamin Carpenter Moderator to Govern sd' meeting

2 Voted that Joseph Bullock should collect the Remainder of a tax which was taken from Simeon Edwards and likewise Receive twelve shillings out of said tax for a compensation

3 Voted that a tax of one Penny on the Grand List should be assessed on the said town

Guilford December ye 4th 1788

Attest Wm Bigelow town clerk

At the annual meeting holden at Guilford March ye 7th 1789 Being Legally warned and the Inhabitants being met according to the warrant

1st Made choice of Wm Bigelow Esq Moderator of sd meeting

2d made choice of William Bigelow Town Clerk

3d Made choice of William Bigelow Esq first Select man

4 Made choice of Mr Benjamin Bucklin the second Select man

5 Made choice of Mr Ephraim Nichols the third Select man

And then made choice of Insine Paul Chase Town Treasurer

And then made choice of Lieut Timothy Root Constable

And afterwards Dismissed said Root and made choice of Mr Daniel Boyden Constable By said Root being his Bondsman

And then made choice of John Fitch Joshua Lynde Philip Maxwell Abel Joy Listers

then made choice of Captain David Stowell Sealer of Leather

„ And made choice of Elihu Root and Thomas Wells Grand jurors

„ And then made choice of Elihu Field Pound Keeper

„ And then made choice of Capt Edward Barney Thomas Cutler tythe-men

And then made choice of John Slater Cyril Carpenter Capt Comfort Starr Col Joel Bigelow Manassah Bixby Jonas Nichols Theophilus Wadleigh Salmon Goodenough Amasa Smead Joseph Weatherhead Josiah Bigelow Ebenezer Fitch James Clark David Culver Stukely Stafford Augustus Belden Peter Aldrich Joseph Stanhoop Jr Nathan Culver Surveyors of Highways

„ Then made choice of Caleb Carpenter tytheing man

„ And then made choice of Daniel Boyden Paul Chase Augustus Belden Fence Viewers

And then made choice of Capt Amasa Smead Sealer of Weights and measures

„ and then made choice of William Bullock James Boyden Seth Shepherdson Osman Marsh Haywards

„ and then made choice of Samuel Shepherdson Town Collector

„ and then voted that the Division of the District No 7 & No 8 according to their own agreement shall stand and hereafter be known by the name of School District No 10

„ and then voted that Deacon Thomas Cutler Isaac Terrill and Theophilus Wadleigh shall come off from School District No 3 and should go to District No 4

„ The above is a true Record attest Wm Bigelow Town Clerk

March ye 8th 1790

The Inhabitants of Gilford being met at the house of Widow Lucretia Houghton Ianholder in said town of Guilford by a legal warrant for their annual town meeting

Firstly made choice of Wm Bigelow Esq Moderator of said meeting

2d Made choice of William Bigelow Town Clerk

3d— Made choice of William Bigelow Esq first Select man

4— „ „ of Mr Benjamin Bucklin 2d Select man

5— Made choice of Lieut John Noyes third Select man

6— Made choice of Ensign Paul Chase treasurer of said town

7 Made choice of Samuel Shepherdson Constable

8— „ „ „ „ Capt David Stowell
Leather Sealer

„— „ „ „ Samuel Shepherdson
Collector

„— „ „ „ David Stowell and
Timothy Root Grand Jurors

„— „ „ „ Elihu Field Pound
Keeper

„— „ „ „ Paul Chase Benja-
min Bucklin Samuel Allen Elihu Root
James Packer Jr Abel Whitney Will-
iam Culver tytheing men

„ made choice of B Carpenter Elihu
Root William Packer Timothy Root
Listers

„ made choice of Henry Ward Isaac
Barber James Houghton William
Marsh Jun'r Edward Thurber Jr Ben-
jamin Eddy Haywards

„ made choice of Joseph Bullock
John Barney Jr Manassah Bixby Dav-
id Davis Samuel Melendy Fence View-
ers

„ Surveyors of Highways District
No 1 William Hines Joseph Slater
Benjamin Bucklin

No 2 William Marsh John Hinckley

No 3 Mcihæl Rice and Gideon Bowker

No 4 Philip Maxwell Nath'l Jacobs

No 5 Aaron Wilder Henry Ward

No 6 James Barney (Jonah Cutting

No 7 No 8 Capt Daniel Ashcraft—

No 9 Squire Maxwell Nathan Stark

No 10 Joshua Culver James Packer Jr

„ Benjamin Bucklin Sealer of
weights and measures

Voted that Elihu Root Nathan Ave-
ry John B Carpenter serve as Sextons
for Digging Graves for the dead the
year ensuing

Voted to choose a Committee to set-
tle with the Inhabitants of the school

Lands Chose John Noyes Peter Briggs
William Bigelow Lovell Bullock E-
phraim Nichols to make report

[The above and within is a true
Record of the votes of said town

Attest Wm Bigelow Town Clerk

[A few records are here added,
which will still farther serve to illus-
trate the workings of the township
government. — J. W. P.]

“July 26 A D 1774

Samuel Melendy complains and says
that Eunice Merriam wife of Samuel
Melendy and Theophilus Merriam
her son are at his House, they being
tranchent Persons and he the Sd Sam-
uel Melendy Determining to take the
steps the Law Directs with them Ther-
fore he brings this complaint

pr Elijah Welch Town Clerk

December the 29th 1774

Hezekiah Stowell has entered com-
plaint that Ithamar Haley & Moly his
wife with Comfort Lidea James Nan-
cy & Asa their children came to Guil-
ford on December the 1st 1774 and be-
ing determined to clear this town from
any cost that might arise by reason of
them Therefore he brings this com-
plaint

pr Elijah Welch Town Clerk”

REPORT OF ROAD COMMITTEE.

“We the subscribers Regularly chos-
en by the freeholders and other Inhab-
itants of the District of Guilford to
sarve in sd District as cornection en
for Laying out Highways— We have
laid out the following Highway

First Beginning at Brattleborough
Line Near the house of David Joy Esq
Being the Northeast corner Lot of sd
District thence westerly as the way is

now Traveled by Jeams Kings William Ramsdel Samuel Nichols Esq— and so by the mills and thence to Hezekiah Stowels and by the meeting house still westly Down the hill then northerly to Broad Brook thence west-erly as the road is trod to John Shepherdson and then then Northwestly to the lot of Joseph Peck and so to the house of Benjamin Carpenter thence a new untroden way still about the same point of compass to the south end of Governors Mountain so called and Between the Governors Mountain and the Picked mountain so called and mainly about the same point to the Line of Halifax then Returned and Begun another Rhoad at the foot of the first mentioned mountain thence easterly up the hill and so to Edward Barneys and so to Caleb Coles and thence up the hill to Paul Chases Barn and so by the north side of sd' Barn Down the hill to John Barneys

The aforementioned Rhoades we marked with a marking yr on the northerly side of sd Rhodes marked Thus H W (three straight marks under H W) the marks under the Letters to signify the number of Rods the road is in width

Guilford April ye 23 1774

John Shepherdson	} Commetimen	
John Barney		
Thomas Cutler		
		for Laying
		out highways

Recinded April y' 23

A True Copy Examined

Thomas Cutler Town Clerk

Guilford April ye 21st A D 1784

This may certify that I have attach- ed in favor of Sylvanus Fisk all the Real estate of Giles Roberts Samuel Bixby William White James Davison David Ashcraft Henry Evans Joseph Peck Adonijah Putnam Joshua Nourse

David Goodenough Joseph Elliot in order to have the attachment Recorded I Lodge this with the Town Clerk

pr Nicholus Pullen Constable

A true Record Attest

William Smalley Town Clerk

Windham County State of Vermont
Recorded this 30th Day of April 1784

The following Instrument was Re- ceived to Record March 5 A D 1784

Attest

Samuel Shepherdson Town Clerk

This may certify all People whom it may concern that I the Subscriber have Attached Eighty Acres of Land belonging to the farm of Nathaniel Carpenter Sd attachment Levied on the 4th day of March instant and Laid on the East side of sd farm in favor of Sylvanus Fisk Guilford March the 5th 1784

pr Nicholus Pullen Dept' Sheriff

A True Record Attest

Samuel Shepherdson Town Clerk

[The foregoing records furnished by Rodney B. Field then town clerk, the General resumes the pen.]

DIFFICULTIES OF JURISDICTION.

The difficulties between the Yorkers and new statesmen occasioned some bloodshed and a very considerable display of military force. On the 9th of September 1782, Ethan Allen at the head of 250 Green Mountain Boys entered Windam County from Bennington, which was as noted as a centre of opposition to New York as Guilford was for its attachment to that State.

Allen, arrived at Marlboro, was there joined by companies from that town, Wilmington and Dummerton, which swelled his command to 400 men.— This force was sent off to by detach- ments to various points in the adjoining

towns and with the most considerable one, he in person repaired to Guilford. He there made several arrests and with his prisoners continued on with the view of turning them over to the civil authorities at Westminster. He had not gone far before he was fired on by a party of Yorkers.

Tradition speaks of one Broadstreet who was designedly aimed at for Allen who rallied the Yorkers for their bad marksmanship; being a large man and his clothes only having been cut by a bullet.

The Vermonters were brought to a stand and they made threats to kill one of their prisoners for every one of their party who should be injured.

Allen made an announcement to the inhabitants in the most emphatic terms that unless they peacefully submitted to the authority of Vermont, he would "lay their town as desolate as Sodom and Gomorrah, by—." It does not appear that he met with any farther opposition on this occasion.

In 1783, an act was passed at Westminster to raise 100 men for the purpose of assisting the civil authority in carrying into execution the law in the southern part of the County of Windham. But on the eve of the troops being employed a party from Guilford assisted by several from Brattleborough made an attack about midnight, Jan. 16, 1784, upon the head quarters of Gen. Fletcher, a hero of Bunker Hill, which was at an inn in Brattleborough.

Major Boyden, Constable Waters and some others holding office under the new state were lodging at the same inn; and the Major and a traveler were wounded by some of the thirty bullets that were discharged into the building.

Constable Waters, who had rendered himself odious by his enforcement of the collection of state taxes from the Yorkers was captured and taken away.

This inn was about a quarter of a mile N. W. from where the asylum for the insane now stands, on the road to Newfane.

THE SPIRIT OF 76 AWOKED UP.

State troops were already assembled in the neighborhood, and on the morning of the 19th amidst a snow-storm, they took up their line of march toward Guilford. They consisted of companies from Wilmington, Marlboro, Townshend, Rockingham, Westminster, Putney and Dummerston, amounting in all to upwards of 300 men with one piece of artillery. The route which they followed was what is now known as "the old road to Guilford."

From before so considerable a force whose numbers were augmented still by rumor, and which met with welcome from the adherents of the opposite party, the Yorkers retreated toward the southern part of the town. After one or two ineffectual stands they at length fired on their pursuers and wounded two men, Joel Knight of Dummerston and Sergeant Fisk, whose wound proved mortal. They then fled into Massachusetts.

On the 22d Ethan Allen again arrived in town with another party from Bennington; but, after a consultation with the officers from the Eastern side of the mountains, it was not thought proper to follow into Massachusetts—and they decided to retire. The companies from Windham County reached Brattleboro that night; and some of them were dismissed to their homes, while others continued on with the prisoners to Westminster.

Two companies, — the one commanded by Elijah Knight, the other by Benjamin Whitney, the first, consisting of 20 men, the latter, of 65 men. were left in Guilford and its vicinity till near the close of the following March with the object of preserving order, and preventing the return of those who had fled into Massachusetts.

GOODENOUGH AND SPICER.

In this state of things, David Goodenough, who held a commission of Lt. under New York, attempted to return to his home. He was accompanied by a friend, named Spicer. On the evening of the 5th of March, having advanced about half a mile within the limits of Guilford, they were challenged from the roadside by a man under arms "Who comes there?" Endeavoring to make their escape, they leaped the fence and started for the woods, but they were pursued and fired on by Knight's party, and Spicer was mortally wounded. Goodenough escaped unhurt. Spicer was a citizen of Massachusetts, had had nothing to do with the differences between the Yorkers and Vermonters, and he had served in the Revolutionary War, having received his discharge only the preceding June. He was shot in two places one of the balls having "passed through his trunk," and the dying man was treated with great harshness and severity: and, indeed, those inhabitants of the town who had given their allegiance to New York, long remembered the irritating plunderings and exactions to which they had been exposed by some of the troops who were sent against them.

Of quite a different tenor from their martial movements is the traditionary story told of the opposition which was

manifested, doubtless by the Vermont party of the town against the Rev. Henry Williams who had distinguished himself by an ardent zeal in the cause of New York. One Sunday morning on going to his pulpit to preach, as usual, he found it occupied by a dead horse, with head erect, forefeet upon the reading desk, and the bands which were then worn by clergymen, around his neck! It is evident that the controversy had reached the moral foundations of society, and had need of being brought to a termination.

POPULATION.

The population of Guilford at about this period, was probably, nearly as large as it ever has been since, and perhaps greater. We can find no record of the number of the inhabitants previous to 1771, and none between 1772 and 1791. In the year 1771, it was 436, of whom three were black males and two black females.

A schedule of the inhabitants is extant, dated May 11, 1772, in which the names of the heads of families are recorded, which gives 586 souls.— By the year 1791, it had increased to 2432, or about one fifteen hundredth part of the then population of the United States. From that period it has steadily decreased until the census of 1860, when it was only 1292.— It is now, probably, somewhat larger than it was at the last census. It has ranged:

1791, — 2432 | 1800, — 2256

1810, — 1872 | 1820, — 1862

1830, — 1760 | 1840, — 1525

1850, — 1389 | 1860, — 1292

This decrease of the number of inhabitants is owing to several causes:

the party differences to which we have alluded; the decrease in the virgin richness of the soil; the greater inducements offered by the fertile fields of the West; the great difficulty in the way of an inland, agricultural community becoming a manufacturing people under the hitherto unfriendly policy of the general government, rendering it impossible for its small capital at home and abroad and the more favorable situation of Brattleboro as a natural centre of the trade of the county. But still, the town has much to recommend it; its cheerful hills and streams lie pleasantly to the sun; its soil responds generously to good and careful tillage, and its climate is healthy;—many of its first born sons, of whom not a few have died during the last decade, often attaining to the age of between 80 and 90 years.

It is not long since we have conversed with those whose axes helped shear the land of its pristine forests, and indeed, though our own memory extends back only fifty years, we can remember when it was customary to "clear a piece" of forest every year for the purpose of bringing the land under cultivation. Some of those pieces are now again covered with a heavy growth of timber.

GRANT TO THE SOCIETY FOR PROPAGATING THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

One whole share of land, as seen by reverting to the charter was granted to the above society, whose seat is in London—the oldest Protestant missionary society in the world. But many believed by the Revolution, the title to the lands thus granted in the state properly vested in the government of Vermont, and hence, in 1794, the Legislature passed an act directing them to be used

for school purposes. But, after the treaty of Ghent in 1815, an agent of the society visited Vermont and transferred the rights of the society in these lands to a Board of agents in favor of the Episcopal Church of the State. The claim, however, was not definitively settled till 1841, after a long, costly and troublesome course of litigation in which Daniel Webster was counsel for the State, and the case had been carried up to the Supreme Court of the United States. The rents of these lands throughout the entire State amount to some \$3000, and they are appropriated first to the support of the bishop, and the remainder to the use of the church in the state. The Episcopal church of Guilford has received of late years \$100 annually from this fund.

As the glebe lands were designed for building up and establishing, as a state institution, a peculiar form of religion, which is contrary to the tenor of our constitution, those lands are considered as rightly vesting in the state and they accordingly remain, as disposed of by the act of 1764, for the benefit of schools.

THE GOVERNOR'S GRANT.

The mercenary disposition manifested by Governor Wentworth in making use of a public office to enrich himself and family, does not appear to have been much respected by the original proprietors of Guilford since they located his tract of 500 acres on the least valuable land of the town, on a mountain which has ever since gone by the name of Governor's Mountain, and which may be regarded as a perpetual monument of the disapproval by the people of a venal exercise of the functions of public office and trust.

The present proprietors of that land derive their title by purchase from the Governor's heirs

VILLAGES AND NOTED DISTRICTS.

There are four villages in town, viz: East Village in the N. E. corner of the town; Guilford Centre, near the middle; Green River in the western part and Hinesburgh in the N. W. corner. The last inconsiderable—a collection of ten or a dozen buildings: the three former are nearly of the same size, containing each from 20 to 30 edifices, in which they have raised but very little for nearly half a century. The East Village, also, called Algiers, is probably the largest of the three, and may contain within a mile's radius some 40 houses. Within this limit there is an excellent water-power which has never been brought into use.

Besides these villages there is a collection of houses to the southward of Guilford Centre which used to be called South Neighborhood.

South Hollow is a deep, narrow valley in the eastern part of the town containing some very fine farms. It runs nearly north and south, and is several miles in length.

To the eastward of this hollow and separated from it by East Mountain is a region which is called the Slate Rock from the principal slate quarries being in that quarter.

In each of the three principal villages there is a tavern and a small store. There is, also, a post-office in each on a mail route, running from Brattleboro to North Adams, Mass.

LITERATURE.

There was at one time a circle of literary men in Guilford, whose ambitious aspirations had an elevating ef-

fect on the tone of society, and whose influence was felt long after they had left the town. Between 1790 and 1800, Royal Tyler wrote "The Algerine Captive", a work of merit and of considerable celebrity. In the course of this work, the author gives a graphic picture of the horrors of the slave trade. He, also, wrote a play at this period, probably, the third ever written in America, (the writer, himself, having written the first two,) called "The Georgia Spec, or Land in the Moon", which ridicules the fever then prevailing for speculation in Georgia lands. It was repeatedly played on the Boston stage and was received with favor. He was, also, a prolific writer for various periodicals, one of which was a spirited paper, the "Farmer's Weekly Museum, at Walpole, N. H.

Judge Tyler resided in Guilford about 11 years, 1783-1800, when he removed to Brattleboro, where he died in 1836. His widow, who survived him about 30 years, died 1865. æ. 94 years. She contributed largely by her talents and the natural grace and refinement of her sex to give a stimulus to the ambition of the literary circle alluded to, of which her husband was the head and inspiring example.

Of this circle, we may mention John Shepherdson, James Elliot, his brother, Samuel, J. H. Palmer, John Phelps, Henry Denison and Miss Elizabeth Peck. These were all poets, and the two Elliots and John Phelps became lawyers.

JAMES ELLIOT was born in Essex Co. Gloucester, Mass. At the age of fifteen we find him in a store in Guilford. He devoted himself to reading and in the perusal of Rollin's History, he gained a thirst for military glory. The Indians were active in their hostilities upon

the settlements northwest of the Ohio, and on July 17, 1793, he enlisted at Springfield, Mass. as the first non-commissioned officer in the Second U. S. Sub Legion, commanded by Capt, Cornelius Lyman. Having performed a term of service against the insurgents in Pennsylvania, and against the Indians in Ohio, he returned to Guilford, Aug. 23, 1796, and in 1798, published a volume, called "The Poetical and Miscellaneous Works of James Elliot, Citizen of Guilford, Vermont, and late a Non-Commissioned Officer in the Legion of the United States."

Many of the pieces are versifications of the odes of Horace. Among the pure original effusions is one on "The Autumnal Season", addressed to Royal Tyler of which the four, concluding stanzas are:

Oh Thou! my early and my constant friend!
 In thee the fruits of early knowledge shine:
 In thee the graces and the virtues blend—
 A soul sincere, a feeling heart, are thine.
 In thee has nature various powers displayed;
 Art, eloquence and taste, alike to grace
 The bar, the senate, or the studious shade,
 To wield the sword, or tread the walks of
 peace.
 On thee, long may the rays of science fall,
 And in thy life and writings greatly glow:
 Long be thy useful life—and thine be all
 The bliss that conscious virtue can bestow.
 Be thine throughout life's variegated year,
 The meed of genius and the poet's lays;
 And in thy autumn may bright suns appear,
 To gild the happy winter of thy days.

Considering the period at which our author wrote, soon after the close of the Revolutionary war, his ideas of equality may be considered as possessed of peculiar interest. We give his

ODE TO EQUALITY.

All hail, divine Equality!
 Benignant daughter of the sky!
 Sister and friend of Godlike LIBERTY!

Descend from the etherial plains,
 Proclaim on earth, JEHOVAH reigns!
 'Tis Nature's King who rules on high,
 O'er COUNTLESS EQUAL WORLDS EQUAL POWER
 MAINTAINS!

Thou gentle, soothing, sovereign balm of woe!
 And purest bliss that human beings know,
 'Tis thine to cheer old age and guide the
 youth:

Come issue from thy calm retreat,
 And fix on earth thy peaceful seat,
 Attended by the radiant ORB OF TRUTH!

On REASON's basis build thy throne;
 Exalt the peer and prince to MAN,
 And humble all the ignoble clan!
 Beneath Oppression's iron rod,
 Obedient to a tyrant's rod,

No more, the wretched, human race shall
 groan—

Oh! come with VIRTUE in thy train,
 And o'er the UNIVERSE extend thy glorious
 reign!

The book contains 25 short essays, called "The Rural Moralist," which had been generally published in "The New England Galaxy." Of these, one was written by his brother, Samuel Elliot, and another by John H. Palmer, then a youth of seventeen. They are apparently imitations of Addison, Steele and other English authors of that time and are quite creditable to the writers. But the most interesting part is a journal kept by the writer during his military service.

FROM THE ELLIOT JOURNAL.

At Springfield, Mass., Aug. 7, 1794,
 he writes:

"Information is received that the insurrection in the western counties of Pennsylvania is assuming an extremely serious aspect.

On the 16th of July, at dawn of day 100 of the rioters attacked the house of Gen. Neville, the inspector of the revenue: The General with the assistance of his servants and family, is said to have defended his house for upwards

of an hour, wounded a number of the rioters, and ultimately obliged them to retire.

On the following day, having augmented their number to five or six hundred, they renewed the attack. In the meantime a sargeant and twelve men, detached from the garrison at Pittsburg, (all recruits and several of whom marched from this place on the 2d of April) had taken possession of Gen. Neville's house. The General escaped before the attack began and the insurgents permitted his lady and the females of the family to retire. The attack then commenced, the little party defended it for a considerable time, with a degree of bravery which displays an illustrious example for the imitation of those who may hereafter be called to support the laws of their country.

The Corporal, whose name was Doud, conducted in a manner which ought to immortalize his name.

Ebenezer Walker and William Grigley, two lads of seventeen years of age, natives of Massachusetts, fought with astonishing bravery.

Three of the soldiers were wounded and four of the insurgents killed—James McFarland, the leader, was killed, and a number of them were wounded.

Our little band of heroes were ultimately forced to surrender, and the rioters burned the house and out-houses and all the property which they contained; but either because they respected their courage, or dreaded the resentment of government they immediately liberated the soldiers.

AUG. 12

An account is this day published of an attack on Fort Recovery, in the Western Territory, by the Indians,

on the morning of the 30th of June. The enemy were repulsed with great slaughter; but they again renewed the attack, keeping a very heavy and constant fire all that day, and by intervals during the night and morning of the 1st of July, but were ultimately compelled to retreat between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock of that day, with loss and disgrace, from the field, where on a former occasion, they had been entirely victorious.

AUG. 20.

The President of the United States has issued orders for embodying 1300 of the Militia of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia to suppress the insurrection.

AUG. 30.

Cap. Lyman with a detachment of recruits, embarked at Springfield for Middletown.

New Brunswick, Sep. 9.

The Militia of New Jersey and Pennsylvania drafted by order of the President to oppose the Pittsburg rioters, are now in motion and will rendezvous in Trenton and Carlisle.

SEP. 24.

Arrived at Carlisle. Carlisle is a large and handsome borough, shire of the County of Cumberland, 120 miles west of Philadelphia * * * The barracks are situated a quarter of a mile east of the town, and are large, but decayed buildings, capable of containing several thousand men.

SEP. 28

This morning an express passed through town on his way to Philadelphia with information of a victory gained by the army under General Wayne, over the Indians, on the 20th ult. on the river Miami of the Lakes.

Three troops of cavalry from the city of Philadelphia arrived this day.

Oct. 2d

150 infantry arrived from Philadelphia. Gen. Mifflin, who was appointed second in command, arrived this day.

Governor Lee of Virginia, who is vested with the chief command of the Federal army, under the order of the President, is now moving toward the scene of rebellion, at the head of 8000 men from the states of Virginia and Maryland.

Oct. 3 & 4

On these days large bodies of artillery, cavalry and infantry arrived from various quarters. The President, Gen. Washington, arrived on the 4th.

Oct. 6

President Washington reviewed the troops under arms, amounting to between three and 4000 men.

From Carlisle the march was to Chambersburg, and there the President arrived on the afternoon of the 12 Oct. "without any escort, attended only by the Secretary of the Treasury, Col. Hamilton, who acted as his aide de camp." He left on the 13 for Williamsport, Maryland, where the Maryland and Virginia lines are to rendezvous.

On the 17th Oct. the author arrived at Bedford, a town of fifty or sixty houses.

Oct. 18

Large bodies of troops arrived from the eastward. Governor Mifflin arrived this day.

Oct. 19

The number of troops at Bedford including those that arrived this day, amounted to between five and 6000, and occupied a circular encampment,

entirely surrounding the town. * * * Many men of independent fortunes and the most respectable character were in the ranks as private soldiers. All ranks and conditions of men were united in one common band of citizen soldiers, and appeared to be irresistably determined to vindicate and maintain the violated majesty of the laws. It was deservedly styled "The Army of the Constitution." * * *

This day, the President and Gov. Lee arrived in town from the encampment of the Maryland and Virginia lines [about 30 miles south of Bedford] and were received with a discharge of 15 cannon.

The following general order was issued: The President of the United States directs that Capt. Lyman who commands the detachment of continental troops shall be annexed to the light corps under the command of Col. R. Pherson.

Oct. 20

The troops were paraded and reviewed by Generals Lee and Mifflin, who express their approbation of the soldierly appearance, spirit and good conduct of the army in general.

Oct. 21

The President being about to return to Philadelphia to attend the approaching session of Congress, made an elegant address to Gen. Lee, expressing generally his approbation of the appearance, spirit and good conduct of the army, and his warmest wishes for their success in the cause of rational liberty, and the support of the laws of their country. This address and the order to march to Pittsburg was published to-day.

The town of Washington, the "centre of the territory of sedition," is graphically described: "the country," he continues, "trembles around us and the late insurgent inhabitants are as humble and submissive as they had been insolent and daring before the army appeared. David Bradford, whose abilities, influence and exertions placed him foremost on the list of rebels, had descended the Ohio with a number of associates, intending to reach the Spanish territories; and many more of the fomentors of discord were seeking their safety in flight.

Nov. 17

Arrived at Pittsburg * * the whole of the Federal army was now at this place, except about 1500 who were left at Washington. The number now at Pittsburg was calculated at 12 or 1300.

FROM NOV. 17 to 24

Those who had been principally concerned in the rebellion, and who did not choose to abandon their country, were now generally secured; and the professions of repentance in the deluded inhabitants at large, had the appearance of sincerity. In order however to preclude the possibility of a renewal of the unhappy scenes that had lately distracted this country the Commander in Chief, General Lee, continued at Pittsburg, and was employed in organizing a body of 1500 men to be commanded by Gen. Morgan, who established his head quarters on the Monongahela, a few miles from Pittsburg, for the purpose of enforcing an exact obedience to the government.

Nov. 26

Gen. Lee left Pittsburg on his return to Virginia.

The Continental troops to which the author belonged continued on down the

Ohio and arrived in Cincinnati on the 29th December. The Spaniards were then at work on fortifications at the mouth of the Ohio.

The whole journal during the service of Sergeant Elliot in Ohio is interesting, and we would like to give it entire, did space admit: we conclude with the following entry on the 3d of August:

"This day the treaty was concluded and signed by Gen. Wayne, on the part of the United States, and the Sachems, Chiefs, and warriors of the Wyandot, Delaware, Chipeway, Otte-way, Shawanee, Miami, Potawatamy, Eel River, Neea? Kickopoo and Kaskias,— nations or tribes of Indians."

Not long after the publication of this work, Mr. Elliot was elected to Congress, where he served, 1803—1809.

He then published a paper in Philadelphia. After this, he entered the army as a Captain, but after a brief period of service, returned to Vermont where he finally became the Clerk of the Court of Windham County, in which position he died at Newfane on Nov. 10, 1839.

An incident connected with his life while in Guilford shews that the people of that town did not entertain so high an opinion of the right to vote as is manifested at the present day,— It appears that at a freeman's meeting Jan. 1793, for the election of a Federal representative, only eleven voted while the number of qualified electors in town was four hundred! But at the election in 1797, there was a considerable improvement, about one hundred voted.

JOHN PHELPS, a contemporary of James Elliot, and a warm friend and admirer of Judge Tyler, was the au-

thor of several pieces of poetry one of which, called "New England" became quite popular in its day. He composed several Christmas hymns for choir at the usual celebrations of Christmas at Christ Church, Guilford, which are still extant; and in 1835, he published a compilation, called the "Legal Classic, or the Young American's first book of Rights and Duties," a small work of about 150 pages. He was also the author of one, or more political pamphlets.

His wife, Mrs. Almira Phelps, prepared, for the press, one edition of her Botany in Guilford, and wrote several other works of instruction on chemistry and other subjects, somewhere between 1830 and 1835.

MISS STELLA PHELPS,

daughter of John Phelps, wrote numerous pieces of verse, some of which were very flatteringly received by the public.

FROM:
LINES ON THE DEATH OF A FATHER.

BY ELISABETH PECK.

Say, Spirit of my Father! dost thou know
When oft my mother at the silent eve
Ascends with all the "luxury of woe,"
To weep in silence o'er thy dewy grave?
Oft at that lonely hour, when all is still,
When labor ceases, and the laborer sleeps,
She climbs with hasty steps the village hill,
And o'er thy humble grave in silence weeps
Oh! if thy blessed spirit, lingering near,
Would soothe her woes and bid her sorrows
cease,
Wipe from her grief-worn cheek the trick-
ling tear
And to her throbbing bosom whisper peace.

* * * * *

FROM:
THE GRASS.

Lowly my lot—
Among the flowers of gorgeous dyes
And thousand perfumes that arise,
I am forgot.

Yet through the earth
All flesh that move in gentle mood
For carpet, sustenance and food
Must own my worth.

My name is grass:
And though of poor, ignoble birth
And crushed and trampled to the earth
By all that pass.

I stronger grow,
My roots with firmer fibre prest,
My leaves in brighter verdure drest,
And brighter glow.

And learn of me
When ingrate mortals rudely spurn
And ills for blessings give, to meek return
Sweet charity.

JEREMIAH GREENLEAF

entered the U. S. service from Guilford during the war of 1812, and was promoted to a lieutenant in 1816; at what period he left the service and returned to his home, we have not learned; but at about that period he published a work on grammar, called "Grammar Simplified," which is regarded by many even now as the plainest and best treatise on that difficult subject which has ever been produced. It first appeared in 1821 and speedily run many editions, the 20th edition being published in Brattleboro in 1822. At a later period he prepared a modified form of this work called the "Labor Saving Grammar," which was published in 1855, but it is not equal to his original treatise.

Since that period the published literature of Guilford has consisted almost exclusively of an occasional piece of poetry; generally by some young lady. Some of these productions are possessed of considerable merit but it is evident there is not such literary aspiration as existed formerly. The freshness and attending life in a newly opened country have already felt the effects of time and are like the music of the

birds that pass away with the vernal season.

THEIPIAN SOCIETIES, LYCEUMS AND AMUSEMENTS.

Of a kin to literary circles are Theipian Societies and debating clubs. Of these, several have arisen from time to time, though they have never continued for any lengthy period.

Between the year 1825 and 1832, a Theipian Society was established by the young people of the East Village which enacted several plays on different occasions. Their exhibitions were held in the hall of the tavern; and one of the principal plays brought forward was Sheridan's "Pizarro."

But generally shorter and more amusing plays were selected.

A strolling company of players about this period came from Albany to Brattleboro to exhibit there: but as Gen. Jonathan Hunt, a resident of Brattleboro, a member of Congress, and a person much beloved by the people, had recently died, the inhabitants were averse to gayety at that time and the players exhibited for a night or two at Algiers.

It was in the hall above mentioned, that Potter, the Magician used always to exhibit his performances. This Potter was a mulatto, who had been brought away from Southern slavery by a New Hampshire sea captain; and he was one of the most expert jugglers of the age. He always drew a full house whenever he came; and with the proceeds of his art he finally retired from active life and built a house in Andover, N. H. where he died some years since.

The hall of the tavern was designed chiefly as a dancing hall. It was there thanksgiving balls and dances,

so called sleigh-rides, used to be held, and occasional dancing-schools.

The tavern, itself has been the centre of various changing scenes.

A Masonic lodge once held their meetings in its hall; but in course of time a hot dispute arose about the relation which such societies bore to a free government, and in the earnest conflict of opinion the lodge succumbed. In those days the very passengers in the stage coach that stopped to change mails were heard in sharp disputation about masonry. The coach arrived from the south about 9 o'clock P. M. Sometimes the driver announced his approach by winding a melodious tin horn; and not until he had dashed away did the usual knot of villagers depart.

Among the amusements of the villagers who spent their evenings around the barroom fire were telling stories and singing songs which were often enlivened by a circulation of mugs and half-mugs of flip and punch. A blind miller by name of Stevens composed songs and set them to music. The refrain, in which all joined, of one, ran:

Thus as through life we go, I would have
you to know

There are slaves in high life as well as in
low.

The celebration of

THE FOURTH OF JULY

was seldom omitted at least so far as the consumption of powder extended and we remember festivities on one occasion in honor of the victory of Lake Erie,

Shooting matches were frequent during the winter.

Base ball was played by the young men on Fast day; and once, at least, while snow was on the ground, there

was a hunt for the white rabbit. Elihue Field, the keeper of the tavern and the post-office was the leading spirit in this sport, and often were the corners of his bar-room decorated at the close of a day's hunt with the fowling-pieces of the party and the rabbits which they had shot.

He, also, took a lively interest in the political affairs of the country; and when the great speck of Webster was jingling through New England, we remember to have been struck by his appearance on one occasion: a tall, slim man with a large bright black eye, as stretching forth his hand, he repeated the following passage:

"I shall enter on no encomium upon Massachusetts; she needs none, there she is. There is Boston, and Concord and Lexington and Bunker Hill, and there they will remain forever. The bones of her sons, falling in the great struggle for Independence, now lie mingled with the soil of every state from New England to Georgia; and there they will lie forever."

THE FINE ARTS.

No person from Guilford, as we are aware of, has ever distinguished himself as an artist; but a young gentleman,—Richardson, Billings—produced several oil paintings between the years 1840 and 1850, which evinced a high degree of artistic talent and genius. Unfortunately he died at an early age; had he lived, he promised to become the equal of the artists, Mead and Brown, of whom he was the cotemporary, who are natives of the two adjoining towns of Brattleboro and Leyden.

AGRICULTURE.

The dairy interests, which used to be very great, the butter and cheese

of Guilford ranking first in the Boston market, is now reduced to a comparative small scale, there being but little cheese produced, and much less butter than formerly. The pastures are greatly worn out and need renewal by fertilizers, which can hardly take place so long as the labor of the town continues to seek as it has done for the last forty years, the more fertile fields of the West. That principle of the soil, phosphate of lime, which goes to form bone and also lime, was so thoroughly exhausted during the dairy period that the cows came at length to suffer from the bone disease, and in many cases could hardly stand to graze from the weakness of their bones, the phosphate of lime necessary to their strength having been almost entirely taken from the soil and carried off in butter and cheese to Boston. It was at one time customary for the principal farmers to carry to that market the product of their own dairies; going in the winter season with two, and sometimes four horse-teams, and returning in the course of two weeks with a supply of groceries for the year.

The land produces excellent crops of corn, grass, and oats; but does not yield potatoes as well as formerly.—Stock-growing may now be considered as the principal interest, and efforts have been made during the last five years to introduce good breeds of cattle, horses and sheep. Bone-dust, either given in meal, or liberally strewn upon the pastures is found to be an effectual cure for the bone-disease. Not enough grain is raised for the consumption of the stock, and a great deal of corn is imported from the West for this purpose.

Fruit thrives so well that the proper care need only to be taken to insure

success in its cultivation. Peaches have always been produced to some extent, ever since introduced, while the precious plums and pears of Mr. Briggs in the north-west part of the town, shew what can be done in that way by intelligence and attention. The southern slopes, where well sheltered from the northern winds, would doubtless yield good grapes; but unfortunately the cultivation of that fruit is not genial to the habits of the people, and but few as yet have attempted it.

STATISTICS OF 1850.

Value of farms, \$413,223,00:
 Farming implements \$12,998,00:
 Number of horses 294:
 Number of milk cows, 608:
 Number of working oxen, 409:
 Other cattle, 908:
 Sheep, 2281: swine, 329:
 Value of live stock, \$64,523,00:
 Bushels of corn raised, 13,614:
 Bushels of oats, 13,186:
 Bushels of rye, 663:
 Bushels of barley, 2,664:
 Value of orchard products, \$1,978:
 Pounds of cheese, 30,250:
 Pounds of butter, 55,569:
 Tuns of hay, 4,684:
 Pounds of hops, 2,361:
 Pounds of maple sugar, 30,856:
 Bushels of beans, 336:
 Bushels of potatoes, 17,357:
 Gallons of molasses, 400:
 Value of animals, slaughtered \$17,321:
 Bushels of wheat, 214:

In 1863-64, an effort at associated action was made for the improvement of the stock of the town, and a

FARMER'S CLUB

was formed at the Middle of the town, of which Mr. Charles Lynde became president.

A good breed of cattle was introduced, and a corresponding movement was made at the same time by Mr. Perry Melendy of the East Village, and others; and at the same time another movement was made by Mr. Bryant Melendy of South Hollow, to improve the breed of horses, which promises some success. Mr. George C. Hall of New York, has also kept some fine horses in town, where he purchased a farm for this purpose.

The statistics of 1860 exhibit a very considerable falling off from the census of 1850. This may be owing in part to some defect in the taking of the census; but still there has doubtless been a decrease in the agricultural products of the town.

STATISTICS OF 1860.

Horses, 261: cows, 556:
 Oxen, 324: other cattle, 804:
 Sheep, 2,506: swine, 310:
 Wheat, 1033 bushels:
 Rye, 241 bushels:
 Corn, 7735 bushels:
 Oats, 6377 bushels:
 Wool, 8615 pounds:
 Sugar, 47,026 pounds:
 Hops 10,311 pounds:
 Hay, 4408 tuns:
 Butter, 34,870 pounds:
 Cheese, 9995 pounds:

It would be well to have the census taken by the town constable, or some other person of the township, and to have a copy entered upon the record of the town.

RELIGION.

It appears from the church records of Brattleboro that arrangements were made as early as 1769, between the inhabitants of that town and those of Guilford for the support of Mr. Reeves, a Congregational preacher. The people of Guilford were to pay half the salary, £ 60, New York currency, and one sixth of the settlement, which was also £ 60, and Mr. Reeves was to preach half the time for them, they losing the time when bad weather prevented his preaching there."

The first edifice erected for Congregational service was located upon one of the highest hills, at what is called Guilford Centre, though the village, so called, is about a mile to the northward of the geographical centre of the town.

The early settlers, descendants of the pilgrims, on entering and taking possession of a new country, seem to have associated their religious condition with that of the Jews on entering the Holy Land, and their idea of worship was always connected with the act of going up to the temple of the Lord." There is moreover, a natural association between religious sentiment and elevated position.

The size of the township from its origin in early colonial times, arose, doubtless, from the limits over which a congregation of healthy, energetic persons could conveniently travel, on foot, if necessary in going to and returning from church. It was in fact the religious parish that determined the size of the civil municipality; and when Benning Wentworth made his township grants embrace six miles square, he was following a custom that had already become established by usage.

Persons from all parts of the town used to attend this church, and at times the roads were thronged on the Sabbath by those who wended their way to it.

The house though large, was often more than filled, so that many sat around the doors outside. It was built during the last decade of the last century, at a time when the town had attained its maximum population. The graveyard was on one side of it, and the large two-story mansion of Doct. Hyde on the other. This church was as we remember it, a large, two-story weather-stained building, without a steeple, a circular window at the gable-ends, large, square pews, the seats on hinges, and an upper gallery extending round three sides. The congregation stood while at prayers, and the seats were raised to give more standing room. When the prayers were finished the seats were lowered and were usually allowed to fall to their places with a great clatter. There was no means of warming this edifice in winter, since it was before the days of furnaces and stoves; but ladies often carried small foot-stoves made of tin, which were heated by a cup of coals placed within.

In summer when the weather had become warm, young ladies appeared in white dresses; and as wheeled vehicles had hardly begun to be introduced, many rode on horse-back. Following the primitive custom of the times, some of the foot-travelers carried an extra pair of shoes with them, which they put on in the place of an older and poorer pair just before entering the church, leaving the old pair tucked away outside. Boys and girls often went barefoot in summer time, and when they attended church, they carried their shoes in their hands until they reached the church door.

After the union of the Congregation-
alists with the Episcopalians of the East
Village in 1819, this church was still
used on alternate Sundays for a time;
but finally, it went into the possession
of the Universalists who arose in town
and by them was taken down in 1837,
and put up in a new shape, in the vil-
lage at the foot of the hill. The man-
sion of Dr. Hyde was destroyed by fire;
and nothing now remains upon the hill
from which these two stately edifices
used to overlook the country around
except the grave-yard. The monu-
ments there will shew by their inscrip-
tions that the town has seen better
days.

Across an intervening valley, stood
another similar edifice with the same
weather-stained appearance, and the
same circular windows in the ends.—
It was designed for the use of the Bap-
tists. At what precise time it was built
we have no authentic information. It
was never entirely finished, and was
taken probably down about the year
1833, for the purpose of being rebuilt
in Brattleboro, where it is now called
the "Valley Mills."

A smaller building nearer Hines-
burg and on a lower site was erected in
1816, and has been in constant use by
the Baptists ever since. It has recent-
ly been repaired and ornamented with
the addition of a small steeple. It con-
tains about 40 pews, and may average
an attendance of 100 persons. In 1860
it was presented with a communion
service of silver by Mr. E. Blake of
Springfield, Mass.

It would appear from the records of
this church that the early settlers of
Guilford were largely composed of
Baptists, since at one period there were
four considerable societies in town of
that denomination.

RICHARD WILLIAM'S CHURCH.

so called, was organized in 1780, and
by the close of the following decade it
numbered 100 members.

This congregation was probably lo-
cated in South Hollow or the eastern
parts of the town and perhaps in both.
There was formerly a church edifice
in East Guilford which has long since
been taken down and moved.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH.

The second Baptist church was con-
stituted in 1781. Its preacher in 1796,
was Rev. Whitman Jacobs.

THIRD BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Third Church was constituted
in 1782. It was located in the north-
ern part of the town and the Reverend
Peleg Hicks was its presiding elder for
some 18 years, when in June 1800 it
became united with the Second Church.
It is now the only Baptist society in
town.

FOURTH BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Fourth Church was constituted
in 1797, in the southern part of the
town. In 1802, Benjamin Bucklin be-
came its pastor and preached some 20
years. It then dissolved.

These church societies usually as-
sembled in dwelling-houses, barns,
school-houses and groves; the only
established place being those which we
have already mentioned.

THE BAPTIST MINISTERS

who have officiated for this church
since the Rev. Milo Tracy are:

Rev. Edmund H. Smith, 1842:

Rev. Samuel S. Kingsley, 1848:

Rev. Henry Archibald, 1852:

Rev. John Hunt, 1855:

Rev. Joseph B. Mitchell, 1857:

Rev. J. P. Huntington, 1859 :

Rev. Geo. Carpenter, 1861 :

Rev. Jonas G. Bennet, 1864 :

Rev. Samuel Fish, 1867 :

The members are gratified with the belief that the church is now in a reviving condition. It has remained as a bright light through the darkest periods of the town's decline, and has been the centre and principle of Christian union and social comfort to some of our substantial and most worthy families.

We are indebted for the principal of these facts to DEA. JOHN CARPENTER, Church Clerk, who is a native of the town, and is now [1869 or '70] seventy six years of age.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH EDIFICE

of the East Village has been newly slated, painted and thoroughly repaired since 1860, for which service the parish gratefully acknowledged the assistance of Mrs. Jane McMillan of Cleveland, Ohio, a native of Guilford.

This church used formerly to have an attendance of about 300 ; but of late years it has been maintained under great disadvantages ; its members having been gradually, but constantly reduced by death and emigration until regular attendance numbers only between forty and fifty persons. Yet these are full of hope that their days of greatest trial are past, and that they may transmit to future times a worship which with its old pleasant memories has been such a warming source of union to themselves and their fathers.

The clergymen who have officiated in Christ Church since the ministration of the Rev. Frederick Wadleigh from Sept. 18, 1841 to June 30, 1845, are :

Rev. John B. Pratt, a second time, Aug. 23 1846 to Aug. 8, 1850.

Rev. G. C. Eastman, May 18, 1851.

Rev. Ethan Allen, October 1855 to May 19, 1867, at which time this worthy pastor died.

Rev. Silas M. Rogers, from Aug. 4, 1867.

THE METHODISTS

have a small chapel at Green River which was built some years ago and which has been recently repaired. Its erection and the support of service there were largely due to the efforts of MR. SAMUEL CUTTING.

According to tradition the first Methodist preaching in Guilford began about seventy years ago. We have this statement from

MR. AMHERST LAMB,

an exhorter in the church. Between the years 1820 and 1830 this sect exhibited the greatest activity and seems to have attained its widest influence.

The preacher now is the

REV. A. G. BOWKER,

and service is held by him in succession at the East Village, at Guilford Centre and at Green River. The attendance at all three places numbers considerably less than 100 persons.—Mr. Bowker was preceded in the minority by the Rev. Hubbard Eastman.

UNIVERSALISM IN GUILFORD.

In 1829, MATTHEW HALE SMITH, who has since distinguished himself as a clever newspaper writer and as the author of several works, among which is "Sunshine and Shadow in New York," came to Guilford to preach Universalism, then, comparatively, a new doctrine in that part of the country. He was a young man of talent, about 18 years of age, and, he soon be-

came very popular with his hearers.—He preached in the old Congregational church at Guilford Centre; but does not appear to have remained long since in 1832, he returned to Hartford. Services were held from that period at intervals until about 1860, since which they have entirely ceased.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

In 1855, a small church for Congregational service was erected in the East Village, the

REV. MOSES G. GROSVENOR

became the preacher and continued in that office with intermissions, laboring with zeal and fervor until 1865, when he removed to the West.

Since the departure of Mr. Grosvenor, there has been only occasional preaching at this church, and generally by the Methodists. The Young Men's Christian Association of Brattleboro have recently held prayer-meetings there on Sunday afternoons.

The attendants on services there was never considerable. Its erection does not seem to have been occasioned by any growth of religious interest, or the want of additional church accommodation; for there was already a sufficient number of such edifices in town to seat nearly, if not all the inhabitants.—From the most reliable statements we have been able to procure, not more than one person in six, or five at farthest, attends church of any denomination. The religious spirit of the people as evinced by church-going, when compared with what it was forty years ago, exhibits a marked contrast and decline.

EDUCATION.

But though the maintainance of religious worship has undergone a change the educational interest of the town

appears to have been kept up with unabated care and attention.

There are 14 districts in town and though the number of pupils in each is less than half what it used to be though the expense is doubled and we are not so many to bear it as formerly. Summer and winter schools are still held in each district. The winter school now, is often kept by young ladies, where the services of a male teacher used to be considered necessary.

A general progress in these schools during the last generation is noticeable particularly in this, that it is not unfrequently the case that the more advanced scholars in arithmetic are taught algebra.

A general social improvement among the people is also remarked in the greater number of musical instruments of the higher order that are met with in the houses of the inhabitants. Young ladies may be heard playing the piano or melodeon where twenty years ago such instruments were hardly known.

During the present decade the currency of the country and prices of every thing have been inflated by the war of the Rebellion, and the wages of teachers have correspondingly risen with those of other classes of employés. The average pay of male teachers 20 years ago was about \$14 a month; of female teachers five or six dollars per month. The average at this time is about \$30 for male teachers and from \$12 to \$16 for female; but when females teach winter schools their wages are about the same as those of males.

Select schools have occasionally been established in town; but they have never been maintained for any considerable length of time.

COLLEGIATES.

The following are the names of men who as far as we can learn, have entered college from Guilford:

Dana Hyde, Jr. -U. V. M.- Doctor:

Timothy Phelps, ,, ,, ,, Lawyer:

Henry Denison, do, Lawyer & Ed.:

Erastus Root, ,, Doctor:

Timothy Root, Amherst, Cong. Cl.:

Isaac Bucklin, Baptist Clergyman:

William Bullock, William's College:

Ebenezer Boyden, Yale, Epis. Cl.:

Justin Carpenter, Union, Lawyer:

Mark Carpenter, ,, Bap. Cl.:

Ira Carpenter, Middlebury, Teacher:

Samuel Gregory, Teacher:

Amos W. Hart, Middlebury, ,, :

Henry W. Allen, Hobart, Epis. Cl.:

Alex. V. G. Allen, Gambia, ,, :

Besides these, Gen. J. W. Phelps graduated at the West Point Military Academy in 1836, and entered the army.

James M. Tyler graduated at the Albany Law School in 1860 and became a lawyer.

John Phelps received an honorary degree of A. B. from the University of Vermont in 1811.

Amos W. Hart, mentioned, spent but one year in Middlebury; he then pursued his studies in Germany.

Samuel Gregory is President of the College of Female Physicians, Boston. Mass.

Hosea Ballou, President of Tufts College, Mass. is a native of Guilford

Alex. V. G. Allen is Professor in the Theological Seminary, Cambridge, Mass.

The Rev. Wilbur Fisk has been previously mentioned as a native of the

town. On window No. 14 in the Metropolitan Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C. is the following inscription:

"Wilbur Fiske, D. D., John Dempster, D. D. Founders of Methodist Theological Schools in America."

James and Daniel Packer, natives of the town, became Baptist clergymen.

LAWYERS AND PHYSICIANS.

Royal Tyler Elisha Bigelow and John Phelps have been the principal practicing lawyers of the town. There has been no resident lawyer in Guilford since 1835.

Drs. Dana Hyde, Sr. and Benjamin Stevens were the earliest settled physicians of whom there is any record. Both resided on the hill near the old Congregational church, and both reared each a son to the medical profession: Drs. Dana Hyde, Jr. and Benjamin W. Stevens, the latter of whom is still living in town at the age of 80 years.

Drs. Edwin and Elisha Cross, and Frank Burdick have practised medicine in town for short periods of time and Dr. N. Webster is now in practice.

MILITARY.

At what time military trainings began in Guilford we have no precise information; but as early as 1775, an organized band is mentioned as being present from there at the disturbances of Westminster. Those disturbances sprang from the general spirit of liberty, independence and disaffection then prevailing against the mother country which was greatly aggravated still by a belief on the part of the settlers that the royal court then about to

set at Westminster would give descisions averse to their land claims and titles. The sitting of the court was resisted by the "liberty men," who were in turn attacked by the court party, or tories, and several of their number wounded, two of them mortally.—The band from Guilford marched to the support of the "liberty men."

In 1782, seven years after this event, we have the record of three companies in town, the names of whose officers are given. And even earlier still in February 1776, a company belonging to Guilford is mentioned in a report of Col. Benjamin Carpenter to the New York Provincial Congress. From this time the militia organization of the town appears to have been kept up with great spirit for more than half a century. About the year 1830, this spirit began to decline and by the close of 1840, had nearly expired, the last June training having taken place, it is said, in 1846.

Perhaps at no time did the military spirit run higher than during the decade between 1820—1830. At one time of this period, there were three large foot companies in town besides a cavalry company which was made up in part from Brattleboro. The cavalry and one company of infantry were called volunteer companies, while the other two companies were usually termed "flood-wood"; so called from being made up from all kinds of men; every one between the ages of 18 and 45; with certain exceptions, being obliged to train and furnish his own musket, equipments and uniform. No companies in regular service ever made a better appearance than the two volunteer companies; their uniforms were exceedingly martial in appearance, and their arms and equipments were complete; as

were, indeed, also, those of the flood-wood.

The infantry volunteer company uniforms consisted of a blue coat trimmed with yellow, large eagle buttons, white drill pants, gaiters or boots, white vest, leather stock, and leather helmet with high tin crest from which flowed long, red horse-hair, while from a cockade on the left rose a tall, red feather plume with white top.

This cavalry had for its Captain between the years 1823 and 1829, Philip Martin, a soldier of the war of 1812, a man of great military spirit and character and of devoted patriotism. His father had served in the Revolutionary war, and he, himself, had a son, who served in the department of the Gulf during the War of the Rebellion.

The cavalry uniform consisted of red coats, blue pantaloons and helmets like the infantry, but trimmed with bearskin, as also, were their holsters. Their arms consisted of a long sabre, a brace of brass mounted pistols, and they usually rode fine horses.

When the first Tuesday of June arrived, all these troops swarmed from the hills and vallies to training at the "middle of the town." The thunder of the bass drum, the rattle of the snare drum, the fife, bugle and clarionet awakened the slumbering echoes; bright armor and showy uniforms gleamed amidst the green foliage then all in its prime, and the town was all astir, gingerbread, lemons and oranges and apples scarcely less valued than they at that season, cider, pop-beer, etc were offered for sale from waggons at every turn; rum, punch of the most delicious kind was mixed in unstinted quantities at the store and tavern; the troops marched and countermarched, maneuvered and fired blank cartridges;

the rolls were called and unlike the practice in Shakespear's time, all who were absent, not those present, were pricked, and never was there a more enjoyable time for all both old and young than June training day.

In the fall of the year when the stress of the summer work was over, a more extensive military parade was made and the companies of several neighboring towns joined together for "general muster." At musters

SHAM FIGHTS

were held, where the manoeuvres appropriate to real battles were performed, and at times a band of men representing Indians in dress and warfare style, formed a part of the contending scores, making some piece of woods on the field ring with the medley of their yells and the crack of their rifles.

At one of these musters held at Brattleboro, Sept. 11, 1816, the Guilford Light Infantry Company was on the ground by daylight in the morning but its ardor was somewhat damped by being ordered to take the left of the regimental line instead of the right, a position which its commander, Captain Martin claimed by virtue of commission, if not by the excellence of his company. The order being reiterated he marched off his company and mustered, inspected and drilled it by itself; as the men were proud of their old warrior captain, they would sustain him in anything that he might do. He was court martialed, but finally acquitted. Gen. Jonathan Hunt, then a candidate for Congress, acted as his attorney; and doubtless political considerations had much to do in occasioning as well as settling the discord.

Since that period, the population has rapidly declined, the young and enter-

prising going to the West. Of all the military activity that once existed in Guilford—of all the paraphernalia in which it once exhibited itself, by the year 1850, hardly a vestige remained. It would probably have been impossible then to have found half a dozen muskets or parts of uniform in town, and such was actually the case on the break out of the Rebellion in 1861.

Since that war an effort has been made by the State to revive the militia, and Guilford has been associated with Vernon in raising one company as part of the 12th regiment of the State.

THE WAR OF 1812.

We have no means of ascertaining fully the names or number of men who went from Guilford to the War of 1812, since no record of them was kept as there ought to have been on the town book.

The following names have been furnished to us, taken chiefly from the muster roll of the 2d Company of the 31st United State's Infantry which was in the Battle of Plattsburg, and may be relied on as correct, viz:

Sergt. Philip Martin:

Private Samuel Roberts:

" Asa Bullock:

" Joel Bolster, Jr:

" Benjamin Dennis:

" Rodolphus Eddy:

" Theophilus Wadleigh:

" John K. Chase:

" George Carpenter:

" Joshua Culver, Jr.:

Besides these it is known that Ephraim Gale, Jr. and Jonathan Chase served in the cavalry, and that Joseph Jacobs died in the service.

The war of 1812 was not very popular in New England, and it had not a few opponents in Vermont; but immediately on its declaration by our Government, June 18, 1812, a company of old men called the "Silver Grays" was organized and drilled, many of whom had been Revolutionary soldiers. They called themselves "minute men", and with their silver locks rendered impressive by Revolutionary memories, they made an imposing appearance, forcibly to the rising generation to sustain the country in her hour of need.

The names of some of this company of the Silver Grays as handed down by tradition:

Gen. Aaron Barney:
 Isaac Noyes:
 James Noyes:
 John Phelps:
 Cyrus Carpenter:
 Samuel Shepherdson:
 Joseph Boyden:
 Nathan Hatch:
 James Packer:
 James Slaughter:
 Aaron Franklin:
 Elihu Field, Sen.:
 David Baker:
 Jonah Cutting:
 Joel Bolster, Sen.:
 Paul Chase:
 Cyrus Martin:
 William Marsh:
 Ephraim Gale, Sen.:
 Andrew Wilkins:
 Thomas Lynde:
 Jason Makepeace:
 William Hines:
 Fred Ashcraft:

The officers known to have gone from Guilford to the War of 1812 were:

Jeremiah Greenleaf, 2d Lieut. 31st Infantry:

Benj. W. Stevens. Surgeon:

Jonathan K. Chase, Captain of Cavalry:

Isaac Noyes, Captain of Infantry:

After the war, Benjamin W. Stevens returned to the practice of medicine in Guilford, where he still remains at an advanced age.

THE WAR OF 1861.

The number of men furnished by Guilford for the War of the Rebellion as credited in the reports of the Adjutant General of the State is 124 men. Not all of these were inhabitants of the town: some of them were procured elsewhere. Several were negroes, who had joined our regiments in the South. The sum total of bounties paid to these men amounts to \$3,656.29. The highest bounty paid to any one man being \$1050. It will be seen that the town furnished one man for about every ten of its inhabitants, and at a direct cost of \$27 for every man, woman and child. The names of all these men cannot now be given; we here record such as we consider authentic.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THREE YEARS,

Previous to October 17, 1863.

Eliphas Ackely:

David G. Baker:

Herbert C. Baker:

Charles Bixby:

Thompson Burdick:

George P. Burrows:

Andrew Cattley:

Henry R. Chase:

James Clifford:

Myron L. Corbett:
 John W. Cross:
 Samuel C. Cutting:
 Edmund Fisher:
 Thomas Flian:
 Lorenzo Frizzell:
 Edward P. Gregory:
 Stephen Gregory:
 Eleazer Grover:
 Henry A. Grover:
 Thomas Harmon:
 Elbridge G. Hill:
 George W. Hill:
 Elisha H. Jaquith:
 Owen Jones:
 Robert G. Jones:
 Robert J. Jones:
 Edward K. Keplinger:
 Elbridge F. Lynde:
 Francis J. Lynde:
 Lewis H. Lynde:
 Daniel H. Marsh:
 William Martin:
 Gilbert McClure:
 Gilbert D. McClure:
 Patrick Moore:
 Osman Nelson:
 Horace S. Warren:
 Charles S. Williams:
 Herbert S. Pierce:
 Frederick W. Rice:
 Lucius B. Shepherdson:
 Lewis Spears:
 Charles D. Stevens:
 Herbert E. Taylor:
 Rufus C. Thorn:
 Thomas E. Toby:
 Emery L. Tubbs:
 Roger A. Tubbs:

George Wheeler:
 Herbert M. Worden:

VOLUNTEERS FOR THREE YEARS.
 Subsequently to October 17, 1863.

Harvey D. Barrett:
 George Bowen:
 John Carroll:
 Otis F. Childs:
 Gilbert Clark:
 William Dolan:
 Frank Dyer:
 Thomas Erwin:
 Charles P. Howard:
 Franklin Marter:
 Joseph Marter:
 Thomas Monohan:
 John O'Neil:
 Frank J. Puffer:
 Amos F. Smith:
 William Smith:
 George Wells:
 George A. Wells:
 William Winslow:

VOLUNTEERS FOR ONE YEAR.

Samuel B. Boyden:
 David D. Brown:
 Langdon J. Grover:
 George C. Williams:
 Ezra W. Plum:
 Moses W. Robinson:
 James M. Warner:
 Lynde A. Starke:

VOLUNTEERS FOR NINE MONTHS.

John B. Baker:
 Herbert S. Bangs:
 Charles R. Bardwell:
 Samuel Boyden:
 Hollis H. Burnett:
 John F. Burnett:

Joel Flagg, Jr.:
 Austin A. Hill:
 Samuel S. Hunt:
 George A. Jacobs:
 Samuel B. Ward:
 Henry W. Jacobs:
 Frederick H. King:
 Jason Mann:
 Elmer Mason:
 George H. Ryder:
 Loren Shepherdson:
 Sanford A. Smith:
 Grove L. Stoddard:
 Frederick A. Thompson:
 William H. Tyler:
 Orrin F. Wilson:
 ENTERED U. S. NAVY.
 John Chase:
 William Closson:
 Charles Fullerton:
 Thomas O'Neil:
 Peter Patterson:

ENTERED SERVICE.

William M. Evans:
 Allen J. Potter:
 Francis Berton:
 John Watson:
 Charles Smith:
 Patrick Nagle:
 John E. Tyler:
 John Wallins:
 John Stevenson:
 William Cook:
 John Dunn:
 Manuel Broughton:
 James Granson:

KILLED, DIED AND WOUNDED:

The following is a list as far as can be ascertained.

KILLED.

George A. Jacobs:
 George W. Hill:
 Elbridge F. Lynde:
 John W. Cross:
 Herbert Pierce:

DIED.

Charles S. Williams:
 Elbridge G. Hill:
 Stephen Gregory:
 Moses W. Robinson:
 Edmund Fisher:
 Elisha Jaquith:
 George A. Wells:
 John F. Burnett:
 Robert J. Jones:
 Fred W. Rice:
 Lewis Spears:

WOUNDED.

Herbert E. Taylor:
 Edward K. Keplinger:
 Lewis H. Lynde:
 Patrick Moore:
 Emery L. Tubbs.

Of the wounded, one case is of such peculiar interest that we will append an account of it:

HERBERT E. TAYLOR,

Sergt. Co. F 4th Vermont Infantry enlisted, Aug. 31, 1861; wounded in the Battle of the Wilderness: First wound in the small of the back, right side of the spine, by a piece of shell, weighing 3'12 oz., from bore of our own guns. It passed through to the left side of the spine where it remained four months and was then removed by Dr. Geo. F. Gale of Brattleboro: also at the same time, he received a gunshot wound in the left foot; the ball of which remained in the wound four

weeks. A piece of the heel-bone was afterwards removed by Dr. Gale. He recovered.

OFFICERS OF THE WAR OF 1861.

General J. W. Phelps and General Charles E. Phelps, sons of John Phelps, are both natives of Guilford. The first entered the service as Colonel of the First Regiment of Vermont Volunteers and the Second as Lieut. Colonel of the Maryland Seventh.

Colonel Halbert S. Greenleaf, son of Jeremiah Greenleaf, was also born in Guilford. He commanded the 52d. Massachusetts Volunteers in the Department of the Gulf.

Besides there were :

Henry R. Chase, Major, of the 11th Vermont Vols.

Roger Tubbs, Lieut.. of the 11th Vermont Vols.

Thomson Burdick, Lieut. of a Colored regiment

Frank E. Burdick, Surgeon of an Illinois regiment.

William W. Lynde, Capt., 8th Vermont Vols.

Henry H. Pierce, Lieut., of 7th Connecticut Vols.

Frank H. Houghton, 2d Lieut. 17th Ohio Battery.

William W. Lynde, Captain, 8th Vermont Volunteers.

MANUFACTURES.

The various branches of manufacture which have sprung up in the town since its first settlement have generally flourished only for a short time. Numerous efforts have been made to render them stable, but they have not thus far met with much success. We give a list of such as have been pursued at different periods, viz:

Agricultural implements ;

Barrels, bedsteads, chairs,—cabinet furniture; boots and shoes; brick, brooms, buttons;

Carriages, carts, sleighs and sleds; cider-brandy, combs, cotton-yarn;

Harmonicons, harness-trimmings,—hats of all kinds;

Inkstands; leather; linseed-oil; malt; ox-yokes, ox-bows; plows; whiskey.

Some of the first cast iron plows ever made in Vermont, were made in Guilford.

Fulling, cloth-dressing, wool-carding were formerly carried on at three or four establishments, but these branches of industry, as large factories arose, went gradually into disuse. They are still occasionally met with, though not in Guilford, the last in town, having disappeared some 15 years since.

Yet a family of the old style is seen now and then where the woman raises ten or a dozen children, does all her own work and spins and weaves enough to clothe them all, herself and husband included.

The domestic linens manufactured in town some forty to fifty years ago, might compare favorably with those produced in any other quarter of the globe.

Elegant furniture was manufactured at that period by Elihu Field, a son of one of the original proprietors of the town. His side-boards which it was common to see in all the principal residences of those days were noted for their beauty of design, convenience of use and excellence of workmanship.—though no longer in fashion they are frequently seen in Guilford and the adjoining towns at this day.

The manufactures now existing may be represented by four principal slate quarries, one brick-yard, three black-smith shops, one paper-mill, four perambulator shops, one shop for chair-stuff and bed-steeds, one grist-mill and seven saw-mills.

The slate quarries and brick-yard have been in operation for more than half a century. The quarries gave employment at one time, between 1850 and 1860, to over a 100 men; some 50 or 60 are now employed upon them.—The slate is of the best possible quality, of a dark blue color, hard, firm, with a metallic ring, and apparently of unending durability. The quarries extend along a line of some six miles in the eastern part of the town, and occur at points amidst the prevailing formation of rough, gnarled mica slate.

MEDICAL SPRING.

In 1868, the Medical Spring at the Centre Village, after having remained unnoticed for many years, was again brought into use. In that year, Mr. James Dalton, formerly from Boston, Mass., but more lately from Calcutta, Hindostan, and who was spending a time at Brattleboro for his health, and turning his attention to the traditions concerning it, and being convinced of its value, Mr. H. purchased, together with several other gentlemen, the old Houghton farm on which it is situated and commenced bottling the water for market. Before the close of the year, many cases of bottles had been sent to Boston. An excellent dissertation on the qualities of the water had been published in pamphlet form by Doct. Root of Guilford, 51 years previous. The qualities then ascribed to it were confirmed by a recent analysis made by Dr. Charles T. Jackson, State assayer

to the commonwealth of Massachusetts and analytic and consulting chemist. Its ingredients are:

Carbonate of lime per gal.	15.80	grs.
„ „ soda „ „	2.40	„
„ „ iron „ „	2.99	„
„ „ magnesia „ „	0.60	„
Chloride of sodium „ „	2.41	„
Insoluble silica	0.60	„
Organic vegetable matter with traces of intrate of potash and traces of sulphate of soda	0.40	„
Solid matter per gal.	30.80	„
Carbonic acid gas 30 cubic inches, or 13.74 grs. per gal.		

The water is tonic and ante acid in its effects.

NAVIGATION OF THE CONNECTICUT.

The town of Guilford does not border upon the Connecticut River, but it approaches it to within about a mile at its nearest point,—near enough to feel the warming effect of its waters, and thus to enjoy in its eastern borders a growth of the sunny chestnut above its usual latitude.

To a town from which so large an amount of produce went annually to market as from Guilford in former years, the navigation of the river was a matter of great importance. It was hoped that steam might be introduced upon it to advantage. Its waters maintained a greater average depth in those days, before so much of the pristine forests were cut away, than it does now, and its current was already a channel of considerable commerce with Hartford and the towns on its banks by means of long pole-boats. These boats while ascending the river and when the south wind was fresh, would often hoist large, square, lug sails, and

when the canvass bellied out full, nothing could be more beautifully picturesque than their stately march as they steadily stemmed the current among the fields and villages along its course.

In anticipation of a successful issue to schemes of improvement by the navigation of the river, the town constructed a road to the last village down Broad Brook to the Connecticut, which had never been accomplished till towards the close of the decade following the year 1820. But the ascent of a small steam-wheel steamer, as far as Barnet, effected by much pushing and hauling, was all the result accomplished at this time. and, though other partial attempts were made, the subsequent introduction of railroads and the reduction of the number of inhabitants by emigration, rendered farther efforts unnecessary.

The following is the record of town action:

REQUEST FOR TOWN MEETING.

Jan'y 20th A. D. 1825

To the Selectmen of Guilford;

We the undersigned, inhabitants and freeholders of said Guilford, request that a Town meeting be called for the purpose of choosing a delegate to the Windsor Convention on the 15th of Feb'y next, for the purpose of taking into consideration the navigation of Connecticut River, which we consider of Vital importance to the town of Guilford.

Willard Martin,
Cyprian Stevens, Edward Houghton,
Edward Houghton, Jr. Philip Martin,
Benj W. Stearns.

NOTIFICATION:

These are to notify and warn the inhabitants of the town of Guilford who are legal voters to meet

at the Town House in said Guilford, on the 7th day of July next, at one o'clock P. M. for the following purpose, to wit:

1st To choose a Moderator to govern said meeting.

2d To see if the inhabitants will vote to choose some one person to represent the town of Guilford in a Convention to be holden at Windsor in the County of Windsor & St of Vt. on the 15th day of Feb'y next to take into consideration the propriety and devise the best means of rendering the waters of Connecticut River navigable for boats and uniting the waters of Magog Lake therewith.

3d To transact any other business thought proper when met.

Aaron Barney,	} Selectmen.
Wm. Bigelow,	
Elihu Field,	

A meeting was held agreeably to the foregoing notice, and chose William Martin Esq. Moderator. Then voted to send a delegate to the Windsor Convention.

2d Voted. seven dollars be paid out of the Treasury for the expenses of said delegate.

3d Voted to choose a delegate, a first and second substitute.

4th Chose John Phelps, Esq. Delegate, Cyprian Stevens, Dana Hyde Jr. substitutes.

5th Voted and chose

Jonah Cutting,
Guy Arms,
Jos. Boyden,
Philip Martin

a Committee to make an estimate of the products and transportation to and from market, number of tons &c.

Report made & accepted, handed over to the Delegate.

Voted to dissolve said meeting.

A true record of notice and proceedings thereon.

Attest. Cyprian Stevens, Town Clerk.

REPRESENTATIVES.

From the origin of the State government to the present time.

March 1778: Benjamin Carpenter
& John Shepherdson.

October 1778: Comfort Starr
& Levi Goodnoe.

1779: David Stowell & John Noyes.

1780: David Thurber
& Levi Goodhue.

1781: William Bullock
& John Shepherdson.

1782: William Smalley: this being the first year that the town did not have two representatives.

1783: Benjamin Carpenter
& Thomas Cutler.

1784: Lovewell Bullock
& William Bullock.

1785: William Bigelow.

1786, 7, 90, 96, Peter Briggs.

1788: Benjamin Carpenter.

1789, 91-5, William Bigelow.

1799-1804, 1809-11, John Noyes.

1805-8, Gilbert Dennison.

1812, 15, 21, 28, 9, Aaron Barney.

1813, Jonah Cutting.

1814, 18, John Phelps.

1816, 19, 22, 25, Willard Martin.

1820, 24, Joseph Boyden.

1823, Amos Billings.

1826-27, Dana Hyde, Jr.

1830, 33, Russell Hyde.

1831, 32, Ward Bullock.

1834, Nathan Courant.

1839, 44, 45, John Lynde.

1841, Isaac Brown.

1842-3, Elihu Field.

1846, 56, Samuel L. Hunt.

1847, 48, Nathan P. Chain.

1849, 50, Aaron C. Barney.

1853-4, Cyrus Carpenter.

1857, 8, 67, 8, C. C. Lynde.

1859, 60, Levi Boyden.

1861, William W. Barney.

1862, 65, 66, Stephen Smith.

1863, 64, Samuel L. Hunt.

STATE AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

The following are some of the State and County Officers from Guilford:

Benjamin Carpenter, Lieut. Governor, 1779; Member of the Governor's Council, 1788; Member of the Council of Censors, 1785:

John Shepherdson, Judge of the Supreme Court from 1778 to 1779:

Royal Tyler, State's Attorney from 1796 to 1800; elected Judge of the Supreme Court in 1801.

Samuel Shepherdson, Member of the Governor's Council, 1803, 4, 5; Register of Probate in 1806:

Gilbert Dennison, 1806-10; Member of the Governor's Council, 1809 and 10; Sheriff from 1811 to 1819; Assistant Justice from 1817 to 19:

John Phelps, Register of Probate, 1809 to 12; Member of the Council of Censors in 1820, 34; Member of the Governor's Council in 1831 and 1832; one of the College of Electors 1828.

Cyrus Carpenter was Sheriff in 1852-3:

Samuel L. Hunt was Senator in 1861:

Paul Chase was at one period Deputy Sheriff, probably about 1820.

Aaron Barney served many years as High Bailiff.

Col. Russell Hyde was Deputy Sheriff for a period of several years.

During the corn harvest in October, the old style

HUSKING

was very common; sometimes, in barns; out of doors, if the weather was fine. The weather during that season is often very pleasant, and the moon with her quiet light and benignant expression gave an additional exhilaration to the feelings, besides that naturally awakened by the abundance of the golden corn fields. The huskers, generally a score or so, were seated in front of a large pile of ears; some in chairs, and others on large pumpkins. Maudlin songs and stories were invariably the accompaniment of this kind of sport, which was usually followed at the house by a treat of pie and cheese, with an occasional drink of rum from the farmer's wife and daughters.

QUILTINGS.

The young girl was taught industry, economy, exercise of taste, forecast, etc. She was taught to sew sometimes when four years old. The odd bits and ends of calico dresses were cut and basted for bed-quilt blocks by the mother and given to Miss to sew. The cover to her quilt she was expected to finish by the time she became marriageable and it was to be a part of her marriage outfit. When the girl had attained somewhere near her majority, eighteen, or somewhere near, a quilting was given. All the young ladies of the neighborhood assembled at her house to complete the bed-quilt. Stories and pleasant chat enlivened the busy afternoon, followed by tea, after which the beaux were expected.

PORCUS.

It is told of Dr. Dana Hyde, Sen. that it became a custom with him when called up late at night to attend a patient at some distance, as was not unfrequently the case, he would inquire on entering the sick-room: "Well! are you going to die?" And, the Patient: Oh! I do not know, Doctor, but, I am very sick!

The Doctor, after feeling the pulse of the patient, examining his tongue, and finding, perhaps, a case of indigestion from over-eating, or something of the kind, "Well, do you know what porcus means?"

Patient: No, Doctor, I do not know what it means.

The Doctor: Well, porcus is the Latin for hog!"

On inquiring into the truth of this story, we learn that the case as given, certainly occurred once.

OUR ARCHITECT.

The Master Carpenter of the old Congregational Church was William Shepherdson, or as he was usually called, "Uncle Bill Shepherdson." The frame-work being ready, was put up, according to the custom of the times, by a "raising-bee,"—a large number of men who voluntarily came together for the purpose. The frame was thus put up, from ground-sill to ridge-pole, in a very short time. When the raising of the church had thus been completed, it is a well-attested fact that "Uncle Bill" put one foot over his neck, and on the other hopped the full length of the ridge-pole, from end to end!

OUR STRONG MEN.

Mr. Thomas Hines, who at the age of 89 is still living (1869) with his son in Brattleboro, came to Guilford with

his father from Rhode Island when 9 years old. It was from his father that the village of Hinesburg was named. As he grew up he became a mill-wright and was employed in putting up the machinery of many of the finest mills that were built in the surrounding country. He was six feet one inch in height, weighed 209 pounds and could lift nearly four times his own weight. He speaks of using an ash-log on one occasion, 20 ft. long and 14 in. through the butt, one end of which was an over weight for two ordinary men, but the whole of which he lifted with ease.

But there was another man in town, Nathan Cutler, taller than he by several inches, who has taken him up with one arm and carried him off the ground in spite of himself.

This Mr. Cutler was noted for his extraordinary power. It is said at the raising of a barn where it took 18 men to put up one of its sides, he and John Phelps together alone put up another. I heard a man say that he saw him once place himself under a horse, weighing 900 pounds and lift him upon his back and shoulders from the ground.

WRESTLING WITH BRATTLEBORIANS.

It was formerly customary to form "wrestling rings" and challenges were given out for the championship of these rings. The victor was called the "Bully of the Ring," and was looked upon by the young men as an object of envy. The raising bees alluded to were favorite occasions for forming these rings. At the raising of the old church or meeting house as it was called, in West Brattleboro, the Guilford boys were challenged by the Brattleborians for the usual wrestling match. Twelve were chosen on each side. Dr. Hyde,

Sr. a very powerful man, was the first to enter the ring from Guilford. He alone, threw nine of the Brattleborians in succession, and a man by the name of Jacob Barnaby, threw the other three.

THE FIRST WAGGON.

The first waggon that ever came into town was brought in by John Phelps in 1810. It was of a light blue color with wooden springs and cost \$65. Previous to that time, people when they rode to meeting or to parties, used to go in large lumber waggons, on horseback; the women often mounted on pillows behind their fathers, brothers, husbands or lovers.

A case of

BREACH OF PROMISE

occurred in the early days of the town which occasioned much merriment.—A maiden lady by the name of Anna Goodenough received an offer of marriage from Deacon Jonathan Allen, who, however, subsequently changed his mind. On coming to inform her of the change in his intentions, she expressed regret; said if it must be so, it must; but it was a disappointment to her. The Deacon replied that he was willing to make good the damages, if she would let him know what they were. She said that she thought that they ought to be as much as a dollar, or four and sixpence at least; and the affair was amicably settled on that basis; but the Deacon became unenviably famous by it.

THE GUILFORD SORRELS.

The early settlers were fond of good horses. Jonathan Aldrich raised a pair of sorrels about the year 1806, of the Wild Air or Deer breed, one of which would trot a mile in less than three

minutes with Aldrich who weighed upwards of 200 on his back. This horse was sold for \$300, which considering the time was a large sum to be paid for one horse.

NAHUM CUTLER.

The Village of Algiers owes its origin largely to the enterprise of Nahum Cutler, a native of the town of Guilford who was in many respects a remarkable man. This Village was being, built up during the first 30 years of this century, the city of Algiers in Africa became particularly noticeable in America. * * * The idea of Algiers and its Dey as its head officer was called, became impressed upon the public mind; and as Mr. Cutler was a prominent character, standing in a similar relation to the village which he was building up that the Dey did to the city of Algiers, he was called the Dey of Algiers, and the village thus got its name; though its proper name is East Guilford

Mr. Cutler was born in 1776. He was a man of gigantic stature, being 6 feet six inches in height, and his muscular strength was in every way proportionate to his size. He had a strong intellect, was an original thinker, possessed an intuitive knowledge of men and was generally able to control them.

On attaining his majority, he went to Connecticut and there took advantageous contracts for supplying Hartford and other places with water: which he did by means of pine logs bored out for the purpose. While thus employed he became acquainted with a Miss Adams of Hartford, an heiress, who was as diminutive in size as he was large, whom he married. It was doubtless through her influence that he

became attached to the Episcopal form of worship, which he subsequently aided to introduce into his native town.

Returning to Guilford in 1802, he devoted his future to building up manufactures and business generally. A company comprising himself, Elihue Field, Artemas Gale and others set in operation a carriage-maker's shop, cabinet-maker's shop, blacksmith's shop, a cotton-factory, distillery etc.

They erected a building for stores, and shops called the Tontine, in which there was at one time a drug-store. The national flag was often seen flying from it and the people, animated by an intense activity were much given to the consumption of gun-powder which they often exploded from the old-fashioned 56 pound weights at other times than on holydays. Besides shops and a new tavern there was a church, a school-house, and a number of dwellings erected. Previous to this time the village consisted chiefly of the residence and grist and saw mills of Mr. Levi Boyden, a tavern, school-house and a few scattered houses. It prospered till about 1820, when on the close of the war with Great Britain and the restoration of commercial relations with that country, its manufacturing interests began to decline, and Mr. Cutler and some others of its business men went to Western New York. The impulse thus given to manufacturing, however, continued to be felt for many years afterwards; but it could not compete against the low priced labor of Europe,—the low tariff imposed by the dominant political party of the country and the greater attractions that were offered by the virgin soil and new life of the West. Mr. Cutler removed from Cayuga

County New York in 1836 to the State of Pennsylvania, where he died in 1840. His widow still survives.(1869)

We have alluded elsewhere to Mr. Cutler's great strength. It is told of him while someone was boasting of the power of a horse which he had purchased. Mr. Cutler offered to draw against the horse, the load to be on a stone-boat, up hill, each to carry the same weight. Three men, whose united weight was nearly 600 pounds were piled upon Mr. Cutler's head and shoulders, and the boat for the horse was weighted with 11 bushels of corn. Mr. C. drew the boat by falling forward upon his hands and then rising-repeating the operation; the weight of the men on his shoulders, actually helping to propel the load forward; while the load of corn was as much as the horse could well bear, to say nothing of dragging the boat. He could not budge an inch.

It is said that he afterwards ran a race of four rods weighted with the same men against another man unweighted, who was to run eight rods, and won it.

RETIRING FROM OFFICE.

Instances have occurred, where persons have been selected to office through a long series of years. John Lynde acted as town clerk for 15 years, concluding his period of service in 1854. His immediate predecessor, Ward Bullock, served from 1825 to 1839. And in concluding this imperfect sketch of the Town of Guilford, we cannot do better than to repeat the words which this last named clerk entered upon the records at the close of his official career as follows:

"Here close the arduous duties of fourteen years service as Town Clerk.

I now bid adieu to the cares and troubles of office with pleasure, and with pleasing anticipation of enjoying in quiet the sweets and pleasures of private life the few remaining days of my earthly pilgrimage and with a devout and fervent prayer to the Father of the spirit of all flesh that the richest and choicest blessings of heaven may rest on my immediate successor in officer that he be endowed with wisdom from on high to guide and direct him in all the duties of his official station, as well as in the more pleasing ones of private life; and may he be so fortunate in the discharge of those duties as to receive the approbation of an approving conscience, an approving people and the approbation of his God. And may God save the people!"—And with a hearty response to this sentiment, we thus close this historical sketch of the Town of Guilford.

April 1, 1869.

J. W. P.

GEN. JOHN WOLCOTT PHELPS

BY CECIL HAMPDEN CUTTS HOWARD.

It has been truly said "The world knows nothing of its greatest men."—Of the late General Phelps, who as a soldier and author, gained but a partial recognition of his merits before his death, it is perhaps the most appropriate thing that could be uttered.

He died in his native town, Guilford, of heart disease, Feb, 1 1885 at the age of 71 years and 3 months.

Of his early life, prior to his entering of the West Point Military Academy at twenty, we have but little record. Spent in the company of his parents and many who have since become distinguished, it is not to be wondered at that he was always so much interested in literature and phys-

ical pursuits, to that degree that it showed itself all through his later life. His great-grandfather, Charles Phelps, of Northampton, Mass. was the first lawyer who ever came to live within the limits of the State of Vermont.—His grandfather, Timothy Phelps, was also a lawyer and held many positions of trust.

His father, John Phelps practised law in Guilford, and the substantial mansion of ye olden time and the law office which he used are still standing.

General Phelps' father was married twice, and of eight children, the subject of our sketch was the sole survivor.

The second wife of his father was Mrs. Almira Lincoln, the celebrated teacher and author by whom he had two children, descendants of whom are now living in Baltimore.

In 1836, General Phelps graduated from West Point into the army a short time before the out-break of the war with the Creek Indians. As early as 1838, his gallant conduct was conspicuous in the action of Locha Hutehee, in January of that year.

After the war, he was put in charge of the emigration to the West of the Cherokee Indians. To quote his own words in connection with this subject he has said:

"I had always believed the Indians more sinned against than sinning and later in my life, I finally came to use my pen in their behalf."

Many skirmishes and other duties in the South and in Canada occupied his time until the out-break of the Mexican war, in which for two years he lead a company and was prominent in the battles of Vera Cruz, Contreras, and Cherubusco. For gallant conduct

he was breveted, but declined to accept the promotion. In 1850, he received a regular promotion. For some years afterward he was away from civilization and had the hardest kind of border experiences. In a diary written later, while in Brattleboro, he says:

"In the spring of 1852, I was obliged to leave Brownsville, Texas, because the government would not sustain me in my efforts to execute their orders for the suppression of filibustering attacks from our territory on Mexico. It left me in the lurch among savages whose cunning was exhausted in quiet, yet constant efforts to destroy the government under which they lived. I went then to Europe, simply because I was not prepared to resign, having devoted my whole life singly to the service, and remained abroad one year.

While in Europe he visited many places of note, and on his return wrote and published his first volume, entitled "Sybilline Leaves." This is connected with his journal and very original.

In 1859, he resigned his commission after having served awhile under General Johnson in the Utah expedition, and then returned to Brattleboro, having completed nearly 23 years of military services.

Much of the intervening space between his leaving the army and the out-break of the war of rebellion was spent in writing articles against the aggression of the slave power. In a sketch of the war he pens the following account of his services:

"At the out-break of the Rebellion I volunteered my services to lead the first company of Vermont volunteers which together with one regiment from Mass-

achusetts, and one from New York under my command, took possession of the mouth of the James River, thus securing that strategic point for subsequent reduction of the Rebel Capital.

From the mouth of the James River I was ordered to the South West, where I occupied Ship Island with a brigade of New England volunteers, and subsequently took part in the reduction of New Orleans.

I garrisoned the Fort near the mouth of the Mississippi, and was the first to enter the Custom house as the citadel of New Orleans.

I then took possession of the Rebel works north of the City. The gun-carriages of these works were still burning, having been set on fire previous to their falling into the hands of the government troops. The guns had been spiked, but New England ingenuity soon restored them to fighting order. At Carrolton, named by me, Fort Parapet, our camp was swarming with negroes which the government commands was ordering to be returned to their masters. I began organizing slaves as soldiers. The reasons for this movement were these :

First, men were wanted for holding the strategic points which had fallen into the possession of the Government, at Vicksburg, Red River, Port Hudson, etc. Second every slave when made a soldier, not only could help hold a strategic point, but could help throw bullets at his old masters, instead of supporting them in the rebellion with his labor. In short, there was every military reason in favor of the measure and none against it.

I was ordered however by the Government commander to cease organizing negroes as troops, and to set them at

work instead cutting wood for market, and other labor. In reply to this I decidedly refused to become a slave-driver, and resigned my commission and came to Vermont."

The given words coming as they do from his own pen tell the world much more forcibly than could be done in the language of another.

In a short time after his resignation, the plan at first presented by him was adopted, and before the war ended colored troops were plentiful.

In December 1862, General Phelps was waited upon by a number of prominent people who asked him to return to his post. He accompanied some of them to Washington and held an interview with President Lincoln. The result was his immediate return to Brattleboro, as President Lincoln would not accede to some things which General Phelps deemed important. President Lincoln offered him a commission as Major General of Volunteers, or in other words as chief officer in command of black troops. General Phelps' love of army life, his long service in the same, and every surrounding circumstance combined to make him resent the proposition. It gave him no credit for previous service, and he could not honorably consent to losing any part of the credit due to him for the long time spent in active service. In addition to this, the fact that his idea of increasing the army by organizing and arming the freedmen should have been taken later, though so violently opposed at first, and acted upon through President Lincoln's proclamation of emancipation embittered the rest of his life. He was ever after severe and bitter in his estimation of President Lincoln's character, regarding him a weak

man and a "time-server." He had a deep sense of justice and his faith once shaken, was not easily restored.

Returning to Brattleboro, he realized that henceforth his life must be in a great measure spent among books, for his tastes were such that he could not mingle to any great degree with his fellow men. His friends were few, but true, and the best of them were so unfortunate as to misunderstand his motives. He wrote much and made use of his linguistic talents to translate a work from the French on Secret Societies. His study was his earthly paradise. He lived in a giant, old house on Asylum street in Brattleboro. It was at some distance from the street and overhanging trees shaded the winding walks by which the house was reached. On the front and one side a broad piazza surrounded the house, and at the end of the piazza was a bay-window. The house was a two-story frame structure of simple design.

As you entered by the front door, you found before you on the right a flight of stairs leading to the second story. On the left of the hall were two doors, the one leading into the drawing-room, and the other into the parlor. These were furnished very simply and connected by folding-doors. They were like a soldier's quarters. In every room the long windows came down to the ground and opened out on the piazza beyond.

Opening out from the parlor was his study. In the wide bay-window he wrote day after day, and in fancy we can see him now, sitting at his table writing, around him on every side the collection of books which he had gathered from time to time in his travels. Before him through the vine-covered bay-window he could see the village

street and beyond where Mount Wanstiquet arose. In front of the window was his garden. In summer and fall it was his delight to treat the children to pears and apples which grew on his fruit trees.

It was before he left this home that he wrote the book, called "Good Behavior." The work was intended as a text book for schools, and was adopted later in St. Louis and other cities. The chief aim he had in writing it was his idea that children should be taught good manners in school, as well as at home, thereby ensuring to all a knowledge of many of the rules of good breeding, so often unwittingly broken; obviating many of the difficulties which arise in the later life of many public school pupils. We quote from the book, as partial illustrations of its character:

"Conversation is a reflex of character, let us therefore cultivate a tone of mind and a habit of life the betrayal of which need not put us to shame in the company of the pure and the rest will be easy."

"True politeness has been defined, benevolence in little things. We are not to be polite, because we wish to please, but, because we wish to consider the feelings of others; because in a word, we desire to carry into every act of our daily life the spirit and practice of that religion which commends us to do unto others as we would they should do unto us."

The first lessons taught young sovereigns should be the respect and kindly regard which they owe each other."

General Phelps was greatly interested in educational matters and for many years was President of "The Vermont Teachers Association." He was, also, a leading officer of The Vermont His-

torical Society. Besides the works mentioned, he wrote as his last published work, a small volume on Madagascar. He contributed largely to various periodicals throughout the country: among them "The Century," "The Christian Union," and "The Independent," as well as many scientific periodicals.

Believing that "the Masonic Lodge was the cause of much of our country's evils, he was always opposed to secret societies of every kind. His prominence in the matter, led to his becoming the nominee for President of "The American Party in the presidential election of 1880.

Perhaps upon no other subject was he so thoroughly misunderstood. except by the few. His temperament was such, however, that he could not stand idly by when anything arose to claim his attention, as being wrong or unjust. He never disguised his sentiments, but was always open and frank in regard to his convictions. His friends honored him for being so true to his conscience.

In 1883, he married Mrs. Anna B Davis, and soon after went to reside in his native town. Previous to this he sold his Brattleboro residence and traveled a short time.

During his life in Guilford, after his marriage, he was very active in the affairs of the community and also kept up his literary activity.

He was an earnest advocate of the Metric System, and the week before his death delivered a lecture upon that subject which was highly instructive and interesting.

And, not the least among his literary abilities may be counted his art of letter-writing, in which his love of poetry was plainly portrayed, and wheth-

er he expressed his thoughts in poetry or prose, he was always at ease.

He had studied law and been admitted to the bar, thus adding another to his long list of accomplishments. He never practiced the profession, although he would doubtless have succeeded admirably in it.

In person, he was a man of commanding presence, nearly six feet in height, with a well developed, powerful frame and dignified bearing.

He was a man of deep religious feeling and strongly attached to his church. Fond of young people, his face framed in snowy beard and hair. with the light of a genial countenance radiating therefrom, will never be effaced from the memory of his friends. He passed away peacefully during the night of February 1st. leaving a wife and infant son to survive him.

The following original lines, written in a friend's album by him apply to his own life.

"Let us reflect though sorely tried,
'Neath cold, intemperate skies,
Yet on drear winter's farther side,
A pleasant summer lies.

A more truthful and eloquent tribute to his memory was never given than that by Col. Hawkin's in the New York Times soon after his death which we give as follows:

"General John W. Phelps whose death was announced in your paper this morning, was one of the most notable officers of the army. He was an accomplished soldier of the highest and best type, a patriotic citizen with an unblemished reputation, a scholar, well versed in mathematics, science, history, several of the dead and four or five of the living languages.

As a soldier, he was all that the best authorities demand, and even more, for it might be said of him that he possessed an inner sense of duty which no written formula could prescribe. It was his faithful care, intelligence and attention to his whole duty as a commanding officer, and above all, his example of indefatigable industry which made his command one of the best disciplined, best drilled and most efficient in the whole army. He was not much of a believer in the extra, unofficial, off-duty dress parade business. Neither was he a martinet. He had the rare, good sense to accept the volunteer army for exactly what it was. He weighed its defects and measured its virtues and governed the performance of his duties accordingly. He knew he could trust its patriotic sense of duty and intelligence to imitate a good example, and its willingness to follow where it could not be driven: and there never was a commanding officer more implicitly obeyed, or more confidently trusted.

It was my good fortune to have been ordered to his command at Newport News, Va. soon after the outbreak of the Rebellion in 1761. When I reported to him with my regiment, I was given to understand that we were engaged in a most serious undertaking, involving as it did the national life, and that we could only hope to overcome our foes by taking advantage of all our resources, (he was the first to urge the organization of negro troops) and moulding our raw material into a well disciplined army; that the accomplishment of the latter was the immediate work in hand; and work he made of it, such as many of us never dreamed of before; but we soon saw the necessity for labor, and the good sense in-

volved in his orders and criticisms, and all worked with a will, officers and men to reward the great industry of a commander who had won our affection and deep respect. We went to him as children go to a school and left him after three months tuition, a thoroughly well disciplined regiment, of whose after record he was justly proud.

To that kind hearted, quaint old man with his perfect sense of justice, the officers and men of my regiment owe a debt of gratitude, which can only be effaced from their memories when the last survivor of that command shall have passed away. This little statement, inadequate as it is, is the tribute I bring to the grave of an honored friend of a quarter of a century: I could not do less; I wish I could do more.—Take him for all in all, I have never known a man so free from the hypocrisies, sins and vices which make humanity despicable, as was John W. Phelps.

RUSH C. HAWKINS.

New York, Feb. 3, 1885.

As indicative of the high order of his poetic genius, we append the two following, "Day" and "Night:—"

DAY.

On such a day as this, so fair and bright,
 All redolent with the breath of violets;
 While the gay, summer cloud revives in the
 deep,
 Serenity above, and gleefully the wavelet
 Laughs responsive from below;
 While songs of birds and city murmurs
 Blend with music of playful fountains
 And bright sunbeams flash their threads of
 gold
 Amidst leaves and flowers, and throw o'er
 all
 A magic gauze, through which nature
 glances
 Like beauty through her veil—
 On such a day, O God!
 The gladdened soul, like the cloud in ether,
 Swims in the joyous spirit of thy works
 And thanks thee that it lives.

NIGHT.

And now again 'tis night' and such a night!
With her stars all bright,
Like jewelled princess, o'er whose dusky
brow

The electric light doth catch and play,
As of emotions deep and tremulous;

Whilst the full rose sips at her dewy breath
And opes the sweets of a swelling heart;
Whilst the moist earth doth teem with quiet
joy,

With all the promise of a fruitful year—
Sweet with the perfume of myriad flowers,
Gay with the fairy lanterns fireflies light—
And plaintive with the song of whip-poor
will,

When loving hearts for the first time feel
The strange communion of this human life
With the deep-hid mysteries of the stars.

[To which, we will append a poem
by the father of General Phelps, see the
poets of Guilford, page 46.]

MOONBEAM.

BY JOHN PHELPS, ESQ.

Moonbeam soft from heaven descending
With silver light;

Radiant o'er yon mountain bending
Through shades of night,—
Now rising from the gates of heaven,
By light wing'd zephyrs gently driven,
Floating high o'er silent eve'n,
Clear and bright.

Amidst cerulean stars you glitter,
High in air.

In shades where wanton wood-nymphs titter
You repair:

And in yon glen Narcissa ramble;
On hills of shepherdesses gambol,
Or in her car bright Venus amble,
You sport there.

Fring'd round the curling clouds high riding
With lucid glare,

Swift on aerial pinions gliding,
Soft and fair;

Now over yon proud banners streaming,
Bright on the waves of ocean gleaming,
Through mist and vapor dimly beaming,
You float there.

[Also from the Author of the nice
book of Botany written at Guilford,
Mrs. Almira Lincoln Phelps, the schol-
arly and gifted widow of John Phelps.

"A FAREWELL TO VERMONT.

BY MRS. LINCOLN PHELPS.

Land of the Mountains Green, and rugged
soil;—

Of cascades wild, of swiftly gliding streams;—
Of darkly waving pines and stately firs;—
Of gloomy ravines and romantic dells;—
Of haunted glens and sweetly smiling dales!
Land of my beauteous, mountain home, fare-
well!

Yet still I linger;—for, to me, thou art
A land of beauty, picturesque and rich
In native charms;—a land for poets' dreams,
For patriot's visions, and for angel's thought.
Methinks there's inspiration in the breeze
Reflected from yon mountain's pine-clad side,
Breathing aerial music to my soul—
Then dying 'mid the groves with cadence
sweet.

* * * * *

There is poetry in science when it leads
To gaze upon the rainbow's glorious arch,
To follow echo to her grottoes wild,
To trace the circling planets in their course,
And watch the bud first bursting into bloom.
Nature, I owe thee much;—if I have felt
Aught of the firm resolve, or wish sublime,
'Tis that I drank from thee the heavenly
draught,

And gave thy moral image to the world.
And, O, ye venerable oaks! whose shade
Embosoms the dear spot I now must leave,
Adieu, ye ancient friends! and may, some-
times,

Thy feathered songsters thrill in pensive
notes

Their sorrow for me, gone! for dear to me
Their matin song and vesper-hymn hath been,
Sweet home, adieu! flowers that I've loved to
To tend, watching with care maternal for your
bloom;

Others may cull your sweets, enjoy your
charms,

May twine my woodbine o'er the trellis neat,
May guide the Lonicera's spiral way,
Or train the pensile Lyclum's graceful stalk.

O, ye have been my pride, ye twining race,
Who have so beautified and cheered my
bowers;

And I have fancied as I've seen you climb,
'Twas gratitude that urged your upward way,
And gave luxuriant blossoms for my care.
E'en on the very verge of winter's frost,
Your bloom still lingers, as if fain ye would
Cheer nature's gloom, and soothe this parting
hour.

My grateful flower, methinks I hear thee ask
Why thus I leave thee to a stranger's care;
Perchance, uncared for, trampled under foot
By the rude hind as valueless and nought,
My honeysuckle sweet, list to my words.
Thou 'rt a dear, docile plant, and pleasant 'tis
To train thee in the way that thou shouldst go
But I must tell thee, there are flowers on earth
Created for far purer skies than these.
They are allied to thee in outward form,
Being made of earth and beautified by God
With shape and color, lovely to the eye.
But God to these sweet flowers has given
Immortal spirits to survive decay.
In yon fair sylvan land a garden blooms
Of those immortal plants and fitting 'tis
That skillful, patient hands should lend their
aid

To train them for the ends which God ordains.
As step by step thy upward way I've trained,
So must I guide them in their onward course
Up learning's height, and virtue's rugged
way.—

Such labor calls me hence, but yet methinks,
When frost of time shall settle on my brow,
And age ask respite from the cares of life,
Like Noah's wandering dove, my flowers, my
birds,

My ancient trees, again I'll come to you.

Here stands my home, above the busy town,
Peeping through clustering oaks with columns
white

And fair proportions. Quick the eye of taste,
Beholding from the bustling street below,
Panses to mark its beauty, and admire
A scene so fair. Ionian portico and verdant
lawn,

Piazza, graveled walks, and garden, fair,
All, all, adieu! No stranger shall intrude
Within these halls sacred to studious thought.

Here, the fragment of the poem we
have, breaks or ends.]

WILBUR FISK, D. D.

BY REV. ALONZO G. HOUGH*

To the eastern branch of the Methodist Episcopal church the name of Wilbur Fisk will ever be an inspiration and his memory a perpetual benediction. He was born in Guilford, Aug. 31, 1792, of old Puritan stock and joined the church in his eleventh year. In 1809, he went to the Grammar School at Peacham, and in 1814, graduated with honor at the Brown University, Providence, R. I. Being the first Methodist minister of the Eastern states who had the advantages of a collegiate education. From the time of his entering the ministry in 1818, he took a deep interest in ministerial culture. Craftsbury, this state, was his first field of labor. In 1819 and 1820, he was stationed at Charlestown, Mass. and then took charge of the Vermont District as presiding elder. In the third year of his presiding eldership, he was elected as principal of the Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Mass. and in 1830, was called to the presidency of Wesleyans University, Middletown, Ct. of which he was one of the founders. This position made him more than ever a leader in the cause of education in the church. Fisk led the whole Methodism of the East in educational enterprise. Young men from every part of the nation were attracted to the institution by the fame of its president, and under the influence of his character they were moulded for positions of usefulness in the colleges and seminaries which rapidly sprang into being throughout the United States under the patronage of the church.

In 1829, Wilbur Fisk was honored with the degree of D. D. by Brown

*The Methodist pastor of Ludlow when this was written, now of Montpelier.

University, and in the same year he declined the presidency of La Grange College and a professorship in the University of Alabama. He was twice elected to the episcopacy, but declined the office saying "If my health would allow me, to perform the work, I dare not accept, for I believe I can do more for the cause of Christ where I am than I could do as a bishop."

Without great brilliancy of genius, remarkable literary acquisitions, or the very highest order of intellect, but endowed with vigorous and evenly balanced faculties, good sense, quick sagacity, and a thorough devotion to the mission he found himself called to accomplish, Wilbur Fisk was instrumental in giving to Eastern Methodism, through her educational institutions, a position of respect and power, and he rescued the church from the imputation of ignorance which had been cast upon her by the educated clergy of other denominations. When Mr. Fisk entered the ministry there was not a literary institution of any importance under the patronage of the church. His life work marked a new epoch in her history, and his saintly character exemplified the doctrine of perfection which has ever been prominent in her teaching and the right hand of her power, she distinguishing qualities of men like Fenelon, Channing, Edwards and Fletcher of Madeley, not in his nature, giving peculiar grace and charm to his features, which were harmonious, and to his voice which was softly flexible and deep. His manner in the pulpit was marked by dignity, and his eloquence was of the highest order. Dr. Stevens writes its effect: "No imaginative excitement prevailed in the audience as under Max——'s eloquence, no tumultuous wonder as under Bascomb's,

none of Cookman's impetuous passion or Olin's overwhelming power; but a subduing, almost tranquil spell, of genial feeling, expressed often by tears or half suppressed ejaculations; something of the deep, but gentle effect of Summerfield combined with a higher intellectual impression.

For many years his life was an incessant struggle with pulmonary disease. He died at Middletown, Feb. 22, 1838.

Among his writings are "The Calvinist Controversy," "Travels in Europe," "Sermons and Lectures on Universalism," "Reply to Pierpoint on the Atonement," and other tracts and sermons.

FAMILY OF FELD OR FIELD.

BY RODNEY B. FIELD.

ZECHARIAH FIELD, son of John and grandson of John Field, the Astronomer, born in East Ardsley, West Riding of Yorkshire, England about 1600, emigrated to New England, in 1629; settled in Dorchester, Mass. in 1636; removed to Hartford, Ct. in 1659; to Northampton, Mass. in 1663; to Hatfield where he died, June 30, 1666.—He married Mary —— Children:

Mary, b. abt. 1643; m. Joshua Carter of Nhn. and Dhd. who was killed with Capt. Lathrop at Bloody Brook, Sept, 18, 1675.

Zechariah, b. 1645.

John, b. 1648.

Samuel, b. 1851. (2)

Joseph, b. 1658.

2 Samuel Field, son of Zechariah and Mary (1) set. in Hatfield, Mass. where he was killed by Indians while hoeing corn July 13, 1697. He was a sergeant and under Capt. Turner at

the Turner's Falls fight, May 19, 1776. He m. Aug. 1676, Sarah dau. of Thomas Gilbert of Hartford, Ct. d. about 1710.— Children:

Samuel, b. Sept. 27, 1678 (3)

Thomas, b. June 30, 1680.

Sarah, b. June 30, 1683; m. Nov. 8 1702, Samuel Warner of Springfield, Mass.

Zechariah, b. Aug. 29, 1685.

Ebenezer, b. Mar. 17, 1688.

Mary, b. July 23, 1690; m. June 26, 1712, Jonathan Hoyt of Deerfield; d. June 26, 1780. [On her 68th marriage day.]

Josiah, b. 5, 1692.

Joshua, b. April 9, 1695.

3 Samuel Field, son of Samuel and Sarah (Gilbert) (2) b. in Hatfield, Mass. Sept. 27, 1678. He settled in Deerfield in 1714 where he d. Aug. 28, 1762. He was in the fight at the destruction of Deerfield, Feb. 29 1704; and was wounded in a fight with Indians, Aug. 25, 1725, for which he was granted 200 acres of land. He m. Jan. 10, 1706, Mary, daughter of Joseph Edwards of Northampton and wid. of Daniel Hoyt Jr. of Deerfield, who was killed, Feb. 29, 1704. She was b. Sept. 15, 1675; d. July 25, 1747.— Children:

Elizabeth, b. April 16, 1707,

Samuel, b. Feb. 20, 1709; died, Oct. 24, 1726.

David, b Jan. 4, 1712 (4)

Eunice, b May 9, 1714; m Nov. 14, 1735, Joseph Smead of Greenfield.

Ebenezer, b Oct. 2, 1723; d Oct. 14, 1723.

DAVID FIELD, SEN.

son of Samuel and Mary Edwards (3) b. in Hatfield, Mass. Jan. 4, 1712; set-

tled in Deerfield where he d. Apr. 19, 1792. He was one of the Council of Safety of Massachusetts, and his name was signed to an order on Col. Thomas W. Dickinson of Deerfield, dated May 5, 1775 to furnish 1500 lb Beef for the troops to be raised by Col. Benedict Arnold for the capture of Fort Ticonderoga. He was Commissary General under General Stark at the Battle of Bennington, Aug. 16, 1777, with the rank of Colonel. He was one of the original proprietors of Guilford. He m in 1740, Thankful, dau. of Thomas and Thankful (Hawks) Taylor of North field, b. in Deerfield, July 18, 1716; d. March 22, 1803.— Children:

Mary, b. Oct. 31, 1741; m. Sept. 1, 1755, Rev. James Taylor of New Fairfield, Ct.

Samuel, b. Sept. 14, 1743.

Rufus, b. July 20, 1745; d. July 26, 1746.

David, b. May 4, 1747.

Tirzah, b. April 16, 1749; m. (1) Nov. 8, 1771, Jonathan Ashley, Jr. of Dfd. (2) Aug. 27, 1792, Rev. Jonathan Leavitt of Heath, Mass. d. Nov. 22, 1792.

Oliver, b. Sept. 13, 1751.

Elihue, b. Oct. 16, 1753. (5)

Thankful, b. Mar. 25, 1758; m. Jan. 25, 1775, Col. Thomas W. Dickinson of Deerfield, d. Jan. 21, 1836.

Hiland, b. Sept. 5, 1761; m. Consider Dickinson of Deerfield; d. Oct. 31, 1831.

ELIHUE FIELD,

son of David and Thankful (Taylor) (4) b. in Deerfield, Mass. Oct. 16, 1753, and in 1787 removed to Guilford, Vt. where he d. Aug. 23, 1814. He was a soldier of the Revolution and a promi-

ment man in town. He was U. S. Deputy Marshal for taking the census of 1810, and U. S. Dept. Assessor of Internal Revenue at the time of his death. He m. Dec. 29, 1774, Hepsibah, dau. of Thomas and Prudence (Smith) Dickinson of Deerfield, b. May 10, 1753; d. Mar. 30, 1843.

Gratia, b. Apr. 11, 1776; m. Dec. 9, 1798, Thomas Lynde of Guilford; d. Sept. 3, 1860.

Rectina, b. Nov. 6, 1777; m. Dec. 3, 1795, Richardson Houghton of Guilford; d. Aug. 23, 1846.

Henry, b. Aug. 18, 1779.

Elihue, b. June 6, 1781. (6)

Pliny A. b. June 2, 1783.

Matilda K. b. May 14, 1785; m. July 11, 1811, Robert Stevens of Jordan, N. Y.; d. April 13, 1858.

Filana, b. Dec. 12, 1787; m. William Smith of Geneva, N. Y. d. April 15, 1857.

Charlotte, b. Oct. 29, 1791; d. August 22, 1794.

Charlotte, b. Feb. 8, 1795; d. November 5, 1870.

6 ELIHUE FIELD, son of Elihue and Hepsibah (Dickinson) (5) b. in Deerfield, Mass. June 6, 1781, settled in Guilford where he d. Sept. 3, 1874. He was a prominent man in town holding various town offices. He was Adjutant of the 1st Reg. 1st Brig. 1st Rev. of Militia during the War of 1812 of which the duties were very onerous, but were performed to the satisfaction of his superior officers. He was appointed, Jan. 1, 1819, Postmaster and held the office 20 years, and represented the town in the Legislature in 1842 and 1843.

He m. April 13, 1808, Pamela dau. of Ithamer and Prudence (Dickinson)

Burt of Deerfield, b. Dec. 27, 1783, d. Aug. 10, 1872.—Children:

Rodney Burt, b. Feb. 25, 1809. (7)

Cora Arabella, b. Dec. 30, 1810; m. Aug. 15, 1836, Samuel Houghton Jr. of Guilford, d. Mar. 7, 1875.

Laura Pamela, b. July 25, 1812; d. July 29, 1833.

Jane Sophia, b. Feb. 18, 1816; died, Aug. 27, 1819.

Jane Sophia, b. Sept. 2, 1820; died Dec. 23, 1866.

7 RODNEY BURT FIELD, son of Elihue and Pamela (Burt) (6) b. in Guilford Feb. 25, 1809, where he now, 1879, resides. He was a member of the last Constitutional Convention of Vermont held at Montpelier, June 1870, and member of the Legislature 1870-72; Postmaster for 13 years. [dead ab. 5 yrs.

He m. Nov. 6, 1833, Louisa Had-dock, dau. of Richard and Mary C. (Kimball) Chamberlin, b. in Hull, L. C. Sept. 7, 1810.—Children:

Richard Elihue, b. Oct. 15, 1834, d. Sept. 21, 1837.

Pamela Jane, b. Oct. 7, 1836; d. Sept. 25, 1837.

Cora Arabella, b. Sept. 6, 1838; d. Jan. 5, 1839.

Ida Jane, b. July 21, 1842; d. June 25, 1853.

Julia Paulina, b. May 11, 1845; d. June 29, 1872.

Clifford Kimball, b. Oct. 9, 1848.

George Pliny, b. May 20, 1851.

FAMILY OF ABIJAH PRINCE.

(COLORED.)

Abijah Prince, born in Wallingford, Ct. 1706, a servant of the Rev. Benjamin Doolittle, the first minister of Northfield, Mass. settled in 1718.—After the death of Mr. Doolittle, he

was the "servant of Captain Ebenezer Wells of Deerfield. In 1851, he was allotted a share in the undivided lands in Northfield, which from running the state line was in Vernon, Vt. which he sold in 1783. On his marriage he settled on a little stream south of the cemetery and near where the R. R. depot now stands in Deerfield, which still bears his name, "Bijah's Brook." In 1764, he removed to Guilford, Vt. and took possession of a lot, given him by Col. David Field, but soon after returned to Deerfield where he remained several years. He was an original grantee, named in the charter of Sunderland, Vt. and the only one who settled there. He returned to Guilford in his old age where he died, January 19, 1794, *Æ* 88. The place where he lived and died is still called the "Bijah Lot."

He was familiarly known as "Bijah" and Caesar, his oldest son was baptised by the Rev. Jonathan Ashley as son of "Bijah, negro, and Lucy, his wife."—He was married, May 17, 1756, by Major Elijah Williams to Lucy Terry, "servant to Ebenezer Wells." She was brought from Rhode Island to Enfield, Ct. when 5 years old (date unknown) and said to have been of pure African blood. She was baptised "on her masters' account," June 15, 1735.

Lucy was a noted character and her house was a great place of resort for the young people, attracted thither by her wit and wisdom, often shown in her rhyme and stories. The best cotemporary account of the Bars fight, August 25, 1845, is her poetic one in Holland's History of Massachusetts—Deerfield.

After settling upon the Sutherland grant, the title to the property was contested by Col. Eli Bronson, and the matter finally got into the United States

Court. Colonel Bronson employed two leading Vermont lawyers: Gen. Stephen R. Bradley, and Royal Tyler, the wit and poet and afterward Chief Justice of Vermont. Isaac Tichenor, afterward Governor of Vermont, managed the case for Bijah. He drew the pleadings, and Lucy argued the case before the court. Hon Samuel Chase of Maryland, the presiding judge, said Lucy made a better argument than he had ever heard from a lawyer in Vermont. Desiring a liberal education for one of her sons, probably, Festus, she applied at Williams College. He was rejected on account of his race; the indignant mother argued the case in a '3-hours speech' before the trustees, quoting abundantly text after text from the scriptures in support of her claims for his reception. She died in Sunderland at a very advanced age.—Children:

Caesar, b Jan. 14, 1756; came to Guilford in 1776; was admitted to full communion in the Congregational chh. in Guilford; was one of the covenanters in the settlement of the Rev. Henry Williams, January 1779. He removed to Sunderland where he died.

Duruxa, b. June 1, 1758, died insane in Sunderland. Drusella, b Aug. 1860, the 7th, —a poetess, d Nov. 21, 1854.

Festus, b Dec. 12, 1763, a natural musician, could play upon any instrument, he went to New York; d in Dorset, Vt. in 1818.

Tatnai, b Sept. 2, 1765, lived with Capt. E. Hunt, Northfield, Mass.

Abijah, b June 12, 1769, settled near Ballstown, N.Y.

Lucy came every year to visit Abijah's grave as long as long she lived. I regret the date of her death cannot be ascertained; from what I have heard my mother say, Lucy must have been alive in 1809 or 10.

baptism of all the children is found in the Records of the Rev. Jonathan Ash-ey of Deerfield.

LUCY [TENNY] PRINCE'S POETICAL ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHT AT THE BARS IN DEERFIELD.

August 'twas the twenty-fifth,
Seventeen hundred and forty-five,
The Indians did in ambush lay,
Some very valient men to slay;
The names of whom I'll not leave out;
Samuel Allen like a hero foute;
And though he was so brave and bold;
His face no more shall we behold.
Eleazer Hawks was killed outright
Before he had time to fight;
Before he did the Indians see
Was shot! and died immediately.
Oliver Amsden, he was slain,
Which caused his friends much grief and pain.
Simeon Amsden they found dead,
Not many rods from Oliver's head.
Adonijah Gillett we do hear,
Did lose his life that was so dear;
John Sadler fled across the water,
And so escaped this dreadful slaughter.
Eunice Allen see the Indians coming,
Did hope to save herself by running;
And had not her petty-coats stop'd her,
The awful creatures had not catched her.
Nor tommy hawked her on the head
And left her on the field for dead.

Eunice Allen died, March 1828, I recollect having seen her when a boy. She was not scalped as all the old accounts say; was b 1738; was 90 yrs. old.

ELIZABETH PECK,

born in 1780, removed here with her father's family while yet young. They had for neighbors and friends the families of Judge Tyler and the other literary persons of the town. The society of these friends stimulated her native talent; she wrote considerably for her own amusement; but was so diffident about it, it was not known to her friends generally till after her marriage when Judge Tyler seeing a poem of hers, entitled "What is it to be Happy?" had it inserted in a newspaper published at Newfane. It was received so favorably her friends proposed she should collate her pieces, add to them and have a volume published; but surrounded by a large family of children, and her

health delicate the project was abandoned. She m. Bethuel Ranger of Colrairie Mass. Apr. 3, 1804; died at 44. yrs.

THE VIOLET.

Sweet Violet, earliest of fair Flora's train,
Why dost thou shun the cultivated plain,
And hide thy beauties in this lonely dell?

Say, why

Thy modest beauties shun the public eye,
And in such solitude delight to dwell?

Sweet harbinger of Spring's delightful reign,
I sought thee in my rambles through the fields,

But ne'er thy béauteous form could find
Till lately, in this mossy glen,
I found thee, half concealed;
And midst the leaves confined.

Methinks, I have the modest flower's reply:

It is security, I court,

And therefore from the gay resort;
Of pride and fashion, noise and strife,
And all that can embitter life,

With early speed I fly.

While here from care and danger free,
The friends of Nature visit me;
Delighted with my simple charms,
While with my various sweets,
I deck their green retreats;

Secure from all alarms.

ELIZABETH PECK.

CAPT. JOHN BARNEY, one of the first settlers, came here, 1764, with his wife, Rebekah Martin, from Rrehobath, Ms. They raised 12 children, six sons and six daughters who m. lived in Vermont; the sons, mostly, went; West the youngest, AARON, Brig. Gen. Vt. Militia, Town Cl. justice of the peace, had two sons, Zenas, who went West, and Aaron Chase, who mar. Charlotte, dau. of Lovell Bullock, had 3 sons, 3 daughters; the eldest, Wm. W. is the present town clerk, now 8 yrs. All the rest live in the vicinity.

Previous town clerk, Sam'l Hunt, 27 yrs. Selectmen, 1883-85: Francis G. Taylor, Wm. H. Tyler, Amos S. Gallup, 1886-89: A. S. Gallup, Frank E. Ward, Joel Flagg, Jr. Geo. E. Houghton cons. previous constable, J. H. Richmond.



MARTIN H. GODDARD.

LONDONDERRY.

By MISS NANCY COCHRAN.

LONDONDERRY.

This township is situated in the N. W. corner of Windham county, bounded N. by Landgrove and Weston; E. by Windham; S. by Jamaica, and W. by Winhall and Landgrove.

CHARTERS.

It is the western division of a township granted by New York, Feb. 13, 1770, to Col. James Rogers of Londonderry, N. H., and by him named Kent. The grant was bestowed upon Rogers for services in the French war, and through his influence it was first settled, just before the Revolutionary war. In 1778, Colonel Rogers, who was a torry, fled into Canada and his lands were confiscated. The town was again chartered by the government of Vermont, April 20, 1780, Edward Aiken, Samuel Fletcher and Jonathan Tyler, a committee appointed by the legislature to carry out a resolve passed March 16, 1780, re-granting the town. In this charter the township is called Londonderry, after Londonderry, N. H., from which the first settlers came. The first settlers who came, in 1773, were Col. James Rogers, James Patterson, Samuel Thompson, Edward Aiken, James McCormick and John Woodburn. The last three in the division of the town by the legislature in 1795, fell to the part cut off for Windham, to which history we

will leave the history of these three.
—Mrs. L. B. Wood's Windham.

THE FIRST TOWN MEETING.

In March, 1777, we have a record of a regularly organized town meeting:

“Colonel Rogers, moderator.

Deacon Edward Aiken, town clerk.

Town committee: Dea. Edward Aiken, James McCormick, Robert Mack, Capt. Edward Aiken, John Woodburn.

Constables: Hugh Montgomery, Nathaniel Aiken.

Selectmen: James Miller, John Woodburn, Edward Aiken.

Listers: Robert McCormick, Robert Miller.

Committee to fix on a suitable location for a meeting-house: Edward Aiken, David Cochran, Robert Mack.”

The ancestors of our first settlers were Scotch Presbyterians from the North of Ireland, who emigrated to America, 19 families together with their pastor, Rev. James McGregor at their head, in 1738.

A hardy, industrious race, they were thrifty farmers in New Hampshire; their removal to Vermont did not change their habits.

They introduced the culture of the potato and of raising flax. The fresh soil was fertile, producing 30 bushels of wheat, and 40 of rye to the acre; potatoes and corn yielded

bountifully; flax flourished on the new burned field; pillow-cases, table-cloths, towels, and all the summer clothing of men and women were made from flax. Almost every family manufactured fine linen for the market.

The homespun woollens comfortably clothed these farmers and their families for winter; and the farmer's daughters ambitious for a nice dress selected out the fleece of long, fine wool which they combed for worsted and spun on the little-wheel, dyed different bright colors and wove in a neat plaid.

SOME ANNOYANCES.

Bears and wolves made havoc among their flocks. Shortly after Dea. Aiken settled at Kent, his wife going out to assist in pulling a field of flax, placed her little children under a tree near the spot where she was at work. Soon a little dog that followed them out, looking up to the tree barked furiously. There was a bear in the tree right over the children. The Deacon's rifle brought bruin down, wounded, not killed; throwing out his great paw, the old forester caught the dog up for the death-grip; but the Deacon, thrusting the muzzle of his gun through the distended jaws of the bear, strangled him off from his dog, when himself and the dog soon dispatched their enemy.

At another time, the Deacon observing tracks in a corn-field before the house, watched at his door in the evening. Soon as dark, there was a drop from the fence, a moment after, the snap of an ear of corn. The Deacon took a line in the direction of the sound, proceeding till two eyes flashed on him. He fired, there was a heavy fall. When the place was examined by light, a large black bear laid dead on the ground.

But wolves were far more destructive; they came out in droves, as if resolved on being paid in mutton for every deer that was picked off by the rifles of the new comers.

Early in the summer of 1777, a band of tories and Indians scoured the eastern shore of Lake Champlain. Some of the inhabitants were scalped in their dwellings; others fled in consternation to older settlements, leaving their cattle to be driven off and houses fired; the battle of Hubbardton followed on the 15th of July.

Shortly after the battle, a rumor reached Kent that a body of 200 tories and Indians were upon the Green mountains and would probably pay them a visit.

What was to be done? There was no fort within reach where they could place their families in safety. They resolved to remain at their homes and trusting in the protection of an Almighty arm, defend as best they might their own firesides or perish in the attempt; and the event proved the wisdom of the decision, for no hostile foe visited this infant settlement.

The next news was, Burgoyne had concentrated his forces at Skenesboro; the whole country was in alarm. The Council of Safety sent dispatches to Massachusetts and New Hampshire for aid, and proceeded forthwith to sell all property belonging to tories, applying the means thus raised to raising a regiment and supplying them with provisions.

Settler James Rogers, a colonel in the Continental army during the French and Indian war, who was known to favor the British, at this crisis visited Canada and his estate was confiscated.

Early in August, General Stark arrived from New Hampshire with 800 men, and all the men who could be spared from Kent joined his regiment, and were in the battle of Bennington.

KENT.

In 1780, the town of Kent was chartered to Edward Aiken, Samuel Fletcher and Joseph Tyler, and at the request of the town was called Londonderry.

At a town-meeting March 21, 1782, the inhabitants voted to raise two men for the ensuing campaign.

"Voted to excuse Sam'l Bayrs, John McCormick and John Mack from paying any part of the bounty in consideration of their having been out themselves in the three years service."

"Voted to hire Jonathan Aiken and James Mack to go into service, to give each of them £7, 10s. bounty and give them for wages 2 pounds per month, to be paid in clearing land for 2 pounds per acre, the land to be made fit for seed by the first of Sept. 1783."

The Continental currency was the money in circulation and a stagnation of business followed injurious to our settlement; but notwithstanding it continued to grow slowly and steadily during the war in population and wealth.

The first saw-mill was at the head of Pond Brook, built by Deacon Edward and Captain Edward Aiken in 1774, and was held many years by Geo. McMurphy and called McMurphy's mill; the first mill, also on West river, was built by Capt. Edward Aiken and owned many years by his son, Jonathan. It stood where Osborne's mill stands.

Col. Rogers built a large, two-story framed house as early as 1776.

DIVISION OF THE TOWNSHIP.

The census of 1790 gives Londonderry 362 inhabitants. Five years later it was divided by line from the north line of Jamaica, running due north along the summit of Glebe Mountain till it strikes the middle branch of Williams river; thence due north to the south line of Andover, giving to the western division, retaining the name of Londonderry, an area of 18,332 square acres.

In the division of the township the largest portion of the settlers fell on the Windham side of the line. Those who remained were, William Cox, Capt. Edward Aiken, David Cochran, James Patterson, Samuel

Thompson, Hugh Montgomery, Joseph Oughterson and John Cox.

In 1795, James Rogers petitioned the Legislature for one-half the confiscated lands formerly belonging to his father, which remained unsold. This was granted, and in 1797 he petitioned for the other half, which was granted.

The first settlers of Londonderry, up to the division of the town, appear to have lived in utmost harmony. A law suit was a thing unknown.

SCHOOLS.

Dr. Lazel taught the first school at the houses of David Cochran, Joseph Oughterson and Hugh Montgomery.

Previous to 1810, the town was divided into 5 districts. In 1820, there were 9 districts, 8 school-houses and 450 scholars between 4 and 18 years of age. In 1868, it had 13 districts in which schools were taught 4 to 7 months in a year, and each village, [North Londonderry and South Londonderry] has a large school building or an academy, where a select school is usually taught a part of the year.

A NEW LONDONDERRY.

In a few years after the war new settlers came in from Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The financial state of the country was very much embarrassed. Many were in debt; property could not be sold even on execution, for no one had money to buy. Writs multiplied, the unfortunate was consigned to jail for the crime of being unable to pay his debts.

Some rather than lie in jail mortgaged their farms for a few dollars, and afterwards unable to pay the mortgage were turned out of their homes by creditors.

1800: The habits of the people had undergone a considerable change. A new generation had arisen, some of whom looked upon the rigid Presbyterian regulations as quite

puritanical, and change of opinion soon produced change of character.

In 1806 the first settlement was commenced in what is now

SOUTH LONDONDERRY.

Benjamin Baldwin and Levi Richardson from Andover, purchased a mill-site with a few acres of land adjoining; put up a log house with two rooms for their families and commenced building a saw and grist-mill. In a short time both mills were doing a good business.

Five years later Mr. Danforth put in a carding-machine under the same roof. Soon a blacksmith by the name of Knowlton opened a shop, and these buildings formed the nucleus around which the village has grown up.

It has a daily mail, a postoffice, two church edifices, three parsonages, a town house, a large school house, two insurance offices, two dry goods stores, one jeweler's shop, one hotel and about 40 dwelling houses; most of them neat and commodious.

THE VILLAGE OF LONDONDERRY.

Previous to the division of the town in 1795, a saw and grist mill had been built, and Major Jonathan Aiken who built the mill, kept also a tavern. But whether it was because the place lacked that important preliminary, a blacksmith's shop, or from some other cause, it did not flourish much for several years. But since the turnpike was built across the Green Mountains and a line of stages established from Manchester to Chester, it has increased annually in population and in wealth, and is now a flourishing village containing about 40 dwelling houses, a Congregational meeting house, a parsonage, a town hall, a large school-house, a woolen factory, two dry goods stores, a tin and hardware shop, two marble shops, and has four physicians, one lawyer, one minister, a postoffice and daily mail.

Londonderry, like all mountain towns, is hilly; but less so than the

surrounding towns. The forests afforded the first settlers a large quantity of pine which they used so lavishly, but little now remains. Hemlock and spruce are still abundant, but the sugar maple is the pride of our forests; affording an ample supply of sugar and syrup of the very best quality.

The soil richly repays the labors of the husbandman.

Almost every farm is watered by springs of running water.

West river which passes through the town from north to south, affords, with the help of its tributaries, many excellent mill-sites.

THE FIRST CHURCH IN TOWN.

Nearly all the first settlers were members of the Presbyterian church of Londonderry, N. H., who looked upon them as a colony and occasionally supplied them with preaching. There was no other church in town for thirty years.

We regret the records of this church are lost. The members have all passed away. All we can say is gathered from the memories of their descendants and the early town records.

On the record of the first regularly organized town meeting, less than four years after the first family arrived, we find a vote to erect a house for public worship. They chose a building committee; selected a building spot and prepared materials; but the Revolutionary war was at its height, and all their available means was called for to help support the army; and before the close of the war the depreciation of the currency, and consequent financial embarrassment put an end to building.

By the time they were able to build, the division of the town began to be agitated, and this again put a stop to the building of a meeting house.

But every passing year records a vote to raise money to pay for preaching, and designates a private house where meetings shall be held.

About 1805, a school house was built at the middle of the town, and some of the church members contributed towards the building that they might have the privilege of holding meetings there on the Sabbath.

About 1809, the church finding it extremely difficult to procure Presbyterian preaching, concluded to adopt the Congregational form of government. Aug. 25, 1809,

A CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

was organized by Rev. Rufus Cushman of Fairhaven, assisted by Rev. Wm. Hall of Grafton, consisting of 10 members: David Cochran, Mary Corhran, John Cox, Mary Cox, Arrington Gibson, John Cochran, David Cochran, Jr., Betsy Cochran and Lois Hunting.

Londonderry being considered missionary ground was supplied from time to time by home missionaries.

PASTORS.

Rev. David H. Williston,
Rev. Rufus Cushman,
Rev. Moses Parmalee,
Rev. Urbane Hitchcock,
Rev. Isaac P. Lowe,
Rev. Christopher Lawton,

and several others labored here; some of them being supported in part by missionary societies, others wholly by the church.

A MEETING HOUSE

was built in 1813, at the middle of the town. They had some preaching every year; and when none, met on the Sabbath; had a sermon read.

David Cochran was chosen deacon soon after the organization and held the office until he moved to Dorset a short time before his death.

Jesse Hunting, Edmund Ingalls and Luther Stowel were chosen deacons in 1819.

REV. PHILETUS CLARK

commenced his labors in this place in 1824 and was installed in 1827.

During his pastorate the church attained its greatest prosperity. It had about 100 communicants. He was dismissed in 1833, and the church remained without a pastor till 1838, when

REV. LINUS OWEN

was installed. He was dismissed in 1844.

About this time the church began to decline. The Methodist and Baptist societies erected churches in both villages, and the youth of the congregation preferred going to the village churches. By the advice of Rev. Justin Parsons the church united with the Methodists of South Londonderry and built a union house, each society supplying the pulpit half of the time.

THE SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

of Londonderry was organized Aug. 19, 1868, by a council composed of the ministers of ten Congregational churches and nine delegates, Rev. Alfred Stevens of Westminster West, moderator.

The church started with 12 members and during the year 12 more were received.

During the first year the church and society purchased and repaired the meeting house they now occupy and built a parsonage.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

BY REV. RICHARD NOTT.

The history of the Baptist church in Londonderry commenced with the organization of the Baptist church in Peru, Oct. 27, 1809, when an ecclesiastical council met at the house of Asahel Graves; after examining certain brethren concerning their views of doctrine, church discipline and practical godliness:

"Voted to answer their request and constitute them a church of Christ."

And Asahel and Lucy Graves, William and Anna Cooledge, Rufus

and Isabel Butler, Cyrus and Orpha Staples were constituted members.

The first person received by baptism was Fanny Howard, Dec. 21, 1809. Within a year from that time 31 were received by baptism. The first minister was Elder Gershom Lane, received by letter, Nov. 11, 1810.

In view of the location of the members of this church and a part of the members of the Windham church, a council was called Feb. 20, 1811, at Londonderry, "for the purpose of uniting a part of Windham church and establishing the same to be the first Baptist church in Londonderry. The council unanimously agreed so to do.

The first mentioned clerk was Levi Baldwin, March 9, 1811. At the same time Jesse Baldwin and Abial Richardson were elected deacons.

March 24, 1811, it was voted that: "The church and society give Elder Gershom Lane \$52 for preaching with us three-fourths of the time from the first of January last till the first of January next, to be paid in produce or wearing apparel." The records state Elder Lane agreed to accept the above compensation.

Dec. 12, 1812, a subscription of \$27 was made by 20 individuals to be paid in produce in one year from date to Elder Thomas Baker for preaching one-fourth of the time.

Nov. 28, 1815, the Weston church was formed, to which Elder Gershom Lane and five others were dismissed from this church.

March 20, 1817, the Centre school house was fixed upon as the stated place for holding meetings. Subsequent to the beginning of 1830, according to vote, meetings were divided between the school house South Londonderry, a part of the time the school house in North Londonderry, and Thompsonburg, until the erection of the brick meeting house in South Londonderry, which was dedicated in June, 1834.

Previous to the year 1845, the

following periods were marked by considerable accessions to the church: the falls of 1810 and 1811, the spring of 1813, the fall of 1817, the winter of 1827 and 1828, the summer and fall of 1828, the year of 1832, the winter of 1836 and 1837 and the month of December, 1839.

The following, baptized into the church, have been licensed to preach by this church or other churches:

Rev. Levi Baldwin,
Rev. Bradley S. Thompson,
Rev. Luke Sherwin,
Rev. Russell Wheeler,
Rev. Isaiah C. Carpenter,
Rev. Jacob P. Huntington,
Rev. Charles Coon,
Rev. John S. Goodall,

All except the first and last four were ordained by the church.

PASTORS.

Rev. Gershom Lane,
Rev. Seth Ewers,
Rev. David Sweet,
Rev. Sem Pierce,
Rev. Rufus Smith,
Rev. David A. Richardson,
Rev. Wm. H. Rugg,
Rev. Nehemiah Pierce,
Rev. Richard Nott,
Rev. O. P. Fuller.

DEACONS.

Jesse Baldwin, Abial Richardson, David Richardson, Lawrence Pierce, Sheldon Pierce, Amos Woods, Nehemiah Green, R. S. Horton, Wm. W. Rugg.

CHURCH CLERKS.

Levi Baldwin, Abial Richardson, Seth Ewers, Sherman Pierce, David Richardson, Tyler Tinkham, Thomas S. Viall, Jacob B. Rugg, Wm. W. Rugg, Isaac C. Wyman, Amasa Chase, Josiah Pierce.

Immediately after the reunion in the summer of 1855, a revival followed which resulted in the addition of 22 by baptism.

During 60 years the church, according to its records, has received 351 persons by baptism, of whom

125 have been received within 15 years since the reunion.

October, 1845, as the result of difficulties, the church separated into two bodies, which maintained preaching by themselves most of the time until the early part of 1855. During the separation, few accessions were made to either body. Since the reunion of the two parties in 1855, the history of the church has been one of growth and prosperity and furnishes an impressive commentary upon the words of inspiration: "Behold how good and pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

MARTIN H. GODDARD,

was born in Londonderry, February 26, 1844. His education was received at the academy in his native town, and at the Black River academy in Ludlow. In his twenty-third year he entered the office of William H. Walker as a law student, and at the May term of 1869 he was admitted to the bar. Two months later he entered into partnership with Mr. Walker, and the relationship then assumed was continued until 1884, when Mr. Walker was called to the bench.

From that time to the day of his death, Mr. Goddard continued to practice law alone. His professional life has been successful. An untiring worker and an earnest and successful pleader, he had the faculty of seeing everything that in any way might promote the cause of a client, and with intense conviction for the time being, he usually begat in the jury that same conviction.

A life long democrat, he was the nominee of his party in the congressional fight of 1884, and four years later he was a delegate to the democratic national convention at St. Louis. He has also been the party nominee for county senator and State's attorney.

In town affairs he has held many offices. He has been superintendent of schools, lister, grand juror, agent to prosecute and defend suits, and

was a justice of the peace at the time of his death.

He was a director of the National Black River bank at Proctorsville and of the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance company. He was also a trustee of the Black River academy.

Perhaps in no circle will he be more missed than in the Congregational church, of which he was an active member. For many years he has freely given of his time, money and strength to promote its interests.

He was a member of Altimont Lodge, I. O. O. F. Mr. Goddard was twice married. His first wife was the daughter of Ransel Wilder of Ludlow. She died several years ago. Of this marriage one child survives, Henry M. Goddard, a graduate of Middlebury, class of '90, and now a divinity student at Yale. His second wife was Agnes Alinda Henderson, daughter of H. D. Henderson of Salisbury. She, with three small children survive him.

Mr. Goddard will be missed in the town in which he lived so long, as much as any man who could have been called from it by death.

JAMES PATTERSON

was the oldest of the early settlers. He came to Kent about 1774, and brought with him a family, some of whom were young men at the time. He was married in 1739. He settled on the farm now owned by Joseph Stewart, near Glebe Mountain.

He was noted for decision of character and industry; was a prosperous farmer; died in 1787, alone in his field while at work.

He left a widow and children:

Eben, who moved West.

Rachel, who married James Magas of Jamaica.

John, who married Betridge Morrison, and lived and died on the old homestead, leaving a widow and children: Samuel, Mary and John.

SAMUEL TOMPSON

came into town about the same time with Mr. Patterson, settled in the

same neighborhood and lived there with his numerous family till his death.

CAPT. EDWARD AIKEN

came about 1774 and purchased a tract of land a little north of Derry pond. He was always among the foremost in public improvements.

He left a widow and five children:

Jonathan, who married Nancy McCormick of Windham, who died in a few years, leaving him two sons. He afterwards married Margaret Jamieson of Manchester.

Daniel married Mary Jamieson; had seven children, who were made orphans by the epidemic of 1813, which carried off both parents in a little over a week.

William married Nancy Wither- spoon and had five or six children.

DAVID COCHRAN

was born in Londonderry, N. H., 1751, and came to this place in 1774; married Mary, eldest daughter of Dea. Edward Aiken, and settled on the farm now owned by Thomas Faulkner, where he lived till 1787, when he exchanged land with Nehemiah Howe and came into possession of the farm where Ezra Pierce now lives, where he resided until within a short time of his death. In early life he was active in public business, but at the age of 45 his health failed and he ever after lived a very retired life. He raised a family of six sons and four daughters. The sons, except the youngest, settled on farms given them by their father near the old homestead. But ere many years had passed most of them had emigrated to the West. Deacon Cochran was a man of sound judgment, and great perseverance. He trained up his family with strict regard to religious obligations.

The oldest daughter, Mary, married Arrington Gibson.

Susan married David Richardson.

Betsey married Dr. John Gibson.

Deacon Cochran died at the house of his oldest son in Dorset, in 1831, in his 80th year.

WILLIAM COX

came into town with Colonel Rogers in 1774, and assisted him in clearing his farm, and took land for pay at 2s an acre. He married Sarah McCollop. They are believed to be the first couple married in town.

Mr. Cox was a prudent, industrious man, accumulated a good property, and lived to a ripe old age. He had five sons and three daughters.

JOHN COX,

brother of William, came to town at a very early period. He married Mary, widow of Robert McCormick. They had two sons and two daughters.

Jane, the oldest daughter, died in the insane asylum at Brattleboro. Both sons were subject to fits of insanity.

Nancy married William Stevens and spent her life at the paternal homestead.

JAMES HOPKINS,

from Londonderry, N. H., came here about 1775. His wife was a daughter of Rev. James McGregor, and sister of Mrs. Col. Rogers, a woman of superior mind and cultivated manners. They had six children. They all removed to western New York, except Mary, the wife of Dr. Charles Chandler of Andover, who was much respected and loved by a large circle of friends.

COLLEGE GRADUATES.

Rev. Isaac Cochran, son of Dea. David Cochran, born July 3, 1798, entered Middlebury in 1817. At the end of the term his health failed and he went to North Carolina for a more genial climate. In a year he entered Hamden Sidney college in 1820, and graduated in 1822; studied theology and was licensed by Hanover Presbytery; ordained and installed pastor of the church of Old Concord, Campbell county. He remained there till 1830 or 1831, when he received a call from the church of Buffalo, Pr. Edwards county, where he now is, and but few pastors have

lived so harmoniously with the people of their charge for so long a period.

REV. DAVID A. RICHARDSON,

son of Dea. David Richardson, born in 1809, early in life united with the Baptists; graduated at Waterville college, Maine, studied theology; was licensed to preach; soon attacked with bronchitis, had to resign preaching; was principal of a classical school at Alton, Ill. several terms; traveled extensively, but consumption conquered.

HON. WILLIAM H. WALKER,

son of Ephriam Walker of Londonderry, graduated at Middlebury in 1858; studied law, was admitted to the bar; has been State senator and judge of Probate. He settled in Ludlow.

REV. NEHEMIAH PIERCE,

son of Rev. Sem Pierce, graduated at Burlington in 1865. He had been licensed to preach by the Baptist church in Londonderry, and is now pastor of the Baptist church in Coldwater, Mich.

REV. LEROY M. PIERCE

graduated at Middlebury about 1866. He is now a home missionary in the West.

NATHAN BUXTON,

son of Jonathan and Salome (Esten) Buxton, was born in Smithfield, R. I., March 12, 1796. He died January 28, 1891. When about two years old his parents removed to this town, making the journey in January, over the snow on a sled drawn by two yoke of steers. The family were seven days on their journey and had with them besides Nathan, a younger child in its mother's arms. Jonathan Buxton had been here before and selected a home, such as it was, in Thompsonburg, and to that spot he was now bringing his little family.

Across the road from Mr. John Ramsdell's may be seen an old cellar where at that time stood the house

of Samuel Thompson. He was the first settler in that region and his house was the only one in that vicinity. It was at this house the Buxtons drove up on a winter's night and rested for a few hours and then proceeded to the spot near by where they were to make their home. At that time the road passed eastward at about right angles from the present road, just in the rear of Mr. Ramsdell's house and bore round by Mr. Stewart's, out by Mr. Huntley's over the hill. On this road, back of what is now Mr. Ramsdell's, was a log hut, old and deserted, with half the roof gone, and to this inhospitable spot the Buxtons wended their way, tied their oxen to a sheltering tree, and made themselves as comfortable as they could for their first night in Londonderry. On the next day Jonathan's brother, who had come with him, started with the team back to Rhode Island. They lived in this house several years, and three children were added to the family, Jason, Philena and Hannah.

The family afterwards moved a short distance to the eastward where Mr. Buxton had bought a house of a Mr. Miller. This house stood on the George James farm, up back toward the mountain from the house now occupied by Mr. James.

Jonathan Buxton lived in this town about 39 years, and then with his wife and two youngest children returned to the old farm in Smithfield. He died 100 years old and his wife at 88. He had nine children who arrived at maturity, five of whom are supposed to be living, viz: John, who lives in Chesterfield, N. H., 82 years old; Daniel, who lives in this town, born May 1, 1811. Cyrus, who lives in Michigan, born March 12, 1816; Selah, who lives in Princeton, Mass., born March 13, 1819, and Philena Thompson of this town, who was born Nov. 1, 1801.

When Nathan was about 18 years old he went to Westmoreland, N. H., where he worked some five years in a tannery. He married Miss

Elizabeth Griswold. They soon moved to this town and united with the Baptist church. They had seven children who arrived at maturity and one died young. Their names were Stephen, Charles, Albert, Horace, Mary, Martha and Adeline. Five died in 1863-1865: Horace, aged 18, at Fort Slocum, Washington, D. C., in 1863; Capt. Albert B., killed at the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864; Major Charles B., killed at the battle of Winchester, Sept. 19, 1864. Two daughters died of diphtheria in the winter of 1864. One only is living, Stephen, who a few years ago moved West.

Solon Thompson, father of Walter and Henry, brought up his family in Londonderry. His father's name was Samuel, and his grandfather also named Samuel lived in a house that stood over the old cellar nearly opposite John Ramsdell's house. He was probably the earliest permanent settler of Thompsonburg.

The old cellar on the Glebe side now owned by Collins Griswold was covered by a log house in which Artemus Pierce originally lived. He afterwards built a frame house near it and subsequently moved this down to the site now occupied by Mr. Griswold's house. The old part was burned a few years ago. In this house Mrs. Emery Melendy, a daughter of Artemus Pierce and mother of E. W. and J. W. Melendy, was born. Artemus Pierce was born July 10, 1779, and his wife Hannah Goodrich Oct. 2, 1782. They had nine children. Two of the earliest of the settlers of this town bore the name of McMurphy and Montgomery. The former erected the first log house in town upon lands now owned and occupied by E. A. Brooks; the latter on the farm now owned and occupied by H. H. Collins. But little can now be learned of McMurphy; he began his work in 1769, but how long he remained or to whom his farm descended is not known. It came into the hands of Ebenezer Smith who in the course of time built a frame house in place

of the log hut. This frame house stood on the present site of Mr. Brooks' stable. There was a basement story in which the first school in town was kept.

Ebenezer Smith came from Reading, Mass., where he had been a member of the Baptist church, and this circumstance many account for the fact that Rev. Gershom Lane, who was pastor of the Baptist church in this place, lived in this house for a season and Mr. Smith boarded with him. Mr. Lane's family consisted of himself, wife and an adopted daughter.

When Mr. Smith died Avery Stowell was appointed administrator of the estate, and he sold the property to Washington Brooks who had come from Hancock, N. H. Washington Brooks' father had nineteen children. There is one sister still living in Michigan, one brother living in Hancock, N. H., and one, the oldest, John Brooks, living near Hudson, Mich., who will be 105 years old on the 18th of June, 1891. When he was 100 years old the children of the town where he lived made a great celebration at which the venerable man made a little speech in which he said that he "had never used tobacco, drank intoxicating liquors or taken the name of God in vain." Washington Brooks died Jan. 23, 1887, aged 82 years, respected and beloved by all who knew him.

JOHN P. MARTIN

graduated at the Medical College at Burlington in 1866, and is now practicing at Danby.

THE ARNOLD FAMILY.

SAMUEL ARNOLD

from Norton, Mass., came into town about 1779. He had married Nancy Wheeler whose fine social abilities made her home the centre of attraction in the town. Soon after the division of the town, he was representative, which office he held many

years. He was town clerk, select-man, and justice of the peace up to the time of his death.

Londonderry is much indebted to him for roads and bridges, for the turnpike across the Green Mountains, and for the fine road from Londonderry to Chester.

He was ever ready to sympathize with and assist the afflicted; his kindness to the widows and orphans, made such by the epidemic of 1813, was remembered with tears of gratitude long after his death.

He died suddenly, May 23, 1839, aged 73. He left a widow, 3 sons and 8 daughters.

SAMUEL ARNOLD, JR.,

the oldest son of Samuel Arnold, Sr., after living some years and engaging in public business in his native town, removed to Western New York and died in 1868.

DR. JEREMIAH ARNOLD

lives in the North Village and is a botanic physician; he has a considerable family, and a very pleasant home, the old homestead.

HON. DAVID ARNOLD,

the third son of Samuel, Sr., lives in the same village. He is a lawyer and is largely engaged in mercantile business.

DR. GEORGE J. ARNOLD,

the oldest son of David and Lydia Arnold, graduated from the Medical College of Cambridge University in 1858. Gentlemanly deportment and medical skill have already given him a high standing with the physicians of Boston.

Lucy C. m. J. Washburn Melendy Nov. 26, 1868. C. Emery Arnold b. June 7, 1874.

Mary E. m. Geo. C. Robinson May 29, 1870. C. Curtis G. b. July 26, 1873. Mary E. b. Sept. 23, 1878.

Judge Arnold and his wife are dead. Mrs. Melendy and Mrs. Robinson are the only members of the family now living in town.

Mrs. Nancy Arnold, the widow of Samuel, Sr., died in 1867 at the age of 95 years, much respected and beloved.

[We remember this nice, old lady. In 185- the winter before Judge Arnold moved to the Village we taught the winter school in his district and boarded with the Judge's family, teaching Latin and French in the evening to the two oldest boys and the oldest daughter, a girl of fine scholastic brain that in her studies then almost rivaled her oldest brothers.]

Mrs. Lydia Arnold was a Dudley, one of the large family of sisters, all brilliantly social, daughters of Peter Dudley of Peru. Mrs. Nancy Arnold was mother of the Judge, and we remember her knowledge and love of Greek mythology. She delighted to converse on this subject and could give the genealogy of the gods from Jupiter to wood-nymph and maid. The schools, 5½ days a week, 5 night sessions, growth not retarded. George and Charles Arnold read the first book of Virgil's Iliad, declaimed at examination a Latin oration from Cicero. We taught at the village the next summer, academy building, 73 pupils; these schools have cast for us a soft halo over Londonderry. Over 100 of its youth were once our pupils.

MISS NANCY COCHRAN,

author of this early history, died at Londonderry, not long since. She was a daughter of Deacon David Cochran, a most worthy person. Of all the daughters of Londonderry, none have left her a better benefaction.

REV. WILLIAM H. RUGG, A. M.,

oldest son of Dea. Wm. W. and Rachel D. Rugg, born in South Londonderry, April 9, 1838, united with the Baptist church in South Londonderry, Aug. 19, 1855, during the pastorate of Rev. I. C. Carpenter; commenced teaching mathematics in West River academy at

sixteen; from the fall term of 1857 to 1864 assistant nine terms in Leland & Gray Seminary; fall terms of 1859 and '69 in Brandon Seminary as assistant; principal of Leland & Gray Seminary spring term of '65; was solicited to continue as principal; declined for the purpose of entering the ministry; graduated from the collegiate department of Madison University, August, 1862; from its Theological department in 1865; commenced preaching in the Baptist church in Shaftsbury, September, 1865; ordained pastor, May 30, 1866. At present, summer of '69, is town superintendent of common schools, corresponding secretary of Bennington County Sunday School Union, clerk of the Vermont and Shaftsbury Association and assistant clerk and member of the board of trustees of the Vermont Baptist State convention.

MILITARY RECORD

DURING THE REBELLION, 1861-1865.

BY DANIEL DAVIS.

Abbott, George T., age 18, enlisted Sept. 3, 1861, mustered in Sept. 20, '61, wounded in action Dec. 13, '62, discharged and re-enlisted Dec. 15, '63, wounded in action May 4, '64, discharged Sept. 25, 1865.

Albee, Silas, age 30, enlisted Nov. 27, '63, mustered in Dec. 11, '63; died at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 9, 1864.

Aiken, Alonzo, age 29, enlisted Sept. 24, '61, mustered in Oct. 15, '61, died Nov. 28, 1861.

Aiken, Walter A., age 31, enlisted Sept. 24, '61, mustered Oct. 15, '61; transferred to invalid corps Sept. 1, '63; no record of his discharge.

Bemis, William M., age 34, enlisted July 30, '62; mustered in Sept. 1, '62; discharged June 24, '65.

Bixby, Armentus B., age 28, commissioned assistant surgeon Oct. 6, '62; discharged Sept. 30, '64.

Buxton, Horace, age 18; enlisted

August 11, '62; mustered in Sept. 1, '62; died April 3, '63.

Campbell, Edward R., age 18; enlisted August 4, '62; mustered in Sept. 1, '62; discharged May 13, '65.

Campbell, Geo. R., age 35; enlisted Aug. 2, '62; mustered in Sept. 1, '62; killed at Cedar Creek Oct. 19, '64.

Campbell, Henry L., age 20; enlisted Oct. 21, '61; mustered in Dec. 31, '61, discharged July 15, '75.

Churchill, William H., age 23; enlisted Oct. 18, '61; mustered in Dec. 31, '61; died Oct. 27, '64, of wounds received in action.

Clayton, Austin, W., age 25; enlisted July 30, '62; mustered in Sept. 1, '62; discharged June 12, '65.

Edwards, Alonzo T., age 36; enlisted Sept. 7, '61; mustered in Sept. 20, '61; deserted Dec. 10, '62.

Faulkner, Eli J., age 18; enlisted Nov. 28, '61; mustered in Feb. 12, '62; discharged June 27, '62.

Gibson, William H., age 18; enlisted August 5, '62; mustered in Sept. 1, '62; discharged June 24, '65.

Griswold, Lucius Dana, age 26; enlisted Oct. 7, '61; mustered in November 19, '61; died Mar. 20, '62.

Hall, Albert U., age 27; enlisted July 29, '62; mustered in Sept. 1, '62; discharged June 24, '65.

Hathorn, Ransom E., age 18; enlisted August 11, '62; mustered Sept. 1, '62; discharged June 24, '65.

Geo. W. Hooker, age 23; enlisted Sept. 6, '61; mustered in Sept. 26, '61; no record of discharge except for promotion. July 31, '64.

Houghton, Levi, age 24; enlisted in May 7, '61; mustered in June 20, '61; died Nov. 27, '62.

Houghton, Stephen O., age 29; enlisted Aug. '62; mustered in Sept. 30, '62; discharged June 19, '65.

Howard, Mason F., age 33; enlisted Aug. 6, '62; mustered in Sept. 1, '62; discharged June 24, '65.

Howe, Edwin A., age 19; enlisted

July 30, '62; mustered in Sept. 1, '62; discharged Aug. 1, '64.

Howe, Omar M., age 18; enlisted July 28, '62; mustered in Sept. 1, '62; discharged June 24, '65.

Howe, William J., age 18; enlisted Aug. 29, '61; mustered in Sept. 20, '61; discharged Dec. 7, '62.

Jaquith, Thomas J., age 26; enlisted May 20, '61; mustered in June 20, '61; discharged June 29, '64.

Kellogg, Aaron, age 21; enlisted Mar. 20, '63; mustered in April 6, '63; discharged July 24, '65.

Kellogg, Henry, age 18; enlisted July 31, '62; mustered in Sept. 1, '62; discharged June 24, '65.

King, Wallace D., age 21; enlisted May 16, '61; mustered in June 20, '61; discharged Oct. 17, '62; re-enlisted Mar. 8, '65; discharged June 28, '65.

Miller, Edmund G., age 30; enlisted August 27, '61; mustered in Sept. 20, '61; discharged July 9, '62.

Parker, James P., age 29; enlisted Feb. 13, '62; mustered in Feb. 28, '62; discharged Feb. 14, '65.

Pierce, William W., age 25; enlisted Sept. 3, '61; mustered in Sept. 20, '61; discharged July 13, '65.

Rice, Edwin L., age 26; enlisted July 28, '62; mustered in Sept. 62; deserted Dec. 2, '62.

Richardson, John C., age 18; enlisted May 16, '61; mustered in June 20, '61; discharged June 24, '64.

Richardson, Lowell M., age 18; enlisted Dec. 7, '61; mustered in Feb. 12, '62; killed in action June 22, '62.

Robinson, Charles H., age 25; enlisted Oct. 24, '61; mustered in Dec. 31, '61; transferred to Invalid Corps Sept. 1, '63; no record of his discharge.

Shattuck, Samuel A., age 25; enlisted May 27, '61; mustered June 20, '61; discharged Dec. 30, '63.

Shumway, Edwin R., age 18; enlisted Sept. 5, '61; mustered in Sept. 20, '61; discharged and re-en-

listed Dec. 15, 1863; discharged July 13, '65.

Stebbins, Edwin A., age 25; enlisted Aug. 6, '62; mustered in Sept. 1, '62; discharged Aug. 25, '65.

Stevens, Joel P., age 45; enlisted Nov. 4, '61; mustered Dec. 31, '61; discharged July 13, '66.

Stevens, Warren, age 22; enlisted Oct. 23, '61; mustered in Dec. 31, '61; killed in action Aug. 22, '62.

Thompson, Lorin F., age 19; enlisted Aug. 5, '62; mustered in Sept. 1, '62; discharged June 24, '65.

Wade, Stephen, age 27; enlisted Dec. 6, '61; mustered in Feb. 12, '62; died Aug. 11, '62.

Walker, Horace, age 43; enlisted Dec. 7, '61; mustered in Feb. 12, '62; died Aug. 4, 1862.

Whitcomb, Orrin L., age 30; enlisted May 21, '61; mustered in June 20, '61; discharged June 17, '62.

Whitman, Edwin H., age 25; mustered in June 20, '61; transferred to Invalid Corps; no record of discharge.

Winship, Charles J., age 18; enlisted Aug. 1, '62; mustered Sept. 1, '62; discharged May 15, '65.

Woodcock, Hiram, age 24; enlisted May 11, '61; mustered June 20, '61; died Oct. 16, '62.

Abbott, Abial S., age 27; enlisted Dec. 26, '63; mustered in Dec. 29, '63; Absent without leave, Aug. 31, '64.

Abbott, Charles, age 34; enlisted Nov. 17, '63; mustered in Dec. 29, '63; died Nov. 5, '64.

Albee, Justin V., age 18; enlisted Dec. 30, '63; mustered Jan. 5, '64; discharged June 25, '65.

Campbell, Abner T., age 44; enlisted Nov. 30, '63; mustered in Dec. 17, '63; died Feb. 15, '64.

Covey, Joseph N., age 37; enlisted Dec. 1, '63; mustered in Jan. 5, '64; discharged Dec. 1, '65.

Greeley, Cyrus A., age 26; enlisted Nov. 16, '63; mustered in Dec. 29, '63; discharged Feb. 25, '65.

Griswold, Collins R., age 22; enlisted Nov. 16, '63; mustered in Dec. 29, '63; discharged July 13, '65.

Holden, Harrison, age 38; enlisted Nov. 16, '63; mustered in Dec. 3, '63; no record of discharge.

Kelley, Anson A., age 21; enlisted Jan. 1, '64; mustered in Jan. 1, '64; discharged Aug. 9, '65.

Walker, Horace P., age 18; enlisted Jan. 4, '64; discharged Aug. 25, '65.

Whitman, Ora O., age 18; enlisted Dec. 30, '63; mustered in Jan. 5, '64; discharged July 18, '65.

Wright, Orrin W., age 18; enlisted Nov. 17, '63; mustered in Dec. 1, '63; discharged June 28, '65.

Bailey, George F., age 18; enlisted Aug. 19, '64; mustered in Aug. 19, '64; discharged June 28, '65.

Baldwin, Andrew, age 28, enlisted Aug. 13, '64; mustered in Aug. 16, '64; discharged June 24, '65.

Barnard, Lucius M., age 19; enlisted Aug. 9, '64; mustered in Sept. 1, '64; discharged June 15, '65.

Farnum, Cortez L., age 21; enlisted Aug. 9, '64; mustered in Aug. 9, '64; discharged June 24, '65.

Goddard, David B., age 19; enlisted and mustered in Aug. 9, '64; discharged June 24, '65.

Howard, George A., age 18; enlisted Aug. 29, '62; mustered in Oct. 23, '62; discharged Aug. 10, '63; re-enlisted, Aug. 9, '64; discharged June 15, '65.

Howe, Zeno D., age 18; enlisted and mustered in Aug. 15, '64; discharged June 24, '65.

Kinsbury, Loren, age 42; enlisted and mustered in Aug. 31, '64; discharged, June 13, '65.

Davis, Hymenus, age 20; enlisted and mustered in July 5, '64; discharged June 28, '65.

Adams, Geo. W., age 22; enlisted Aug. 29, '62; mustered in Oct. 23, '62; discharged Aug. 10, '63.

Whitman, Martin D., age 28; enlisted Aug. 29, mustered Oct. 23, '62; discharged Aug. 10, '63.

Perry, Daniel W., age 18; enlisted Aug. 29; and mustered in Oct. 23, '62; died Dec. 31, '62.

Stuart, Charles W., age 19, enlisted Aug. 29; mustered in Oct. 23, '62, discharged Aug. 10, '63.

Allen, Joseph, age 20; enlisted Aug. 29, '62; mustered in Oct. 23, '62; re-enlisted Mar. 5, '65; discharged July 15, '65.

Arnold, Samuel D., age 21; enlisted Aug. 29, '62; mustered Oct. 23, '62; discharged Aug. 10, '63.

Bennett, Jacob W., age 28; enlisted Aug. 29, '62; mustered Oct. 23, '62; discharged Feb. 2, '63.

Davis, Daniel W., age 18; enlisted Aug. 29, '62; mustered Oct. 23, '62; discharged Aug. 10, '63.

Pierce, Sem Jr., age 36; enlisted and mustered and discharged do.

Rugg, Elijah F., age 22; do.

Shumway, Albert A., age 22; do.

Vials, Josephus, age 31; do.

Wait, Dexter, age 24; do.

Wheeler, Calvin R., age 20; do.

White, John D., aged 22; do.

Gleason, Daniel W., age 24; drafted July 31, '63; discharged Jan. 23, '64.

Lanman, John T., age 30; drafted July 13, '63; discharged June 26, '65.

Tenney, Whitney, age 26; drafted July 21, '63; discharged July 15, '65.

Ball, Wallace D., age 21; enlisted March 7, '65; mustered March 18, '65; discharged May 12, '65.

Buxton, Willard, age 24; enlisted and mustered in March 7, '65; discharged July 24, '65.

Coomes, Edmund G. No record but his name.

Dowling, William, age 23; enlisted and mustered in March 21, '65; deserted May 31, '65.

Howe, Frank, age 18; enlisted and mustered in Mar. 23, '65; discharged June, 26, '65.

Patterson, Samuel, age 42; enlisted and mustered in March 16, '65; discharged July 15, '65.

Quimby, Henry R., age 30; enlisted and mustered in March 21, '65; discharged July 14, '65.

POST OFFICE.

The first post-office in town was located on Arnold hill, about one mile west of the village, and was established in March 25, 1823, with Samuel P. Arnold, postmaster.

Since that time the following persons have held the office, the date of their commissions being given:

Luther Stowell, Aug. 10, 1825.
 David C. Stowell, Dec. 11, 1828.
 Sylvester W. Sheldon, May 14, '33.
 Alexander Leland, April 20, '36.
 Peter Dudley, May 10, '42.
 Orrin Curtis, Dec. 7, '48.
 Luther Stowell, Sept. 4, '49.
 Jonathan R. Wyman, May 23, '50.
 Nathaniel Curtis, Sept. 26, '51.
 Josiah Stowell, Mar. 1, '52.
 Niles Aldrich, Dec. 17, '52.
 Barnet S. Wait, Oct. 11, '53.
 Henry A. Howe, Sept. 27, '54.
 Isaac W. Gibson, May 19, '55.
 Chas. F. Newell, Dec. 18, '55.
 Thomas Lyman, Dec. 24, '56.
 Albert S. Hayward, Dec. 31, '59.
 David Arnold, Oct. 18, '61.
 Fred M. Leonard, Mar. 8, '81.
 Alonzo A. Curtis, June 2, '83.
 Will A. Childs, Sept. 11, '89.

The postoffice at the south village was established Sept. 20, 1852, with Hiram Porter as postmaster. Since that time the following have held the office:

Frederick W. Marsh, Aug. 30, '53.
 John L. Pierce, Aug. 31, '61.
 Seth L. Randall, Mar. 23, '68.
 Geo. G. Smith, Dec. 14, '69.
 Frank M. Wood, Aug. 27, '85.
 Henry W. Goddard, Jan. 9, '86.
 Henry P. Chase, May 16, '89.

Mr. Porter, who now resides in Hinsdale, N. H., kept the office in the room now occupied by the town clerk. Mr. Porter only held the office about one year. Mr. Marsh, now of Chester, removed the office

to the store of Pierce & Marsh on the site of the present office. Mr. Pierce, now of Fitchburg, and who succeeded Mr. Marsh, continued the office in this store till about the close of the war when he removed it to his residence, the brick house, where it remained till he resigned. Mr. Randall removed the office to the store again. When Mr. Smith succeeded to the office, he removed it to his present store where he kept it for 16 years. Mr. Wood was appointed and continued the office in this location till Mr. Goddard removed it to the Chase store, where it remains to-day under Mr. Chase.

BEAR STORY.

Some 68 years ago a man by the name of David Hazen, had a fearful encounter with a bear which resulted in the loss of one arm, and must have been the cause of a terrible death to Mr. Hazen, but for the timely assistance of his son David, a lad of but twelve years. The bear had Mr. Hazen on his back, with one hand and a portion of the arm in his mouth, when the father's cry of "come quick David" brought the son to his assistance just in time to save his life. Nahum Goddard, grandfather of the late M. H. Goddard of Ludlow, soon appeared on the scene, but the bear had received his death wound from young David. This incident occurred in what is now the sugar orchard owned by Harry Pierce, near the foot of the mountain in the east part of the town.

THE HISTORY
OF
Windham of Windham County.
BY MRS. LUCY B. WOOD.

WINDHAM.

WINDHAM IN LONDONDERRY.

The town of Londonderry which then embraced Windham was chartered by the State of New York, Feb. 13, 1770, and to this town belongs the history of Windham while included in said town.

The first settlers came to Londonderry in 1773, James Rogers, James Patterson, Samuel Thompson, Edward Aiken, James McCormick, and John Woodburn. The three last named were the first settlers of Windham. They purchased their lands for three or four English shillings per acre.

In the north part of the town, 1773, Edward Aiken commenced clearing his farm with the help of a hired man. In August, he was taken sick in his shanty; nine miles from his nearest neighbor. "He found the means of informing his wife at Loudonderry, N. H. She getting upon her horse with her youngest child in her arms sought and found her husband's sick-bed;—through an almost trackless wilderness of a hundred miles; the last eight of which were followed by marked trees.

She brought with her health and strength, and after a few weeks, her

husband regained his health, and she returned to her family in the same way that she came." In the character of Mrs. Aiken we discover all the traits which so conspicuously shine in a noble hearted, firm-minded woman; courage and perseverance to surmount the difficult obstacles in the way of duty, prompted by conjugal affection and maternal love.

Mr. Aiken remained on his farm to clear of the chopping, sow the grain and drag it in. On the first of November, this was all accomplished, except the dragging in which they purposed to do the next day; but the next morning, eight inches of snow covered the ground. The hired man was dismissed, the oxen were taken to their winter quarters, the pack strapped to the Deacon's shoulders, and he returned through slush and snow, once more to his old home in New Hampshire.

Early, the next spring, he returned to Vermont accompanied by his son, Peter, and his daughter, Naomi, they arrived at his settlement the day that Peter was ten years old. His sister was nearly twelve. They found the shanty safe; the unharrowed grain, growing finely; and having hired a man to work

alternate weeks through the season (the other half of the time the man worked for Mr. Utley, ten or twelve miles distant,) he left these two children in this vast wilderness to be gone six weeks to Londonderry, N. H. At the expiration of this time, he returned with his own and several other families; and Windham, then Londonderry, was permanently settled. Mr. Aiken built a log house a little north of where the house now owned by Widow Aiken stands, and afterwards a framed one on the same premises. Soon after they came here, Mr. Aiken and a relative of the same name, built a saw-mill near Derry pond. They sawed the lumber for two houses; one for each. A fire broke out near by and destroyed the mill and the lumber, and the erection of their houses was retarded.

Col. James Rogers and Edward Aiken were members of that memorable Convention which met at Dorset Sep. 25, 1776:—The birthday of Vermont.

Edward Aiken was the first representative from this town, and a member of the first legislature, which assembled, Mar. 12, 1778. He represented the town from this year to 1795, except one year when John Burnap was representative.

In 1795, James Rogers, Jr. petitioned to the legislature to grant him one half the land in the town, which remained unsold. His petition was granted. The next year, he petitioned for the other half alledging, that if it was right for him to have one half, it was right that he should have the whole. This petition, also, was granted.

In this year, a petition was presented to the legislature to divide the town of Londonderry. Oct. 22, 1795, an

act passed the legislature incorporating the east part of Londonderry and Mack's Leg into a new town called

WINDHAM.

It took its name from Windham, N. H. which was taken from Londonderry N. H. 1742. And the name of Windham, N. H. was taken from one of that name similarly situated in relation to Londonderry in Ireland. The inhabitants were called Scotch Irish and claimed they were possessors of the better qualities of both the Scotch and the Irish.

The records of the town from its first settlement to 1793, are nearly all lost. It is recorded that Robert McCormick was town clerk, Rufus Thayer, constable, Peter Aiken, James Mack and Abial Whitmen were selectmen. Mr. Deming says in his Appendix of Vermont Officers, "It is not supposed that these were the first officers appointed, but that the early records have gone a journey and have forgotten to return."

Windham is bounded N. by Andover, E. by Grafton, S. E. by Townshend, S. and S. W. by Jamaica and W. by Londonderry.

The town is uneven; the water is pure and the soil is better adapted to grazing than to raising grain. When the land was first cleared, wheat and rye were raised in abundance; but neither has been profitable for many years.

The trees of the forest are much the same as in neighboring towns; pine timber not plenty, but the spruce abundant. The sugar maple so much prized for making sugar is more used for shade than any other tree.

The inhabitants are very industrious and frugal. There are very few who are wealthy, and not many who are very poor: They have, generally,

enough to be comfortable, and something to spare for the support of public institutions. There are a few mechanics, but we live mostly by farming.

The people of this town have always given much attention to the means of education.

COMMON SCHOOLS

were established very early in every neighborhood. Before the inhabitants were able to build good school-houses, their summer schools were kept in barns. When the haying season commenced, they either had a vacation a few weeks, or moved the school into the empty stable, which they converted into a school-room. They fitted up for the winter school some old log-house, or spared a room in some dwelling-house.

The first school in the Centre District was kept by

MISS PATTY ELLINGWOOD.

It was a summer school and it was kept in a log-house.

The first schoolmaster of Windham was

AMOS EMORY,

who kept the first winter school in town. (date unknown.)

The most of our teachers, who have not completed their education at the common school have preferred high schools or academies to a boarding school. We have very few who have received regular instruction and taken diplomas.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

Before coming to this wilderness, the first settlers had been a church-going people and felt the importance of religious instruction. Having no stated

preaching, or house to meet in, they occasionally hired a minister a few sabbaths and held their meetings in Judge Aiken's barn, which was near the centre of the town. I distinctly remember of hearing Rev. Mr. Carlton preach, when I was a child, and seeing women with heavy silk dresses and long trains such as were worn in the last century come in over the rough barn floor making a sound like distant rain.

In the south part of the town and corner of Jamaica, Elder Combs, a Baptist minister, preached occasionally, and, I have heard my father speak of having heard Elder Stoddard, a Baptist Elder, preach after he came to Vermont.

Those who lived too far from meeting to walk, used to ride on horse-back. It has been facetiously said that a man on a horse with a grandchild in his arms and his son or daughter on the horse behind him, imposed the burden of three generations upon one horse.

Thomas Jefferson married a rich widow; after the ceremony, his wife mounted the horse behind him and rode to his residence. It was the general and fashionable way of riding then. Pillions, fastened to the back part of the saddle were much used and very easy to ride upon.

With the hope of obtaining such a division of this town and other towns, adjoining as to bring the north part of Windham the centre of one town and the south part, the centre of another town, the inhabitants at the north part raised a subscription in 1799, to build a meeting-house. It was raised in the summer of 1801, in the north part of the town, between the settlements of Mr. E. Aiken and Mr. J. Woodburn.

The house was 54 ft. by 22; posts, height, 25 ft. It was inclosed, but never finished.

It is said that workmen were hired for 4 s. per day. I suppose it meant carpenters. Not succeeding in the anticipated division of the town, the next year, 1802, the meeting-house was erected at the Middle of the Town.

In this house there were, originally, 25 proprietors. One poor man, who could hardly support his family, subscribed \$15. He made salts in the woods and carried them to Townshend (we had no trader in town then) to pay his subscription.

Within a year from this time, meetings were held in this house. A carpenter's bench was used for a stand, and rough boards for seats.

The first sermon delivered here was by Rev. William Hall of Grafton. In 1825, the house was finished at an expense of \$1000, and the next year was painted white, cost \$228.

Rev. Philetus Clark preached the dedication sermon. The pews were sold at auction, and Major Aiken and Captain Stearns bid off the two highest pews at \$50, each.

To show the price then of produce and labor, I will here copy the

"DIRECTIONS TO THE COMMITTEE

at a school-meeting, 1798: To hire a Mistress at 3 s. per week and pay her in salts at 20 s. per hundred, or butter at 9 d. per pound, or wheat at 3 s. 3 d. per bushel, or rye at 4 s. per bushel, or corn at 3 s. per bushel."

From this time the circumstances and manner of doing business changed very rapidly. In 1807, the writer of this sketch commenced teaching school.

One dollar a week was the common price, and nothing said about any other pay but money. Previous, it was so difficult to turn country produce into money that in almost all matters of trade of any amount where notes were given they were to be paid in neat stock. For small articles at the store, butter, flax and tow cloth were received in exchange. For many years wool has been a great article of trade.

THE TRADERS

in the South part of the town, as near as I can remember, have been: Ware Aldrich, Francis, Sawyer, Cobb, Huntington, Jones, Phillips, Burton, Pierce and J. E. Whipple, who is the present trader. (1868)

Some years since, Thomas Evans had a store by the grist-mill, about a mile south from the Middle of the Town. In the West part of the Town, Ebenezer Stowell had a store.

The store-keepers, I recollect in the North part of the Town were: Wilkins, Cheney, Fitch, Goodrich, and Barrett in the Middle of the Town.

William Harris, and William Harris, Jun. are the present, [1868] firm of traders at the Middle of the Town.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized, Jan. 12, 1807. October 20th the same year, Thomas Baker was ordained their pastor and remained with them about 10 years. Their meeting-house, of brick, in the South part of the Town, was built in 1825.

This church has since Mr. Baker, been served by the following pastors

Rev Samuel Kingsbury, 1816:

Rev. Milo Frary, 1837:

Rev. Manoah D. Miller, 1840:

Rev. Charles H. Green, 1844:

- Rev. William L. Picknall, 1855:
 • Rev. Elliot P. Merrifield, 1859:
 Rev. George O. Atkinson, 1863:
 Rev. Mark Carpenter, 1868:

DEACONS OF THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

- Deacon David Bennet:
 „ Calvin Barrett:
 „ Isaac Fisher:
 „ Daniel Whitman:

METHODISTS.

The Methodists have never had a house of public worship in town; but have held their meetings in private dwellings and in school-houses. I can find no records of their church.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

In a town-meeting holden, April 12, 1797, the town voted to lease out the ministerial land by a desirable lease "while wood grows and water runs." Also to raise four cents a pound on the polls and ratable estate, to hire preaching the ensuing year, to be assessed on the invoice of 1797.

"Voted that Dea. John Woodburn, Nehemiah Pierce and John Burnap be a committee to procure a candidate.

We find no church record from this time until 1805, when the Congregational church was organized. After its organization, before Mr. Lawton was settled, Mr. Field, a licentiate, who afterwards became a lawyer, preached in the Congregational house.

Mr. Gaius Conant was another, and Rev. Phineas Randall, neither of whom was willing to settle over so small a congregation.

JOHN LAWTON

of Barnard was ordained over this church, Oct. 4, 1809, The ordination

sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Preston of Rupert.

When the church was organized, Edward Aiken, John Burnap, Jonathan Brintnall, John Aiken, Anna Aiken, and Nabby Burnap were the first members.

Candace Burnap was soon after admitted by letter from the church in Royalston, Mass. Under the preaching of Mr. Randall there were a number that obtained a hope and united with the church.

Mr. Randall was dismissed, November 1819. He remained with us ten years which entitled him to the parsonage.

[REV.] SELAH R. ARMS

was ordained, January 1825; was dismissed in June 1834; returned in January 1836; dismissed, lastly, in 1849.

[REV.] NATHANIEL PINE

commenced his ministerial labors here and occupied the year between the two ministrations of Rev. Mr. Arms.

[REV.] REUBEN HATCH

commenced preaching in Windham in May 1849; ordained, January 1850; dismissed, September 1851.

[REV.] ROYAL PARKINSON

began to preach in Windham, March 1852; remained the pastor 2 years.

[REV.] GEORGES. KEMP

was ordained, February 1856; dismissed, April 1860.

[REV.] STEPHEN HARRIS,

ordained in October 1861, remained 8 years.

DEACONS OF THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH:

Deacon Edward Aiken:

" John Woodburn:

Deacon John Burnap:

- " James Mc.Cornick:
- " Luther Stowell:
- " Zacheus Bemis:
- " Edward R. Aiken:
- " John Woodbury:
- " Harvey Burnap:
- " Hart B. Abbot:
- " Asa T. Gould:
- " Charles Hastings.

OUR REPRESENTATIVES.**THE AIKENS.**

In 1797, James Aiken was appointed justice of the peace; and the next year, John Aiken, town clerk and justice of the peace, which offices he held for 20 years.

James Aiken was appointed County Judge, 1808. The next year his brother, John succeeded him and held the office 5 years.

John and James Aiken were sons of Deacon Edward Aiken. the former married Miss Gregg of Londonderry, a very worthy woman and a fine singer. They lived at the Centre of the Town. The several families of Aikens, Woodburns, Macks and Persons with their descendants and others where there were only one or two in the family who could sing, made our social meetings much more interesting than they otherwise would have been.

John Aiken was our first representative and represented the town 8 years. He removed with his family more than twenty years since to Pennsylvania where he died.

James Aiken married a girl in Putney and moved to Boston; is now dead.

LUTHER STOWELL

represented the town in 1814, and '15. He came from Guilford to Windham in 1800.

AMOS EMORY

next represented the town the three following years: 1815, '16, '17 and was appointed justice of the peace. He came from Dublin, N. H. about the first of the century. Mr. E. again represented the town in 1826, '27.

BENJAMIN PIERCE

represented the town the next 6 years, and was appointed justice of the peace. He settled in this town in 1782, from Westmoreland, N. H. His settlement was in the southeast part of the town. Abial Whitman came about the same time and settled near him. Mr. Pierce also represented the town three years after the next representative.

DANIEL COBB

represented the town in 1828, '29, '30. He lived in the south part of the town. He was the son of Col. Dan'l Cobb, who came to this town from Westmorland, N. H. about 1790. He and his brother, David, settled on a rise of ground in the west part of the town which was familiarly known as Cobb Hill. He had many poor men settled around him. He had a plenty and used to assist them. His wife, also, was benevolent and helped those who were needy.—The Colonel was noted for agility and muscular strength.

TIMOTHY SHERWIN

from Chelmsford, Mass. had a large and respectable family. He located N. E. from the Middle of the Town. The most of his children died in early life with consumption. He represented the town two years and died soon afterwards.

HARVEY BURNAP

lived in the west part of the town, the son of Thomas Burnap who moved from Brookfield, Mass. the first of the century, and lived near his brother, John, about 2 miles south of the Centre. He represented the town one year and afterwards removed to Townshend.

LEVI KIMBALL

represented the town two or three years. He lived in the East part of the town.

His father, Capt M. Kimball, originated from Massachusetts and was an early settler. The family are celebrated for their musical talent. The representative who was known as Colonel Kimball, was several years chorister in the choir. Several years since, he moved to Westminster where he and his wife both died.

JASON D. JONES,

who represented the town 5 years. He was a kinsman of Richard Kelley, who moved from Dummerston to the Centre in 1801. In 1805, he was chose a justice of the peace and held the office 29 years, until he became blind. In 1818, he was chosen town clerk and served till 1829. He was a natural poet and used to amuse himself after he was blind by writing acrostics and rhymes. He wrote the history of his life in verse after he was blind. He died in February 1849.

LYMAN COBB,

brother of Daniel Cobb, was representative one year.

SIMEON PIERCE,

brother of Benjamin Pierce, was representative two years.

Of those that have represented the town since 1830, I have no record, I remember them all, but may not get them probably in close order.

DAVID P. ROBBINS

who lives in the south part of Windham representd the town 2 years. His father came from Guilford, here, in 1800.

CLARK STEARNS

represented the town 2 years. His father, Capt. James Stearns, lived in the East part of the town; came from Warwick, Mass. and was one of the first selectmen.

STEPHEN HARRIS.

Rev. Stephen Harris, the Congregational minister represented the town two years.

ASAHEL UPHAM,

in 1868, represented the town, one year. He is the son of Jonathan Upham who lives in the West part of the town. His father was one of the first settlers.

WILLIAM HARRIS,

born in Brattleboro, Nov. 8, 1797; moved to Windham in 1823; and was town clerk and treasurer 23 years; justice of the peace 40 years; assistant-judge of the County court 5 years, represented the town 6 years; was member of the State senate two years and is now, [1868,] president of the West River National Bank.

WILLIAM HARRIS, Jr.

son of Judge William Harris, has represented the town 5 years, and been State senator 4 years; and for nearly 20 years, has been first selectman, and overseer of the poor.

HOLLIS STOWELL

who lives a little south of the Centre, was representative 2 years.

POSTMASTERS:

JOHN AIKEN was the first postmaster in town, and the second was

DAVID WOODBURN,
son of John Woodburn, the first settler in town. David Woodburn removed to Underhill in the north part of the State, and died there.

LEMUEL ABBOTT,
the third postmaster, was the son of Lemuel Abbott, Sen. one of the first settlers, and came from Lyndsboro, N. H. in 1796.

WILLIAM HARRIS.
succeeded Mr. Abbott as postmaster at Windham, and

NORMAN W. WOOD
succeeded Postmaster Harris in the postoffice.

HENRY JONES,
son of Jason D. Jones, was our next postmaster and next to the last,

GEORGE SPAFFORD,
who is the present postmaster at the Centre of the town.

David Woodburn and Lemuel Abbott lived so far from the Centre of the town they were obliged to have an assistant. Joseph Wood was their assistant several years. Afterwards, Zenas H. Upham was assistant postmaster.

In 1852, N. W. Wood was appointed and kept the office with the exception of a few months, until he moved to Chester in 1862. Dr. Dutton accepted the office for a few months, and after his death it was returned to N. W. Wood.

George Davis is the postmaster in North Windham, and Asa Smith in South Windham, at the present time.

THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE
not before mentioned are Samuel Goddard, who came from Orange, Massa-

chusetts in the early part of the present century.

John Woodburn, son of John Woodburn, Sen.

James White who came from Marlboro, N. H. and his son, Elijah White.

Ezra Pierce, son of Nehemiah, who came from Westmorland, N. H. in 1792.: George Dutton, Zenas H. Upham:

Timothy Burton who was a justice of the peace more than forty years ago and retained the office until his death: Joseph Wood who came from Woodstock in 1825, was justice more than 20 years, until he left town.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Eli Tyler, Dr. Britton, Dr. Boyden, Dr. Gates, Dr. Silas Clark, Dr. Barber Dr. Randall Clark, Dr. John Austin, botanical doctor; Dr. Asa Bigelow, Dr. William A. Chapin, Dr. Hannibal Jacobs, Dr. William H. Dutton, and Dr. George Spafford, present physician, 1868.

DR. GEORGE SPAFFORD

was born in Weathersfield. He studied in Albany, N. Y. commenced practice in Windham in 1860; received a commission as surgeon of the 16th Reg. Vt. Vols. in the fall of 1862; discharged at Brattleboro in the fall of 1863.

TIMOTHY BURTON, M. D.

son of Timothy Burton and grandson of Benjamin Pierce, is now a practicing physician in New York, Iowa.

WARREN FAY, M. D.

son of Reuben, an early settler in the North part of the town, is now, (1868] a practicing physician in Pavillion, N. Y.

LAWYERS: We have never had a resident lawyer in town.

Clark H. Chapman, a native of this town— [See paper after this record of Windham, from Mr. Chapman.]

Eliza Chapman, his sister, a native of Windham, is the wife of Frederick C. Robbins, Atty. at law, Ludlow.

AZRO EMORY

of Missouri, a son of Amos Emory, and Jerome Pierce, educated at Antioch, Ohio is attorney at law in Springfield, this State.

WELLS A. BEMIS,

educated at Oberlin, O. son of Aaron Bemis of this town; his location is not known.

EDUCATIONAL

Of those who have received a collegiate education, Samuel C. Aiken son of Nathaniel and grandson of the first settler, Edward. His mother was Betsy Clark of Londonderry, N. H. She had one brother and three sisters in Boston with whom she spent most of her time. Her son furnished me with the following Revolutionary anecdote:

When the British took possession of the town of Boston none of the inhabitants were allowed to leave the town. By some means, however, his mother escaped and went directly to the American army, stationed in Cambridge, under General Washington. The General inquired of her about the state of things in Boston, and then asked her where she was going. She told him to Londonderry. He told her she was young and it was dangerous for her to go alone and unprotected and he gave her an escort. He said he mentioned this to show Washington was not only a great general, but a real gentleman, and would condescend to provide for an unprotected woman in the midst of urgent business.

SAMUEL CLARK AIKEN

graduated at Middlebury College in 1814 and immediately went to Andover Theological Seminary for 3 years. He was settled in Utica, N. Y. and remained about 20 years, and then went to Cleavland, Ohio, where he has now lived 30 years; but his health has failed so that he has not preached for several years. He is considered an eminently pious man. His personal appearance is august and venerable, and disposition mild and aimable. In the prime of life, he had a brilliant imagination, and a well-cultivated mind. His voice was musical and his gestures were impressive. His younger brother,

EDWARD AIKEN,

graduated the next year after him, at Middlebury. I can not better describe him than by an obituary notice of his death:

"Died at Tallehasse, Florida, Bro. Edward Aiken, aged 35. At the age of 19, he graduated * * * * while at college he made a profession of religion. After residing a few years in Virginia and the State of New York, and suitable preparation, he entered upon the practice of his profession in Utica, N. Y. * * A pulmonary attack compelled him to resort to a milder climate. He visited the Island of Cuba and after some months there, returned to his native land with health much improved, but fearing to encounter the vigor of a Northern winter, he removed to Tallehasse, Fl. where he married and a year after died in the sweet consolations of the gospel.

Possessed of a disposition uncommonly even and aimable; and from a child, he seldom failed to secure the confidence and love of all who knew him. He was a little reserved, at the

same time affectionate and affable. As a physician he was kind, attentive, judicious; as a Christian, he was exemplary and uniform.

LUKE BOWEN

of Putney; but had been a resident of Windham several years before he entered college. While at Middlebury, where he graduated in 1816, he made a profession of religion and prepared for the ministry. After he was licensed to preach, he left this region, and nothing more is known of him.

HENRY L. AIKEN

graduated at Middlebury in 1821. His father, Peter Aiken, lived with his parents until their death. In 1796, he married Betsy Goodhue only daughter of Rev. Josiah Goodhue of Putney: as a mother and a Christian, she had few equals, and still less superiors. She had 6 children, all believing in Christ.

Her oldest daughter married Silas Barrett. She had 5 children; two are now living in Louisiana. Her son,

HENRY LOCKE AIKEN,

in 1840, married Emily L. Robins of Jamaica: children, Edward, Henry, Ellen K. They reside in Saratoga, N. Y. Her son,

EDWARD RODNEY AIKEN,

married Caroline Bliss. He owned the old Aiken farm and occupied it till his death, and left it after his wife's death to be equally divided to the A. B. C. F. M. and the Home Missionary Society.

Her daughter,

MARGARET LAURA AIKEN,

joined the Choctaw Mission in 1853, and spent the rest of her life there. She gave the most of her property to that mission, and her remains rest in Choctaw soil.

Her daughter, Mary Ann, married William Arms and has lived in various places in Wisconsin and Illinois. She has had 4 children. Josiah, the youngest, married Emma Parker of Putney. They had 6 children. After living some time in Putney, Mr. Arms removed to Wisconsin where he died.—I am indebted to H. L. Aiken for the history of the Aiken family, and many facts relating to the first settlement of the town.

Mary Gibson and Margaret Aiken, daughters of Nathaniel, died in 1853. They were members of the Congregational church many years, of whom it may be said "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

Calvin Aiken died in 1841.

Jesse " " " 1860.

Jesse had one daughter married to Darius Williams of Chester.

David Aiken, the only survivor in this family, has one son, William L. who lives in Grafton, and 4 daughters, Mrs. Hines, Mrs. Heald, Mrs. Sawyer, Mrs. Edson,—very interesting women; the worthy descendants of the pioneer George. A younger brother,

GEORGE C. AIKEN,

died in Blakely, Ga. in 1853, where he had practiced medicine awhile, though when he left home it was more for his health than any other object.

THE AUTUMN DAYS.

BY G. C. AIKEN.

They are coming, they are coming, the sweet autumn days,
And around me October's pure, mellow light plays,
And I feel as I walk in these still twilight hours,
How they sleep in their graves, summer's gentle, young flowers.
The birch tree is donning its modest tint veil,
And the elm tree stands stately with aspect so pale,

And the white maple glimmers the wood-
thicket through.

In its deep dyes of crimson and rich purple
hue.

The dry husk is shrunk on the bright, yellow
corn,

And the bee winds but faintly her soft mellow
horn;

And I know by the haze light that over me-
plays,

They are coming, they are coming, pale au-
tumn days.

THE BURNAP FAMILY.

In 1788 or 9, John and Uriah Burnap, natives of Sutton, Mass. purchased a farm in the corner of Jamaica that joins Windham, and built a log-house upon it. In 1790, John married Candace Bliss of Royalston, Mass and in 1792, moved upon a farm which is now about two miles south of the Centre of Windham, and was the first one buried in the burying-ground near the Centre of the town. Of 12 children of John Burnap, eight lived to mature years.

[REV.] JOHN BURNAP.

John, the oldest son of John Burnap, graduated at Middlebury College in 1819, studied theology at Andover 3 years, was licenced to preach; took an agency to collect funds for the Foreign Missionary Society; visited a portion of the Southern States and so overtaxed his mental and physical powers that it brought on fever and derangement from which he never fully recovered

[REV.] UZZIAH C. BURNAP,

second son of John Burnap, Sr. graduated at Middlebury in 1821; studied theology with Rev. Joshua Bates President of Middlebury College; was ordained pastor over the Congregational church in Chester in 1824, and continued there until 1837; was pastor of the

Appleton church in Lowell, Mass. from 1837 to 1852. He died in Lowell in 1854, aged 56.

He was very much devoted to his work and attached to his people. I have heard him say he would rather write two sermons than one and make an exchange with another minister. He was naturally a poet, but seldom wrote more than to sum up the contents of a sermon in rhyme.

He was born, July 11, 1798; married Mary Towne of Charlotte in 1824; after her death, Arvilla Gould of Chester in 1832.

He had a daughter and a son by his first wife, who live in Massachusetts.

He had two sons by his last wife, who live in Brooklyn, N. Y.

LITTLE THINGS.

By REV. UZZIAH C. BURNAP.

In human life there is a time
When little things become sublime;
When what is least in estimation
Sustains an infinite relation.

A moment has the weight of years,
A wish, the soul forever bears.

A word in consequence outweighs
The language of ten thousand days.

As when the virgins were too late,
A moment lost, decreed their fate;
As when the Saviour does pass by,
A moment lost, the soul must die.

A wish to know the path to Heaven,
A wish to have a sin forgiven,
May raise a soul from death and woe
And let salvation richly flow.

A word of prayer, a warning voice,
A word expressive of a choice,
May fix the current of the soul
While everlasting ages roll.

Have moments thus the weight of years?
Are words so full of hopes and fears?
Do wishes thus my doom control?
Then let me guard my precious soul.

Asa Burnap, Deacon Burnap's 3d son, was about 16 years old when his

father died and he remained on the farm about 7 years.

After Mr. Lawton had sold the parsonage to Mr. Harris, Asa became very anxious to have the Society purchase another as soon as a suitable place was to be sold, and when Judge Aiken sold his farm, he bought it for that purpose. He gave \$700 for it and let the Society have it for a parsonage, for \$300.

In 1816, the first Sabbath School was established by Lucy Burnap, his sister, of which he was by the church and Society chosen the superintendent.

In 1833, he married Ellen Carter of Newfane and settled there. After her death, he married Mary Hazen, 1845, and now resides in Somerset.

GAIUS C. BURNAP,

the youngest son, went to New York City and became a merchant. The firm was Eliot, Burnap & Babcock. He retired from business in early life, and now lives in Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Sophia, the second daughter of John Burnap, married David Elliot, son of Amos Emory and moved to New York where she remained 13 years and then removed to Wisconsin.

Achsa, 3d daughter of John, married James Stearns and remained in town.

Anna H., the youngest, married Nathan, son of Benjamin Pierce, and resides in Townshend.

MRS. EMMA WOOD SMITH.

EMMA WOOD, daughter of Joseph Wood, and grand-daughter of John Burnap was at the age of sixteen, engaged as a teacher of the French language in Yorkers, N. Y. She was afterwards a preceptress in the Academy at Chester. In 1846, she went to

Friendship, Md. and spent one year. In 1847, she engaged as a teacher in the Patapsco Institute in Maryland. She remained there until she married. She married David P. Smith in 1850, and went to Florida where she died in 1853.

The Principal of Patapsco Institute wrote her obituary, from which I will give an extract:

"Died of yellow fever, Oct, 18th Mrs. Emma Wood, wife of David P. Smith, aged 31 years. A bright, lovely and loving spirit has gone from us. We shall see her no more, but we trust her pleasant smile may greet us on our entrance to the world of spirits. Mrs. Smith was for some years an esteemed teacher in the Patapsco Institute, where her literary attainments gave her a distinguished position. Apparently unconscious of the gifts of genius with which she was endowed, she seemed to set a light value on the brilliant effusions of her pen which cost her little labor. She toiled most faithfully as a teacher of mathematics or of the dry rules of rhetoric or logic. When we see mediocrity seeking to inflate itself beyond its natural dimensions, we do not feel surprised for this is common, but we do wonder to see a rich mind unconscious of its wealth.

In offering this tribute to the memory of an associate dearly loved and highly esteemed, we must express our hope that the many productions in prose and verse from the pen of Mrs. Smith which have adorned, for years the pages of various periodicals in different parts of our country, may be collected and published in a volume."

Catharine, her sister, younger, entered the Patapsco Institute the year after Emma. Both reviewed their studies

and both took diplomas. Catharine remained there as a teacher about 14 years, until the war of the Rebellion broke up the school when she returned to Vermont. About six years since [1862] she married Charles Hawkins, architect, and now resides in Chester.

[Mrs. Hawkins died at her home in Chester, May 5, 1888.

THE DYING STUDENT.

By EMMA WOOD.

The soft breeze is on my brow,

I know 'tis the morning's breath,
But, alas! though its whispers are sweet,
'Tis the lonely wind of death.

I must lay down the aims of life,
And the dreams of my glorious youth,
For the pictures of joy and hope grow dim,
And I never can see their truth.

My life, I have poured it out
Like the wave of a crystal urn;
But the vase lies low on the sands of earth
And its contents can never return;

I must bury my earthly loves
In the heart that will beat no more;
They shall silent rest as a sacred trust
Till the conflict of life is o'er.

'T were a blessed thing to rest
From the trials and cares of earth,
For the weary soul to fold its wings
In the land of its radiant birth.

'Twere a glorious flight to soar
Through the pathless fields of air,
To reach the realms of light,
And revel in beauty there.

And yet it were hard to die
With the labor of life undone,
With the fields of science before my view
And its laurels well nigh won.

I have grasped at the godlike power
That is won by the scholar's night;
But of what avail is the garnered store,
I must die with the goal in sight.

I must bid farewell to earth
Whilst the blossoms are bright and fair,
And the sweet perfumes of the orange groves
Is borne on the sighing air.

And yet I would rather far,
To the house of my childhood move

To perish when gorgeous autumn leaves
Are falling in every grove.

And hear as my requiem low,
The voice of the murmuring wind
Like the plaintive song of the dying flowers
To the blossoms they leave behind.

There's a gentle stranger's hand
And and it rests on my burning head;
'T will soothe the anguish of heart and brow
Till the spirit's night has fled.

Yet I would that my sister's voice
Might ring on the silent air:
I see the form of my early love
And the curls of her clustering hair.

I would that they still were nigh!
If I felt but their balmy breath,
And the gentle touch of my mother's hand,
I could welcome the stroke of death.

Yet afar in this distant land,
I dream that they still are nigh,
I hear the gush of each kindly voice
And look on each loving eye.

They are present with me in dreams
And brighter as life grows dim,
The cherished friends of my early years,
And the loves of my boyhood seem.

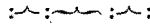
As I yield my parting breath,
My name from the world has gone,
For there dwells no record of fame.
To tell of the spirit flown

I have done no lofty deed
To twine for my brow a wreath,
Nor carved a name in the realms of mind
To defy the march of death.

But my memory shall ever dwell
In the love of a faithful heart,
And if treasured up in that holy shrine
It will never through life depart.

Once more farewell to earth,
I can lay its glories down;
I will grasp no longer its fading gems,
But look up to my heavenly crown.

I will rest on His boundless love
Who has crowned my life with bliss,
Who calls me away to a brighter world
From the toils and sins of this.



JAMES H. UPHAM,

a graduate of Oberlin, Ohio, was the son of Gardner Upham, an early settler from Guilford, and his mother was the daughter of Amos Emory. His theological course was pursued at Bangor, Me. and he preached in that vicinity until sickness prevented. He died July 17, 1856.

[REV.] HENRY HASTINGS,

son of Nathan Hastings, who emigrating from Orange or Warwick, Mass. settled in the west part of the town, about the first of the century: Henry graduated at Amherst in 1858. His theological course was at Union Seminary. He graduated in 1861; was ordained Evangelist at St. Stephens, in New Brunswick, June 11, 1862. He preached in his native town, in Pennsylvania and East Machias, Me. where his health failed, and he left for his home in Windham, and died on the way, at his sister's in Townshend, in 1863, at the age of 30,

LORIN W. BRINTNALL,

now [1868] a settled minister at Winthrop Station, graduated at Oberlin, O. His grandfather emigrated from Chelsea, Mass. to Windham late in the last century. His father formerly lived in Windham.

THE METHODIST MINISTERS

who have had a residence here and were natives of the place were Justin and Lorenzo Barrows and Elijah Gale.

Ebenezer, Asa and Jacob Gale with their families came from Chesterfield, N. H. in 1800 and settled in the west part of the town. I believe Elijah Gale the minister, was the son of Ebenezer.

UNIVERSALIST MINISTER, a native of the town, Rev. Samuel Willis, late of Charlestown, S. C.

MISSIONARIES.

MARIA ARMS, daughter of Rev. Selah Arms, a native of Windham, went on a mission to the Choctaw nation in 1852, and her health failing, returned in 1855 and resides with her brother in Springfield.

IDA CHAPIN, daughter of Dr. Wm. A. Chapin who now lives in Belcher-town, Mass. is a native of this town. She married Rev. Mr. Hazen and went on a mission to India.

THE WINDHAM SINGERS.

MARTIN STEVENS and his family in the south part of the town from Warwick, Mass. possessed great musical talent. His sons, Martin, Asa Abraham, moved to the west part of New York and Pennsylvania. Three of his daughters: Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Cole and Mrs. Aiken moved there, also. Mrs. Melendy, the oldest, lived in Londonderry. Her oldest daughter as before said, is the wife of Judge Harris. Lucy Stevens was the wife of Daniel Cobb and settled in this town.

Harriet, his youngest daughter, is the wife of Judge Stoddard of Townshend.

The family of Mr Cobb were very good singers. Hannah Cobb married Aurelis Howard and lives in Townshend.

Ada Cobb was preceptress of Chester Academy several terms [and also at the old Black River Seminary at Ludlow.*] She married Gen. Frank Davis of Cavendish.

Angeline Cobb married the late Mr. Dean, attorney at law in Grafton.

Mary Cobb is the wife of the Hon William Harris of this town.

*Our first preceptress,—a lovely preceptress, we leave farther remark till we may reach the old Black River Seminary.

And there are many other families who deserve to be noticed for having been so useful and interesting in our social meetings on the Sabbath, and on other occasions, among whom: The daughters of Ira Farr, Mason Pierce, Barnabas Giles family, and the Harris family. I have mentioned as fine singers the Persons, Woodburns, Aikens [and Kimbals] And near the close of the last century, a Wilkins family, also, who were good singers, moved into town. Lucy one of the daughters married Samuel Woodburn and remained in town until her death. Mr. Woodburn was the son of John W. the pioneer, and a kinsman of Horace Greeley, Editor of the New York Tribune.

There has been a

BRASS BAND

in town for several years called "The Windham Brass Band which has had good repute in the County and State.

The first funeral in town with Masonic honors was James Mack's who died in December in 1860. The next in 1864, that of Horace Jones, son of Jason D. Jones.

Antimasonry had its day in town but it was a short one. As long as so many religious and honorable men sustain the institution, let charity remain.

Mr. David Aiken and Mrs. Tenney, widow of Luther Tenney are the oldest inhabitants in the town.

Mrs. Tenney's family and Mr. John Gould's are united in marriage, and they with their descendants are many, or all of them singers.

When the Great Architect with power and might
Made sun and moon to rule the day and night
And from his hand the massive planets flung
To roll in circles round the glorious sun,

Twass then the morning stars with heavenly lays,
Commenced in song their great Creator's praise.

With voice and song, we therefore celebrate
All great events in either church or state.
And thus express in kind and first degree,
All that is noble, eloquent and free.

When Moses fled from Pharaoh's sanguine host,

With liquid walls, dry stood the sea they crossed,

When safe on shore their anthems loud and long.

With harps and timbrels chant the grateful song

The beauteous temple made by Solomon

When consecrated to the Holy One,

With instruments of every kind they raise

Their voice in songs of universal praise.

Pleased with their worship, God in answer sends

A glorious cloud which through the house extends.

* * * * *

O'er Bethlehem's plains when Jesus Christ was born

Angels proclaimed the news in most angelic song.—

At the last Supper Jesus sung a hymn:

He's our example, let us follow Him.

LUCY B. WOOD.

HONORARY MEMBERS OF BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

I have endeavored to find the names of all those in this town who have been honorary members of the different benevolent societies of the present day:

Enoch Goddard and wife who came from Orange and Royalston, Mass. in 1806, were life members of the Foreign Missionary Society, and their daughter Lamira, wife of George Dutton is also, a member of the same society. And Mr. Goddard's sons, Bliss and Timothy, were members of the Home Missionary Society.

Asa Burnap and G. C. Burnap were constituted honorary members of the American Board by their mother before her death, Dec. 1856.

Daniel Cobb and wife were members of the American Union.

Sineon Barrett and wife were members of the Home Missionary Society.

Hon. William Harris, Sr. is a life member of the Vermont Bible Society.

Lucy Burnap, now, Mrs. Joseph Wood, is a life member of the Vermont Bible Society.

Stephen Dutton who has died since I commenced this history, was another of our aged men. He was the father of Doctor Dutton, named among physicians, came from Dummerston, 1803.

EMORY JONES, son of J. D. Jones, has just entered college at Dartmouth. His mother, who is a daughter of Amos Emory Esq. has kindly furnished me with the manuscript of James Upham, her nephew, who wrote a partial history of the town in 1853, and read it before a literary society, to which, I am indebted for many events.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

I know of only two instances in this town of remarkable longevity.

The widow ——— Bennet lived to be over a hundred years old.

Her daughter, the widow of Reuben Stowell, says that when she was over eighty, she rode on horseback to Brattleboro, 30 miles.

The widow of Abraham Farr lived to be over a hundred years old.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

The following early settlers were Revolutionary soldiers:

Jonathan Britnall, Samuel Ayers,
John Burnap, Stephen Fitch,
John Gould, Archibald Mack,
John Mack, Archibald McCormic.
Daniel Putnam, Nehemiah Pierce,

Benjamin Pierce, James Smith.

Smith was a deserter from Burgoyne's army. He was an artificer in the American army.

[We omit a list of the names of the soldiers of the last war here, as this list is without detail, and we have a list furnished with detail.]

MRS. LUCY BURNAP WOOD,

the kindly and faithful historian of her native town, died at the home of her son in West Townshend, Mar. 23, 1888, aged 97 years.— The sheaf fully ripe.

Lucy Burnap was married to Joseph Wood, August 12, 1820. Mr. Wood died at South Reading, Dec. 1, 1873.

They had two daughters, Emma and Catherine [pp. 16 and 17] and one son, Norman Williams Wood.

Mrs. Wood had five grandchildren, at the time of her death; two sons of Mrs. Hawkins and two sons and a daughter of Norman Williams Wood.

In her long life this strong and good woman was a noble example of Christian faith and hope. She taught in the Sunday School until her hearing was dull by reason of age, and her eyes dim. She enjoyed reading till within two months of her death, and kept up with the events of the day remarkably, noting the advance in almost every thing with pleasure. She realized that she had lived a good long life.

At her funeral, Rev. Mr. Mackie, then preaching here, read the XLVI ps. and made remarks: Psalm; all the people invited to praise God— for so long and precious a life.*

*For the information in this memorial note and for reading the proof of this history, we are indebted to the daughter-in-law of our historian, Mrs. Norman W. Wood, who has known the town for 57 years.

Military Record

OF

WINDHAM DURING THE REBELLION
1861—1865,

BY JAMES W. GOULD.

Abbott, Marcus, age 18, Co. K 11th Vt. musician; enlisted July 30, 1862; died at Fort Sotten near Washington, March 27, '63.

Abbott, John J. age 18, musician, Co. I 16th Vt. enlisted, August 28, '62; died in hospital at Brattleboro, August 3, '63.

Barrett, Cortez P. age 21, Serg't in Co. C, 4th Vt. enlisted, August 22, '61, discharged, May '63

Boutin, Chas. W. age 22; enlisted in Co. K 4th Vt. commissioned First Lt. of the same, Sept. 14, '61; promoted Capt. of Co. D 4th Vt. Dec. 14, '62; promoted Major, June 4th '65; mustered out of service as Capt. July 13, '65.

Bemis, William W. age 20; Sergt. Co. D 16th Vt. enlisted, Aug. 29, '62; promoted 2d Lieut. Co. D, April 2d '63; mustered out of service, August 10, '63.

Cook, Lafayette, age 33, enlisted in Co. D 16th Vt. August 29, '62; mustered out, August 10, '63.

Cook, Martin J. age 18; enlisted in Co. D 16th Vt. August 29, '62; killed at Gettysburg, July 3d, '63.

Covey, Andes B. age 18; enlisted, June 3, '62, in Co. K 9th Vt. mustered out of service, May 13, '65.

Cooper, Charles A. age 18; enlisted in Co. H 2d Reg. U. S. Sharp Shooters, Dec. 24, '63; transferred to Co. H 4th Reg. Vt. Vols. Sept. 25, '65, died at Brattleboro in hospital.

Cronin, William L. age 34; enlisted in Co. G 11th Vt. August 5, '62, mustered out of service, June 26, '65.

Dwinell, Benjamin F. age 21; musician in Co. E 6th Vt. enlisted Sept. 29, '61; re-enlisted, Dec. 15, '63; transferred to Co. K, Oct. 16, '64, mustered out of service, June 26, '65.

Evans, Albert O. age 18; enlisted in Co. H 8th Vt. Dec. 18, '61; re-enlisted, January 5, '64; died, Nov. 9, '64, at Brashier City, La.

Fairbanks, Artemas P. age 44; enlisted in Co. D 16th Vt. August 29, '62; mustered out of service, August 10, '63.

Graham, Benjamin F. age 37; enlisted in Co. I 11th Vt. August 9, '64; died Feb. 11, '65.

Grinnols, Charles P. age 21; enlisted in Co. I 11th Vt. August 22, '61; deserted, February, 19, '63.

Goold, James E. age 26: enlisted in Co. K. 11th Vt. August 13, '62; discharged, March 11, '63.

Gould, Charles G. age 18; Private, Co. G. 11th Vt. Vols; enlisted, August 13, '62; Corp. Dec. 27, 63; Sergeant Major, Feb. 12, 1864; 2d Lieut, Co. E 11th Vt. Vols. June 30, 64; promoted Capt. Co. H. 5th Vt. Vols. Nov. 10, '64; wounded, April 2, '65; Brevet Major, April 2. '65 for the assault on Petersburg, April 2, '65; mustered out of service, June 19, '65.

Harrington, George R. age 18; enlisted Feb. 5, '62 in Co. H 8th Vt. Re-enlisted, March 5, '64; pro. wagoner, April 12, '64, mustered out, June 28, '65.

Harrington, John R. age 19: enlisted in Co. D 9th Vt. June 23, '62; discharged, Oct. 2, '62.

Harrington, Randall, age 44; enlisted, February 4, '62 in First Battery,

Light Artillery; discharged, May 19, '64.

Harrington, George L. age 19, enlisted, Nov. 20, '63 in Co. G 11th Vt. transferred to Co. A 11th Vt. June 24, '65; mustered out Aug. 25, '65.

Harris, Romanzo A. age 19; enlisted in Co. H 8th Vt. January 13, '62; re-enlisted, March 5, '64; mustered out, June 28, '65.

Howe, Densmore, age 20; enlisted in Co. D 16th Vt. August 29 '62; mustered out, August 10, '63.

Jones, Jason C. age 17; enlisted in Co. G 11th Vt. Aug. 5, '62; mustered out June 24, '65.

Kendall, Amos G, age 20; enlisted, August 22, in Co. L. 11th Vt. mustered out, June 24, '65.

Mack, Archibald H. age 30, Corp. Co. G, 11th Vt. enlisted, August 29, '62; mustered out, June 24 '65.

Mack, Daniel, age 18; enlisted, Dec. 16, '61, in Co. H 8th Vt. Re-enlisted, March 5, '64; mustered out, June 28, '65.

Mack, Joel D, age 18; enlisted in Co. G, age 18; enlisted in Co. G 11th Vt. August 11 '62; sick in Gen. Hospital and discharged, March 21, '63.

Mack, Ephraim L, age 19; enlisted in Co. D 16th Vt. August 29, '62, mustered out August 10 '63.

Marshall, Henry C. age 19; enlisted in Co. F 9th Vt. Dec. 16, '63; transferred to Co. B, June 13, '65; mustered out July 7, '65.

Martin, Adolphus R. age 19, enlisted in Co. G. 11th Vt. Nov. 20, '63; transferred to Co. A. June 24, '65; mustered out, Aug. 25, '65.

Penniman, Thomas, age 30, enlisted in Co. G 11th Vt. July 28, '62; mustered out; June 24, 65.

Penniman, Robert L. age 34; enlisted in Co. D 16th Vt. Dec. 20, '62; mustered out, August 10, '63.

Perry, Amasa R. age 21; enlisted in Co. G 11 Vt. July 30, '62; mustered out June 24, '65.

Rhoades, Randall, age 18; enlisted in Co. C 4th Vt. August 23, '61; discharged, April 29, '62.

Rhoades, Aaron A. age 44; enlisted in Co. G 11th Vt. Nov. 10, '63; transferred to Co. A 11th Vt. June 24, '65; mustered out, June 25, '65.

Rhoades, Henry C. age 18; enlisted in Co. G 11th Vt. Dec. 5, '63; transferred to Co. A 11th Vt. June 24, '65; transferred to Co. C 11th Vt.; mustered out, August 25, '65.

Sumner N. Rhoades, age 27, Corp. in Co. I 16th Vt. enlisted, Sept. 20, '62; mustered out, Aug. 10, '63.

Salter, Alonzo L. age 24; enlisted in Co. K 4th Vt. August 29, '61; discharged, May 23, '62; re-enlisted in Co. F 9th Vt. Dec. 19, '63; transferred to Co. B, June 13, '65.

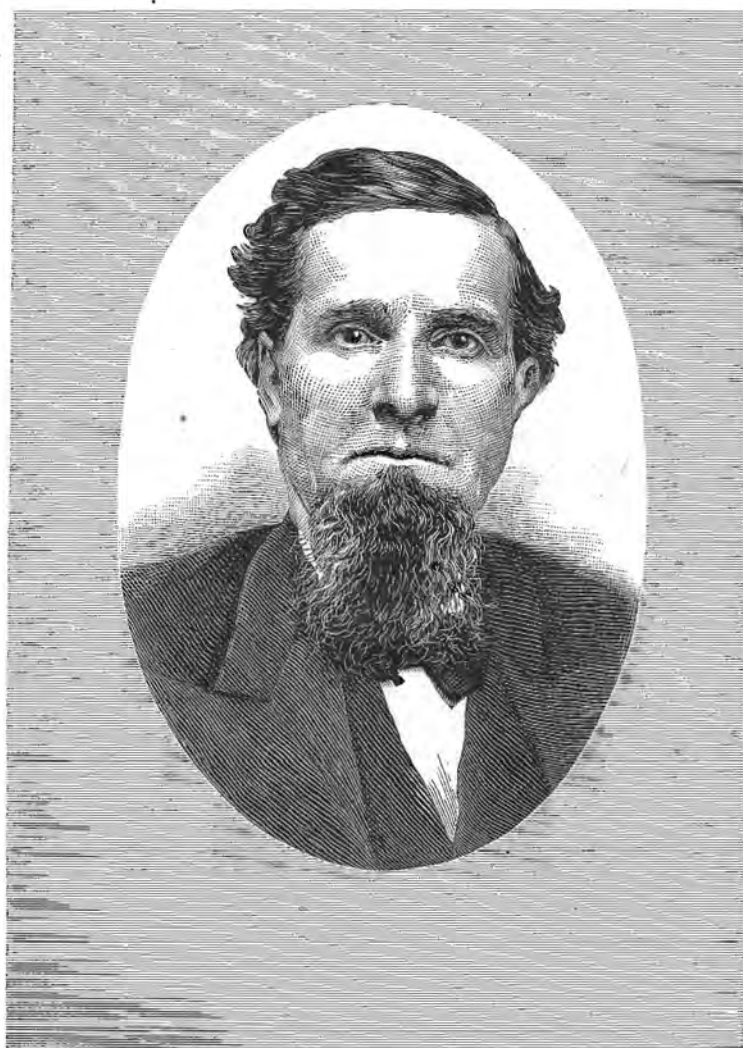
Smith, Otis, age 21; enlisted in Co. C 4th Vt. Aug. 22, '61; transferred to Sigal Corps, Aug. 1, '63; mustered out August 22, '64.

Smith, William H. age 19, Co. H 2d Sharp Shooters, enlisted, Dec. 24, '63; sick in Gen. Hos. Aug. 31, '64; transferred to Co. H. 4th Vt. Vols. Feb. 25, '65; discharged, June 18, '65.

Smith, Waldo J. age 20; enlisted in Co. K 9th Vt. Sept. 3, '64; mustered out, June 13, '65.

Stoodley, George W. age 23; enlisted in Co. G 11th Vt. July 30, '62; sick in Gen. Hos. Aug. 31, '64; mustered out, June, 24, '65.

Tromley, Albert J. age 18; enlisted, December 18, 1861, in Company H,



HON. CLARK H. CHAPMAN.

8th Vermont, and died, January 17, 1863.

Tenney, William B. age 37; enlisted in Co. G, 11th Vt. Nov. 6, '63; sick in Gen. Hos. Aug. 31, '64; transferred to Co. A, June 24 '65; mustered out, Aug. 25, '65.

Tenney, Levi C. age 20; enlisted in Co. D 16th Vt. Aug. 29, '52; mustered out Aug. 10, '63.

Upham, Bradford H. age 18; enlisted, Nov. 30, '61 in Co. H 8th Vt. mustered out, June 22, '64.

Wait, Curtis N. age 21, enlisted in Co. I 16th Vt. Sept. 28, '62; mustered out, Aug. 10, '63.

Whitcomb, Wilson A. Corp. in Co. D 16th Vt. enlisted Aug. 29, '62; mustered out, Aug. 10, '63.

White, George W. age 21; enlisted, July 20, '64 in Co. G 11th Vt. mustered out, May 13, '65.

Woodman, James H. age 23, blacksmith, Co F First Vt. Cavalry; enlisted, Oct. 14, '61; re-enlisted, Dec. 30, '63; transferred to Co D, June 21, '65; mustered out, Aug. 9, '65.

NO. OF SOLDIERS.

Windham furnished during the war, 52 men; six died while in the service and one was killed.

Five were furnished under draft, but all paid commutation, "Namely":

Augustus E. Dutton:

Cyrus Holman:

Marcus Lamphear:

Elmer H. Lawrence:

Ebenezer W. Stowell.

DIED since the war: Cortez P. Barrett,
Artamas P. Fairbanks, Joel D. Mack:
Thomas Penniman, Geo. W. White:
Sumner N. Rhoades.

HON. CLARK H. CHAPMAN.

[Biographical paper, furnished by Mr. Chapman, Oct. 6, 1884.]

My ancestors were from England, and settled in Say-Brook, Ct. and my grandfather was born in Hebron, that state in 1760. His father, Ezekiel, son of David was born in 1734 and married Abigail Niles of Colchester, Mass. in 1735, by whom he had ten children. He moved to Vermont about 1775.

My grandfather Silas, the 4th child, settled in Athens, where my father, James Chapman was born, October 1790, and died when my father was 3 years old at his wife's father's in Chesterfield, N. H. on his way back from a business trip to his native town. His wife was Sarah Dunham.

My mother, Amitta, the daughter of Ezekiel Perham was born in Athens, March 3, 1801, and was married to my father at Athens and they moved, May 1, 1818, to Windham, to a farm $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the Centre of the town. Here my mother died, October 7, 1838.

The next year, my father married a sister of the late Judge Wm. Harris at Windham and resided there till 1858, when he removed to Ludlow where my step-mother died in 1871 and my father March 29, 1873.

I caused their remains to be carried to and buried at Windham, where all my immediate family now dead are at rest.

My grandfather Perham was a Revolutionary soldier and used to tell me what he saw of General Washington. My mother's mother was a Jewett from Pepperill, Mass. She died in 1817, and is buried in Athens. The Dunham genealogy, I understand goes back to the Welch history.

I was born in Windham, Sept. 10, 1822, and had the usual advantages of a common school education there. In the fall of '36, I attended the Academy at Townshend. The next winter after my mother died, I, at 16 years of age, taught the district school adjoining my native district for \$13 a month and the next winter the same school for \$15 a month.

In the falls of 1838, 9, 40, I attended the Academy at Chester and taught in Athens the winters of '39, 40; in the fall of '41 attended the Black River Seminary at Ludlow; but having an opportunity to teach in Maryland instead of following up the academic course and entering college, I went to Calvert Co. about 30 miles below Annapolis and taught a neighborhood school for two years; returning to Vermont taught the Windham district school two winters, and in the fall of 1845, went into the office of the late Judge Dutton of Cavendish to complete my legal studies which I had begun under Judge Wilkins in Calvert Co. Maryland. In the meantime was preceptor of Black River Seminary the spring term of 1845; and kept while in Judge Dutton's office, the Probate Records for Windsor District; was admitted as attorney to the Windsor Bar in 184-; went into business as a lawyer in 1859 with my brother-in-law, Hon. F. C. Robbins, at Ludlow, under the firm name of Robbins & Chapman.

In 1853, I was elected assistant Secretary of the State Senate; held the office 2 years and was elected Secretary to succeed the Hon. Joseph Barrett, who was at Washington Commissioner of pensions under appointment of President Lincoln, 8 years. Middlebury College gave me the degree of A. M. in—

I was a member from Windsor Co. of the last Constitutional Convention; one of the 9 delegates and was assistant Secretary of the Convention.

Dec. 1, 1849 till May 1850 was Register of the Probate Court under Judge Dutton's appointment, and again from July 1856 to December 1862.

1856, I removed from Ludlow back to Cavendish and settled in Proctorsville as an attorney and resided there until 1882 when I removed with my family to Detroit, Michigan, where we now reside.

I married Ellen M. Sherwin, oldest daughter of the late Captain Charles Sherwin of Weathersfield, a farmer residing about $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of a mile below Perkinsville on Black River, July 7, 1878.

We have had four children: the oldest and youngest, girls, both died in infancy. The second and third, sons, are living at Detroit and industriously employed, having received a business education, rather than a literary course of training.

My oldest son, Charles Sherwin, Chapman, was born at Cavendish, Aug. 21, 1864.

My youngest son, Wm. Clark Chapman, was born at Cavendish, March 1, 1866.

I have only one full sister, living Mrs. F. C. Robbins, and two half sisters, Emma L. and Mary V.

My mother, at seventeen, united with the Baptist Ch. at Saxtons River and remained a faithful member until her death. My father when the Methodists came into Vermont affiliated with them, though I do not know as he ever was a communicant. The Episcopalian worship most meets my preference.

[Hon. Clark H. Chapman died at his home in Detroit, Apr 1, 1888.il.]

THE
EARLY HISTORY
OF

Wilmington,

1751—1870.

BY REV. VOLNEY FORBES.

WILMINGTON.

This township is in the west part of Windham County, on the east side of the Green Mountains in the valley of Deerfield River; the east and west branches of which unite in this town and run south through Whitingham into Massachusetts and empty into the Connecticut River at Deerfield. The township is 6 miles square, bounded, N. by Dover, E. by Marlboro, S. by Whitingham and W. by Readsboro and Searsburg, is 22 miles east of Bennington, 20 miles west of Brattleboro.

Its surface is somewhat hilly, interspersed with vallies and intervalles formed by the Deerfield and its tributaries. The soil is a rich sandy loam, and there is very little waste land, the hills being arable to their summits, furnishing excellent pasturage for stock. The soil is productive, yielding good crops of grass, oats, corn, potatoes and vegetables. The land is well-timbered with maple, birch, beech, ash, spruce, hemlock, firs; the sugar-maple being very abundant; from which, often a hundred tons of sugar is made in a season and is quite an income to the community. The mountains and hillsides give good, pure water. The Deerfield

River, Beaver Brook and other smaller branches of the Deerfield, furnish an abundance of water-power, and in the east part of the town is a fine pond, or lake:

RAY POND.

about 2 miles long and half a mile in width, well-stocked with pickerel and other fish. This pond empties into the east branch of the Deerfield River by a stream called Bill Brook, which furnishes several good sites for lumber mills.

Lumber is extensively manufactured for the market on most of the streams, spruce, hemlock, birch, maple and beech lumber finding a ready sale, and if we only had the much coveted railroad to transport it to market, it would cause wealth to flow in upon us and make our hearts glad.

In the N. W. corner of the township is Haystack Mountain, more familiarly called

"OLD HAYSTACK,"

one of the highest peaks of the Green Mountains, rising about 3000 feet, towerering considerably above the surrounding hills. About 1000 feet from the summit lies

SYLVAN LAKE,

a beautiful pond of 75 acres of clear, cold, deep water, containing no fish of any kind. It is fed by springs entirely. Its outlet is by a brook which tumbles over the rocks into Cold Brook, thence into the Deerfield.

This mountain is a great resort for the lovers of nature both wild and cultivated, the view being very beautiful and extensive. After climbing the almost perpendicular sides, the weary traveler finds himself upon the rocky summit where a scene of grandeur and sublimity bursts upon his view. Almost at his feet lies the little lake a thousand feet below, encircled by evergreens, its transparent surface glistening in the rays of the sun and reflecting the surrounding trees and rocks like a polished mirror.

Towards the east, the first object that attracts the eye is the neat, white village of Wilmington which is about 4 miles off though you seem to be looking down into it as if it were almost underneath you. The whole town lies curiously mapped out; every man's domain by itself, his nice residence and out-buildings, shade-trees, orchards, meadows and woodland with the "cattle on a thousand hills."

Farther in the distance the view embraces the whole of Windham County and part of Windsor in Vermont with Cheshire County New Hampshire with Franklin County Massachusetts in the southeast and their various mountains rivers and villages. The north and west is a continual series of mountains, hills, vallies and forests, making in the whole, one of the most splendid panoramas in the country, which will compensate the admirer of nature for all the toil and fatigue which it costs to reach it.

THE GEOLOGICAL

formation of Wilmington is of a primitive azoic order, consisting of gneiss, mica slate and hornblend with detached masses of quartz and feldspar. In the west part of the town are quarries of limestone which are rather too sandy to make the best of lime, but is used for agricultural purposes; also, some iron ore is found.

In the west part there, is serpentine and some stelelite. Deposites of clay are numerous and tertiary moraines are plenty along the streams. There is not any valuable minerals, although a thorough geological survey has never been made.

EARLY HISTORY.

The Town was chartered by Governor Wentworth of New Hampshire, April 29, 1751 to

GRANTEES:

Phineas Lyman, Samuel Kent, Jr., Abraham Burbank, Medad Pomeroy, Noah Pomeroy, Aaron Rising, Paul Kent, Joel Kent, Jonathan Underwood, Samuel Granger, Joshua Austin, Samuel Hathaway, Benjamin Kent, Jonathan Knight, Shem Burbank, Elihue Kent, Timothy Marther, John Leavitt, Samuel Harman, Joshua Kendall, Aaron Hitchcock, Lemuel Granger, Simeon Granger, Elijah Easton, Phineas Sheldon, Reuben Harman, Silas Kent, John Granger, Aseph Leavit, John Rowe, Jr., John Old, Isaac Hall, Joseph Forward, Pelatiah Adams, Samuel Dwight, Seth Dwight, Daniel Austin, Joseph Kent, Daniel Smith, Simeon Hathaway, Daniel Gilbert, Elijah Sheldon, Elijah Kent, Zephaniah Taylor, Asher Sheldon, Benning

Wentworth, Esq., Theodore Atkinson, Esq., Ellis Husk, Esq., Richard Vibbard, Esq., John Downing, Esq. Sampson Shea, Esq.,—most of whom were supposed to belong to Connecticut. They surveyed the town into lots and divided the lots among themselves.

But few of the original proprietors ever settled in the town, Daniel Austin and Elijah Easton are the only ones known to have done so.

DRAPER CHARTER.

A subsequent charter was granted, June 17, 1764, to other parties under the name of Draper. The town was never organized under that charter, but the conflicting claims of the two charters greatly retarded its settlement. The Wilmington charter finally prevailed, the settlers voting that they were not willing that anybody should settle under the Draper charter.

Settlers came in rather slowly; there were no roads and they had to find the way by marked trees and foot-paths, and many of the pioneers had to transport their provisions on their backs from Deerfield, Mass., Hoosic, N. Y. and other places.

A census of the town of Wilmington, Cumberland County, N. Y. was taken by order of Lord Dunmore, the Governor of New York in 1771, by Thomas Cutler, Deputy Sheriff. The names of heads of families were:

Leonard Mayo, Micha Griffin,
Samuel Derby, Elijah Alvord,
Ebenezer Davis, John Davis,
Asa Davis, Joseph Marsh,
John Davis, 2d, Thomas Crowfort,
Jonathan Rodgers, Nathan Davis,
David Davis, Zephaniah Swift.
The number of inhabitants was 71.

The first child born in town, January 20, 1771, Zephaniah, son of Chipman Swift.

Very many of the early settlers were from Massachusetts and Connecticut and were men of patriotism, nerve and enterprise. Those who are known to have been

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS:

COL. WM. WILLIAMS, who had the command of a detachment of Windham County troops at the Battle of Bennington, and is mentioned in General Stark's official report as being with him.

Capt. Judah Moore:
Capt. Jonas Haynes:
Jonathan Johnson:
Ephraim Titus:
Jesse Fitch:
Jonathan Childs:
Stephen Forbes:
Medad Smith:
Barni Wing:
Benjamin Metcalf:
Jesse Swift:
Slmeon Chandler:
Jesse Mooseman:
Jonah Lincoln:
William Haskell:
Levi Packard:
James Smith:
Israel Lawson:
Samuel Buel:
Jedediah Bassett:
John Marks:
Jonathan Witt:
Samuel Thompson:
Joseph Nye.

Jan. 12, 1778, an order was issued by the Council of Safety to Captain

Samuel Robinson, Overseer of Tories to detach ten effective men under his command with proper officers to take charge of and march them in two distinct files from Bennington through the Green Mountains to Colonel William Williams' dwelling house in Draper, alias, Wilmington, within this State, who are to march and tread the snow in sd. road a suitable width for a sleigh or sleighs with a span of horses on each sleigh; and order them to return marching in the same manner with all convenient speed, ordered to take three days provision to each of such men, the same to be cooked this day, and to march at six o'clock to-morrow morning. Signed by Jonas Fay, Vice President."

"Oct. 24th, 1778, a resolve was passed by the General Assembly to make a road from Wilmington to Bennington.

The first town-meeting on record, was held at the house of Elijah Alvord.

Jan. 19, 1778, Caleb Alvord was the first town clerk.

The first vote taken was "to continue Mr. Chapin to preach with us,"—This vote was characteristic of the people, from that time to the present, they having all the time supported one to four ministers.

"March 2d, 1778, Chose Capt John Gibbs, Phineas Smith, Samuel Muddock Elihue Bascom, and Lieut. Eleazer Bridgeman. Committee of Safety."

At a meeting held, Sept. 1, 1768, "Voted to send for a minister to preach with us on probation. Chose Capt. Josiah Locke, Capt. Chipman Swift and Edward Foster, Committee to look out for a minister."

Feb. 8, 1779, "Voted to dissolve the union between this State and sixteen towns on the east side of the Connecticut River," which they had formerly voted to accept.

The first freeman's meeting on record was held July 7, 1778, "Chose Wm. Miller to attend the election at Guilford as delegate.

"Sept. 1st 1778, Chose Elijah Alvord, representative to attend the General Assembly.

March 30, 1780, the town "Voted that John Rugg shall pay into the treasury the money and deliver the note he took of Capt. Josiah Lock for Phineas Fairbanks' place, when the committee of the court of confiscation calls for it."

"Voted that we will raise our soldiers for the future by a rate on the town The quota of the town of provisions as ordered by the General Assembly to be provided for the troops employed in the service of this State for the year 1780 was 2338 lbs. of flour, 779 lbs. of beef, 389 lbs. of salt pork, 48 bushels of Indian corn, and 24 bushels of rye."

Nov. 29, 1780, the town "Voted to raise two hundred and fifty hard dollars to procure our part of a magazine of provisions for this State."—They also voted the same year to raise £3000 for the highways, to be paid at £9 lbs. per day for work; which shows the value of paper currency at that time.

It was voted this year to build a log-meeting-house in the centre of the town, which was done and occupied until the completion of a frame edifice near the same spot in 1786.

Aug. 31, 1780, they voted to give Mr. Packard a call to the work of the Gospel ministry. Then voted to give him £100 for a settlement among us to be paid if in time of war with beef at £1 4s. per hundred, or wheat at 5 s. per bushel, or rye at 3 s. and sixpence; Indian corn at 3 s. per bushel. If in time of peace, Beef at one pound per hundred, wheat at four shillings and sixpence per bushel, rye at three shillings per bushel, Indian corn two shillings and sixpence per bushel—to be paid, one half at his ordination and the other half one year afterwards."

Then "Voted to give Mr. Packard for his salary, £30 for the first year, and to raise £5 a year until it comes to £65 a year, and to give him this salary so long as he remains our regular minister, which offer Mr. Packard accepted as will be seen hereafter.

OTHER PROMINENT SETTLERS.

Among the early settlers also whose names appear often on the records as town officers and were prominent citizens, were:

Gad Alvord, Andrew Haskell:

Adnah Bangs, Josiah Flagg:

Silas Axtell, John Rugg:

Rodger Burchard.

Mr Burchard was the first merchant in town:

John Marks, the first surveyor:

Capt. Dickenson, tavern-keeper:

Jesse Marks, who was at last frozen to death by guiding a man by marked trees through the woods one cold winter day:

And, Oliver Wilder: His wife, Mary Marks Wilder, who was a very competent woman, lived to the great age of

103 YEARS

and died in 1857. She often described the men of this vicinity, hearing the firing at Bennington, hurrying past her house with old swords, pitch-forks and pikes, while she laughed at them, saying, "It would take better arms to fight with British regulars!"

The men of those times were hardy, resolute and persevering; and the women were fully their equals, helping to till the soil and tend the stock whenever necessary. The wives of Ephraim Titus and Joseph Nye who were neighbors, are said to have carried on their farms while their husbands were away fighting for independence.

An anecdote is told of Mrs. Titus, which shows the spirit of those days: Mr. Nye at the house of Mrs. Titus was boasting that no man in town could throw him. She sat weaving at her loom till tired of hearing him bragg, she left her seat and seizing him by the collar threw him upon the floor, telling him that if there was no man in town could throw him, there was one woman who had done it."

Mar. 15, 1790 the town "Voted that Matthew Long, Amos Fox and Morris Doty receive on the town rates, salts of lye at two pence per lb. sheep at one penny and a farthing per lb. butter and flax at sixpence a lb. thus showing what articles were used for currency then.

IN THE WAR OF 1812,

men were called for by detachments, volunteers and drafts to go north to defend the Canada lines. The town voted to pay the selectmen for providing provisions, camp-utensils, baggage wagon, &c. for the detached militia, Sept. 12, 1820, which is all the vote on

record in regard to that war. The men known to have gone to that war :

James Smith, Goodwin Lincoln :

William Wilder, Ethan Smith :

Oliver Wilder Abijah Petree.

Barney Hastings, James Harwood :

Gates Doty, Seth Hubbard :

Julius Alvord. Moses Cummings :

Samuel Fox, Chester Packard :

Lewis Haskell, John Hill :

Benjamin Parmelee, Robert Farrill :

Daniel Snow, Joseph Snow.

They generally had an easy time ; saw but little of the hardship of war and all returned safely to their homes.

A THUNDER STORM IN WILMINGTON.

(From "The Brattleboro Reporter.")

On the 15th Inst. (Oct. 27, 1818.) we had a terrible storm of wind and rain attended with flashes of lightning and peals of thunder that might appal the stoutest heart. Several buildings were struck by lightning, but with little damage except a large barn of Lemuel Ball, filled with the products of his industry the past season which was consumed to ashes. Two lads were milking in the barn: his son and a relative who lived with him.—about 16 years of age, who with the cow he was milking was struck dead. Mr. Ball's son, though struck down was not so stunned but that he effected his escape before the flames seized upon him and carried the awful news of the fate of his companion to his father. Ball flew to the barn, but the flames enveloped it, so fierce, he could not approach. The body was not rescued until almost destroyed. The charred remains were interred on the 17th when an affecting discourse was delivered to a large audience by Rev. Hollis Sampson from Job V. 6 to 9 inclusive.

In July 1822, a tornado, commencing in the south-west, passing towards the north-east, struck first the earth where the village now is, unroofing the house of old Mr. Allis, then proceeding about half a mile up the river took the roof from the dwelling-house of Jonah Lincoln and completely demolishing two of his barns, destroyed his orchard and crops ; struck a piece of woods a quarter of a mile beyond, prostrating the trees on several acres like grass before the scythe, passing off over the hills levelling trees, fences and crops for several miles, leaving a path of destruction even now visible.

ANNEXATION.

In the fall of 1858, a part of the town of Somerset was annexed to this town four miles long and two miles wide containing about 100 inhabitants. The same territory was set off and annexed to Dover in the fall of 1869, caused a decrease in the census from 1860 to 1870.

POPULATION.

In 1771, 71: 1791, 645:
 „ 1800, 1011: 1810, 1193:
 „ 1820, 1369: 1830, 1369:
 „ 1840, 1296: 1850, 1372:
 „ 1860, 1424: 1870, 1250:

At the breaking out of

THE GREAT REBELLION,

our citizens were very much aroused and swiftly arose to arms in defense of the nation. Meetings were called, speeches were made, and many of the best young men volunteered and went to the war; others who could not well leave their homes furnished substitutes, and the town voted and paid generous bounties to encourage enlistments. The whole community, men and women exerted themselves to sustain the govern-

ment and help our soldiers to bear the fatigues and hardships of war, and very many barrels and boxes of clothing, bedding and hospital stores were sent to the Sanitary Commission by the ladies who devoted much time and money to the cause.

The following are the names of all the volunteers who went from this town and substitutes as far as known, as reported by the Adj. & Ins. Gen'l. They were generally men of sterling worth, who went from principle, not as hirelings. Some died in camps and hospitals, some were taken prisoners; but the majority of them returned to their homes to receive the well-earned praise of their friends, and the gratitude of the whole community.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THREE YEARS :

Allard, Albert A. Co. I, 4th Reg:
 Bassett, James M. Co. E, 11th Reg:
 Bellows, Nelson, Co. E, 11th Reg:
 Bowker, Fay L. Co. C, 2d Reg:
 Bowker, Charles S. Co. I, 4th Reg:
 Burt, Amasa W. Jr. Co. I, 4th Reg:
 Childs, Brainard F. Band, 2d Reg:
 Cooley, George C. Co. I, 4th Reg:
 Cummings, Chas. W. Co. I, 4th Reg:
 Cummings, Leonard N. Co. I, 4th Reg:
 Cutting, Daniel F. Co. E, 11th Reg:
 Davis, Arthur C. Co. H, 8th Reg:
 Dennison, L. A. Co. E, 11th Reg:
 Dibble, David, Co. I, 4th Reg. killed at Lee's Mills, Apr. 16, '62:
 Dickinson, James R. Co. E 11th Reg. killed at Petersburg, June 23, '64:
 Dicks, John F. Co. E, 11th Reg:
 Edson, Joseph M. Co. I, 4th Reg:
 Estabrook, Henry O. Co. I, 4th Reg:
 Farnham, John H. Co. I, 4th Reg. died, Feb. 1, '62:

Farnham, George W. wounded severely at Cold Harbor:

Fox, Martin L. Co. C, 2d Reg:
 Fox, Moses D. Co. E, 11th Reg:
 French, George W. Co. I, 4th Reg:
 Gates, Solomon, Co. H, 8th Reg:
 Grimes, George H. Co. I, 4th Reg:
 Handy, Milton C. Co. I, 4th Reg.—died, Feb. 16, '62:
 Harris, Rollin E. Co. E, 11th Reg:
 Harvey, George O. Co. E, 11th Reg:
 Haynes, Newell F. Co. H, 8th Reg:
 Lamb, Lewis H. Co. I, 8th Reg. killed at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, '64:
 Mann, Warren W. Co. K, 9th Reg:
 Matthews, Wm. K. Co. I, 4th Reg:
 May, Warren E. Co. F, Cavalry:
 Patridge, Cyrus, Co. F, 9th Reg. died Dec. 9, '62:
 Powers, Michael, Co. I, 4th Reg:
 Ray, Frances E. Co. E, 11th Reg:
 Rice, George A. Co. C, 2d Reg. killed at Frederick'sburg, May 3, '63:
 Rice, Cyren O. Co. H, 9th Reg. died:
 Richardson, Thomas, Co. I, 8th Reg:
 Russell, Willard, Co. E, 11th Reg:
 Searls, Henry D. Co. I, 4th Reg:
 Sears, John C. Capt. Co. E, 11th Reg:
 Shippee, James H. Co. H, 11th Reg:
 Smith, Sylvester P. Co. E, 11th Reg:
 Smith, Walter W. S. S. Co. H 2d Reg:
 Stone, Clarke P. Co. F, Cavalry:
 Stone, Jason A. Co. F, Cavalry:
 Stone, Mason A. Co. F, Cavalry:
 Stowe, Henry J. Co. H, 8th Reg:
 Sullivan, Timothy, Co. I, 8th Reg:
 Tooley, John H. Co. I, 4th Reg:
 Ware, Henry C. Co. E, 11th Reg:
 Ware, Jonas F. Co. E, 11th Reg:
 Ware, Loami A. Co. F, Cavalry:

Willis, Charles, Co. I, 4th Reg :

Adams, Lucius, C. Co. H, 9th Reg :

Allard, Edwin R. Co. F, 17th Regiment; killed :

Boyd, Charles E. Co F, 17th Regiment; killed :

Brown, Wm. H. Co. K, 3d Reg :

Clifford, Francis E. J. Co G, 5th Reg :

Coburn, George A. Co. F, 9th Reg :

Converse, Asa E. Co. F, 9th Reg :

Crawford, George, Co. E, 9th Vt :

Davis, Oliver, Co. F, 3d Vt. died :

Dodge, George F. Co. F, 8th Vt :

Flanders, Luther, Co. E, 9th Vt :

Fox, Charles F. Co. F, 8th Vt :

Ingerson, John W. Co. E, 9th Vt :

Johnson, Albert M. Co. F. 17th Vt :

Peck, Wm. H. Co. C, 4th Vt. Prisoner of war :

Shippee, Lander E. Co. A, 2d Vt :

Voice, Andrew J. Co. A, 2d Vt :

Walker, Henry W. Co. F, 17th Vt :

Wing, Stephen B. Co. E, 9th Vt :

Bordo, Julius, Co. F, 8th Vt :

Clapper, Jacob, Co. F, 8th Vt :

Deo, Joseph Zed, Co. F, 8th Vt :

Gray, Myron, Co. F, 8th Vt :

Howell, Frank A. Co. I. 4th Vt :

Leonard, Charles P. Co. G, 4th Vt. prisoner :

Pike, Ahaz, P. Co. I, 4th Vt :

Pike, Andrew J. Co. I, 4th Vt :

Pike, Otis H. Co. I, 4th Vt :

White, Stephen M. Co. F, 8th Vt.

VOLUNTEERS FOR NINE MONTHS,

all in Company F, 16th Regiment, and mustered into service, Oct. 23, 1862. They were at the Battle of Gettysburg and distinguished themselves for their gallantry and courage.

Henry F. Dix, Captain :

Cyren B. Lutton, Lieut. died of wounds received at Gettysburg :

Charles E. Haskell, Sergt :

George Rose, Sergeant :

Hardy F. Barber, Corporal :

David S. Ballou, Corp, wounded at Gettysburg :

Elliot Adams, Corporal :

Allard, Edwin R :

Allen, Albert, died, Jan. 14, '63 :

Ballou, Wm. M :

Bemis Charles C :

Bugbee, Alfred S :

Chandler, Dana P. died, July, 15, '63, of wounds received at Gettysburg :

Childs, Aseph P :

Converse, Asa E :

Crosier, Albert I :

Cudworth, Hartland P :

Davenport, George W :

Estabrook, Samuel S :

Estabrook, Sidney :

Haskell, Ephraim :

Haskell, Newland M :

Holland John M :

Hubbard, Linus G :

Johnson, Albert M :

Russell, Chandler M :

Stearns, Francis W :

Titus, Elmer J :

Watson, Austin, H. R :

Welch, John :

Wellman, Henry A :

Whiting, Danforth J.

VOLUNTEERS FOR ONE YEAR :

Lucius Y. Swan :

Chandler F. Wellman.

Thus endeth the record of the soldiers of the Rebellion. They have resumed their various pursuits and are among our best citizens.

AGRICULTURE.

The farmers of Wilmington have for the last thirty years given much attention to the improvement of neat cattle; importing and purchasing the best breed of Durham short-horns. Their motto has been to get the best that could be found without regard to price: till the town has become well-known and quite famous for large and beautiful oxen, cows and other cattle; so that buyers of nice stock come here to purchase.

WILMINGTON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY was formed about 1858. They hold annual fairs and cattle shows and have been very successful, a great pecuniary advantage and pleasant, social, autumnal festival which is thought much of.

Among the men who have greatly improved the stock are:

David Rugg, Alanson Parmelee:

Russell Fitch, Israel Lauton:

B. L. Barnard, Daniel Cushman:

C. T. Alvord, E. T. Butterfield:

Ruel Smith, D. J. Parmeter.

Chauncey Smith, Chas. W. Bissell.

Horses and sheep are only ordinary. Every farmer has his good, strong horse to take his family out to church. The ladies bring to the fairs their nice, white flannel and frocking, fine woolen stockings and beautiful stocking-yarn, which they have manufactured from their own sheep.

Indeed, the farmers are celebrated for every thing that goes to make up a pleasant home. There are beautiful res-

idences all over town. White houses with green blinds prevail, surrounded with green lawns, dotted with roses, vines and flowers; while the men have their mowing-machine, horse-rake, fancy potatoes, Norway oats, Alsike clover and swarms of bees.

WILMINGTON VILLAGE.

The present village is built upon each side of the east branch of the Deerfield River at the confluence of Beaver Brook, about half a mile west of the centre of the town. It has a good water-power which was first occupied by David Winslow for a grist and saw-mill, about 1795. In 1831, the stage road from Brattleboro to Bennington was completed through this valley.—The town-house, hotel and two stores were built the same year, and most of the town was removed from the old Centre, which as the custom of the first settlers was built on the top of a high hill. Since that time the Village has grown quite rapidly. It was incorporated in 1855. It now contains four neat and commodious churches,—a Congregationalist, Baptist, Universalist and Methodist, a town-hall, a large school-house; about 80 dwelling-houses with about 400 inhabitants; has quite an extensive grist and flouring-mill, and a large lumber-mill; a good sized hotel, 4 stores, one clothing-store; a market, a victualing-house; marble-works, a carriage-shop, harness-shop, 2 blacksmithshops with several other business places; 3 lawyers offices, and a savings-bank.

The place is easy of access from the adjoining towns by good roads, and has daily mails east and west; has become a business centre for the south-west part of the County. It is fresh

and neatly built and presents an attractive appearance, surrounded by green hills and shaded by beautiful maples.

A rail-road was chartered from Brattleboro to Bennington, Nov. 1869;

TOWN REPRESENTATIVES.

Elijah Alvord, 1778:

William Williams, 1779:

Chipman Swift, 1785, '99:

Timothy Castle, 1796, 7, 8: 1803:

Jesse Swift 1800:

Israel Lauten, 1801, 2:

Jairus Hall, 1804 '52:

Ephraim Tyler, 1826, '27:

Lancey Forbes, 1828, '29:

David Rugg, 1830, '31:

Alanson Parmelee, 1833, 4:

Charles K. Field, 1835, 6, 7:

Azor Smith, 1838, 9:

Henry Estabrook, 1841:

F. L. Stanley, 1843:

S. P. Flagg, 1848, 49, 61, 62:

O. L. Shafter, 1853:

J. H. Dix. 1854:

F. M. Crosby, 1855, 56:

E. T. Butterfield, 1857:

B. L. Barnard, 1859, 60:

J. M. Tyler, 1863, 4:

Henry Whitney, 1865, 66;

E. L. Waterman, 1867, 68:

O. E. Butterfield, 1869:

No choice, 32, 40, 42, 45, 6, 7, 50, 1, 2.

STATE SENATORS.

Ashley Stone, 1852, 3:

Stephen P. Flagg, 1861 65:

TOWN CLERKS.

Caleb Alvord, from 1777 to 79:

Nathan Foster, ,, 1780 ,, 86:

Matthew Long, ,, 1787 ,, 90:

Jairus Hall, 1791, to 1832:

Abner Allard, 1833, to 35:

S. P. Flagg, 1836 to 68:

M. R. Crosby, 1869.

PHYSICIANS.

The first physician who settled in town was

DR. BENJAMIN MORGAN

who practiced here for several years, and then, about 1810, removed West.

DR. URIEL BESTOR

came next after Dr. Morgan and settled here to practice. He died here in 1820.

DR. DANA HYDE

succeeded Dr. Bestor and remained a few years and left.

DR. JOHN PULSIFER

came here next to reside and had a successful practice until 1838, when he removed to Illinois.

DR. ORSON FLAGG,

an enterprising young man, studied with Dr. Pulsifer and afterwards opened an office in town and won a good reputation, but died in 1827.

DR. G. B. ARMINGTON

took the place of Dr. Flagg for a few years and then removed to Pittsford.

DR. ABNER ALLARD

practiced several years and died in 1839.

DR. HORACE SMITH

then came, doing a fine business for about 15 years. when he removed to Bennington where he now resides.

DR. A. L. PETTEE

was his successor and is now practicing here.

DR. EDWIN HAYNES

practiced medicine and dentistry in town about 10 years; died in 1866.

DR. J. H. TALBOT

came here in 1857; gained quite a reputation and removed to Cambridge, Mass. in 1866.

DR. F. J. SWIFT.

a studious young man has recently opened an office here and is doing a good business.

LAWYERS.

The first lawyer in town was Levi Field, who died in 1820.

CHARLES K. FIELD

came here about 1829. He was an active business man and assisted much in building up the Village, and promoted the prosperity of the town. He left in 1838 and now resides in Brattleboro.

OSCAR L. SHAFTER

commenced the practice of law here in 1837; gained an extensive reputation and removed to California in 1854, where he has arisen to Judge of the Supreme Court. [For Shafter see history of Athens.]

S. P. FLAGG

commenced the practice of law here in 1843, and continued in the profession until his death in 1868.

F. M. CROSBY

was Mr. Flagg's partner a few years, and then removed to Minnesota.

J. M. TYLER

was afterwards Mr. Flagg's partner until he moved to Brattleboro, 1864, and is now [1870] in company with C. K. Field in that town.

E. I. WATERMAN

was the next partner of Mr. Flagg, who came here in 1866, and left in 1870.

C. N. DAVENPORT

studied law with O. L. Shafter, and when he left for California, Mr. Dav-

enport took his office and practiced very successfully about ten years when he removed to Brattleboro, where he is now doing business.

The present lawyers are:

O. E. Butterfield, Esq.

S. T. Davenport, Esq.

G. W. Davenport, Esq.

Quite a large number of young lawyers have studied in this place and become well known all over the country.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The first vote recorded in town was to hire Mr. Chapin, a Congregationist minister, to preach to them. The Congregational was the only mode of worship in town for quite a number of years.

Their first meeting-house was a log one; their next was a large square framed one on the top of a high hill near the centre of the town; unpainted, without a steeple; but with great, family-pews and a curious sounding-board over the pulpit. There were no carpets, no cushions, no place for a fire, and yet from Sabbath to Sabbath, people came flocking here from all parts of the town. They never thought of being cold, though the mercury was below zero; they never complained; of the heat, the sun poured its scorching rays all day long into the unblinded windows; rain or wind never disturbed the even tenor of their souls, while they listened to the preached word and treasured it up in good and honest hearts.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

was first formed here, Aug. 16, 1780, by Rev Henry Williams and Rev. Gershom Lyman, the minister of Marlboro. The church consisted of seven members.

May 31, 1780 they gave Rev. Winslow Packard an invitation to become their minister which he accepted and was soon after ordained. Being the first settled minister, he was given the minister right of land; part of it was in the centre and part of it in the N. E. part of the town. He was much loved and confided in and the church increased under his ministry; but it was of short duration; he died, October 12, 1867.

Since that time they have had many different pastors settled over them; mostly good and true men who commanded respect and exerted not only an excellent influence in the church, but in the community.

In 1837, the Society erected a neat modern church in the Village which they have since occupied. They have no settled minister now, Rev. E. E. Herrick, a very worthy, intelligent gentleman, the last, removed to Randolph, June 1870.

Rev. Mr. Emerson here previous, removed to Lynn, Mass.

Rev. Mr. Perry next before Mr. E. who removed to Cambridge, Mass. and so on. The church is now in a prosperous condition, 82 members, 15, having been added during the revival the past season.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

BY MRS. A. W. GOODNOW.

The Baptist Church in Wilmington, was organized, Sept. 1, 1806; the constituted members having previously united with the Baptist Church in Somerset.

The same day, Nathan Flagg and Jeremiah Parmelee were ordained as deacons.

REV. MR. SNOW,
was the first pastor; but he remained only a few months.

LINUS AUSTIN
was licenced to preach by the church in June 1807, and preached as stated supply 3 years. He also supplied the pulpit in 1815, 16.

REV. ELI BALL
was ordained and settled as pastor in September 1811. He left after two years service.

REV. MANSFIELD BRUCE,
who had occasionally preached as supply in 1819, was settled as pastor, remaining as such until his death, February 1843.

REV. M. D. MILLER
became pastor in March 1843 and was dismissed in July 1848.

REV. A. CASE
was settled in February 1849, and remained 2 years.

REV. M. BALL
was called to the pastorate in September 1851, and was dismissed in August 1853.

REV. W. TILLINGHAST
was settled in March 1854, and remained 3 years.

REV. C. SMITH
commenced his pastorate in the autumn of 1857, and terminated it in July 1859.

REV. A. W. GOODNOW,
present pastor [1870], was settled in April 1860.

The Church has had nine pastors; ordained two of its members as ministers. and licenced four to preach; and two after removing to other places became preachers. It has had in all about 450 members of whom nearly 300 uni-

ted by baptism. It has had 16 deacons, and built two houses of worship. Its present number of members is 120, 32 of whom have recently united with the church,

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

BY REV. J. H. GAYLORD,

The first class was formed in this place in 1814, being connected with Leyden circuit. Wilmington with several of the adjoining towns was organized into a circuit in 1833.

The present number of members is 76, and in addition 25 on probation or six months trial, the fruit of the revival, this season.

THE UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY

was first formed here by

REV. HOLLIS SAMPSON,

who was formerly pastor of the Congregational church in this town, at the time he renounced the orthodox creed; about 1818. Nearly half of his congregation embraced his views and formed the nucleus of the present society, organized in 1820, about which time, Mr. Sampson left town, and

REV. HUBBARD WINCHESTER

was employed to preach and was ordained here; and after him,

REV. J. C. NEWEL

preached here for a year or two; and then

REV. S. P. SKINNER

was employed for several years; next after whom was

REV. WM. S. BALLOU,

who preached with the society until 1833, when

REV. HOSEA F. BALLOU,

a son of Hosea Ballou, the founder of Universalism in this country, preached; commenced his labors, preaching

one half of the time here and one half at Whitingham where he resided for 7 years.

In 1835, the present church was erected.

REV. J. W. BAILEY

was settled here as pastor in 1843 and hired to preach the whole time, and a church of some 30 members was organized. Mr. Bailey labored with zeal and good success for 7 years when he removed to Western New York, and

REV. ORIN PERKINS

succeeded to him, who preached for 3 years; and after him,

REV. J. CLIFFORD

was settled here as, pastor until 1857, when the present pastor,

REV. H. F. BALLOU,

removed his family here and took the charge of the parish which he has held for the last 13 years.

The number of the church is between 40 and 50, about half the size of the society,—12 new members.

Each society has a modern church-edifice in good condition, nicely carpeted and cushioned, with interesting Sabbath schools and Bible-classes and good libraries; a nice melodeon and fine choir.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

REV. WINSLOW PACKARD

was born in Bridgewater, Mass. 1750; graduated at Amherst College in 1775; married Abigail, daughter of Judah Moore, one of the first settlers of this town, and sister of Pres. Zephaniah S. Moore of Amherst College.

Mr. Packard received a call to settle as minister of the Gospel, by a vote of the town, Aug. 31, 1780, which he accepted and was soon after ordained as

the first settled minister of Wilmington.

MR. PACKARD'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

(As on the town records)

"Wilmington May ye 31st 1781

Kind and beloved Friends

The invitation which you was pleased to give me last August to settle with you in the work of ye Gospel ministry, and the discouraging as well as encouraging circumstances with which it has been and is yet attended has all from time to time been with wait upon my mind and sometimes almost distracted my thoughts. My duty for a long time has hung in doubt, and I have been perplexed to know what to do. I have I trust sincerely desired that my duty in this important affair might be made plain, and that I might be cheerfully disposed to do the same: and for this end I have endeavored sincerely to spread my case before God: and look to him for light and direction. I have endeavored carefully to observe all providences that appeared both in favor and against it. I have counselled both ministers and friends in order to obtain their best advice, and from all the light I can obtain I cannot see it my duty wholly to deny you, , neither can I see as it is my duty to accept of your invitation without any exceptions. I have concluded therefore to accept of your call on condition a ministerial right shall be laid out by the proprietors at their next meeting and upon condition the right is as good as any impartial men shall think it ought to be, and upon conditions there shall (previous to my ordination) be procured a settling lot which shall be agreeable to my mind, and likewise upon condition I fully understand our proposals for my support among

you, which are I understand them as follows. (viz) That you agree to give me one hundred Pounds lawful money for a settlement. One half of to be paid at my ordination, the other half in one year after. That you agree to give me for a salary thirty pounds lawful money for the first year,—forty for ye second year—fifty for ye third—sixty for ye fourth year, and sixty five for every year after that I shall continue your gospel minister. And these sums for my salary you agree to give (I suppose from what I can learn from your votes and those that were present when they were passed) upon condition I will for the four first years take labor at the common price in ye year 1774 of all those who have a mind to pay their rates in labor and will pay them in such time of the year as I shall stand most in need of their help. You agree that my salary shall begin when I may give my answer in the affirmative, and you agree likewise that the aforementioned sums for my settlement whenever paid be made as good as money was in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy four, by which I understand that you agree whenever you pay y'e forementioned sums or any part of them that if the same nominal sum or sums will not purchase as much of the necessities of life as in ye year one thousand seven hundred and seventy four, then ye said sum or sums shall be increased till they will.

If you vote this as your meaning, then I conclude to accept your call.—wishing that the blessing of God may attend our engagements and that we may all our days be a blessing and comfort to each other.

WINSLOW PACKARD.

N. B.

It was voted in open town-meeting,

when Mr. Packard gave his answer, that the conditions of his answer was agreeable to the meaning of the town in their answer to him.

Test. Nathan Foster, Town Clerk.

He continued to preach with good success until his death, Oct. 12, 1784, at the age of 34 years.

He left two children, a son and daughter, Origin and Clarissa.

His widow married Rev. Edmund Mills of Sutton, Mass. in 1789, who died in 1825. She was again married to Rev. Nathaniel Emmons, D.D. of Franklin, Mass. in 1831, who died in 1840. She died, Oct. 24, 1853, at the age of ninety-one; after bringing up a family of four sons and three daughters. Her daughter, Clarissa Packard, married Rev. David Holman of Douglass, Mass.

REV. MANSFIELD BRUCE,

BY REV. OIRGEN SMITH.

Mansfield Bruce was born at Grafton, Mass. Apr. 11, 1781. The autumn after his birth, his parents, Elijah and Abigail Bruce, removed to Newfane. The country new, schooling poor, the circumstances of his parents comparative poverty, his education while young was quite limited.

In December 1804, he sought an interest in the Saviour. He united with the Congregationist church of Newton, Mass. but in 1806, not being satisfied with sprinkling for baptism, he was baptised by immersion into the fellowship of the Baptist church of Marlboro and Newfane.

He was married to Grace Goddard, Sept. 24, 1805. They had 9 children. She still survives, (1870) being 86 yrs. old.

Soon after baptism, he was chosen deacon which office he well filled until September 1809 when he was set apart by solemn ordination as an evangelist, but soon became pastor of the same church; and yet went "everywhere" preaching the Gospel to the destitute, aiding pastors in their arduous work, the sign of God's approbation following wherever he went.

In 1813, he supplied the Baptist church in Wilmington one half of the time, and in 1819 became pastor of the same church until his death, Feb'y 5, 1843, in his 63d year. He supplied his desk until the last three weeks before he died. His pastorate of almost 24 years was one of success and great usefulness.

As he spent the whole period of his ministry of 35 years in this vicinity he had become quite a patriarch among the Baptists in this part of the State. His counsel was more sought than that of any other Baptist pastor in Windham County—for the last years of his life. His death was a triumph of that faith in the Gospel he had so long preached.

Elder Bruce was an able, sound and energetic preacher. He spoke with great clearness and power, relying on the arm of the Lord to sustain him.— He was faithful in his charge, unspotted in his life, and beloved by his flock. He was much esteemed as a man, as a Christian, and as an able minister of the Gospel.

During his ministry he preached 6000 sermons, besides many lectures on temperance, moral reform and anti-slavery. He visited the sick far and near. He married 101 couples; baptized 403 persons, and traveled 70,000 miles. He was always punctual to his appoint

ments: rain or shine, wind or snow did not keep him at home.

He was a man of intelligence and blessed with great natural abilities, but had not while young the means to acquire an education. After he entered the ministry, he studied very hard and probably laid the foundation of the disease, hydrocephalus, which terminated his earthly career.

He was very industrious and economical; whatever he undertook, he did with his might, so, though his salary was small, not more than half supporting his family, he managed to get a good, comfortable living.

MR. ORIGIN PACKARD,

BY MRS. V. FOBES.

Origen Packard was born, Nov. 30, 1782. His father, Winslow Packard, was the first settled minister of this town. Origen was two years old when his father died. His mother married Rev. Mr. Mills of Sutton, Mass. a few years after and he went to Sutton to reside. He was educated at Leicester Academy under the instruction of his uncle Zephaniah S. Moore, afterwards President of Williamstown College, still later, first President of Amherst College. Origen was quick, easy to learn, and made rapid progress in his studies. He often spent his vacations in Wilmington, having a great partiality for his native place. In the winter of 1798, he started the first Lyceum in town, when he was 16 years old, and the same winter opened a free grammar school, even giving the wood for the fire, which was largely attended, some coming from neighboring towns.—Judge Roberts, late of Townshend, then of Whitingham, once said to Mr. Packard: "All that I am, all that I ever shall be I owe to you; for it

was you who first gave me the desire to be educated, and pointed the way to knowledge." Previous to that time, Wilmington had been obliged to get teachers for common schools from abroad; after that they could supply other towns.

Soon after Mr. Packard graduated, he went to New Haven, Ct. and in the year 1807, married Azubah Smith, a young lady of great intelligence and refinement. They settled in Douglass, Mass. where he engaged in the mercantile business; but not having a taste for it, he sold out and removed to Wilmington and settled on the "minister-lot" which was given to his father in the northeast part of the town, where they brought up a family of four daughters and one son.

He was always fond of teaching and continued to do so till he was over 50 years old, and when not teaching was ever ready to give freely any instruction to any young men seeking for knowledge. He was a man of good talents and original mind.

In the winter of 1816 and 17, he became very much interested in the subject of religion, and studied upon it and the Bible until he adopted a system of faith of his own which became quite popular, quite a number joining with him in belief who were called "Packardites." They believed that the Bible was written by inspiration and should be understood wholly spiritually, that all Christians should be united and not divided into sects. Finding that they were only building another sect, they discontinued their meetings, each one attending church where it seemed most like home, though all cherishing more or less their distinctive views through life in great peace.

In 1839, Mr. Packard sold his farm and removed to Bennington, but returned in 1847, and took up his residence with his son-in-law, Volney Forbes, where he and his wife remained until their death, February 1865, aged 82 and 80.

He had often expressed the desire that as they had lived together over half a century, they might die together. When she died after a short illness, he was in usual health, but the day following was prostrated by the same disease (pneumonia) and in two days more followed her to the Spirit-land.

He bore his sickness like a true Christian; while dying he said "I heard a voice;" and raising his eyes with an intense look of gratitude, and pointing his finger, he whispered "Mother!"—and passed away: thus died this peaceable, pure-minded man.

He spent much of the last 12 years of his life in study and reflection. He delighted in astronomy and investigated the science with much enthusiasm, and to quite an extent; but the Bible was to him the Great Book. He studied it through by course 17 times in the last three years of his life, as he said always finding something new and elevating.

"One by one they are passing away,
The old of our town—to their final rest."

HON. JAIRUS HALL.

Judge Hall was born at New Braintree, Mass. in 1765; educated at Brown University, Providence; came to this town about 1790; was town clerk from 1791 to 1832; town, representative from 1804 to 1826; judge, of the county court from 1810 to 1814; justice of the peace for a generation. He married about 500 couples; brought up ten children; was a man of good sense, and abilities,

social, genial, and a quiet, Christian gentleman.

He moved to Brattleboro in 1838 and soon after to Boston, where he died at the age of 84 years. A man of note and influence in this vicinity and well known throughout the county and state during the early part of the present century.

HON. STEPHEN P. FLAGG

was born in Wilmington, Feb. 25, 1806, son of Timothy Flagg, one of the early inhabitants. He was educated at the common schools, but was passionately fond of music and devoted to it much time and study. While very young he taught singing-schools with good success in the principal towns of Windham, Rennington, Rutland and Addison Counties. For more than 40 years he led the choir of the Congregational Church in this place.

He had a taste for the military, at 21 he was a Lieut. of Cavalry, a regiment of militia formed in the west part of Windham County, and was soon after promoted successively to the Adjutancy, Lieut. Colonelcy and Colonelcy of the Regiment, and in 1832 was commissioned a Brigadier General then the youngest officer of his rank in the State.

In 1830, he married Lucinda Brown of this place. She died in 1857, leaving him four sons and one daughter.—In 1859 he married, Eunice Chapin of Bernardston, Mass. who survived him.

He was selectman in 1833, 34; town agent from 1841 to 64; town treasurer from 1849: justice of the peace from 1833; town clerk from 1836; and Treasurer of the Wilmington Savings Bank; which four last offices he continued to hold until his death.

He was a member of the Constitutional Convention, 1856; a member of the House in 1848, 49, 61. 2; a member of the Senate in 1864, 5.

He died, December 23, 1865.

He was scrupulously exact in the discharge of all public duties; no one ever questioned his fidelity or integrity in the performance of any public trust.

He was a lawyer of considerable eminence, whose briefs and arguments were always regarded with respect by the bar and consideration by the court.

In private life, he was modest and unpretending in his manners, steadfast in his friendship, and loved his native town and its history, his home and its associations.

During his professional life, he had several young men as partners, and was always ready to assist them in the commencement of their legal profession. In return they regarded him with honor and affection.

HON. JOHN H. FLAGG,

the second son of Hon. Stephen P. Flagg was 5 years Clerk of the Vermont House of Representatives; is now Executive Clerk of the United States Senate at Washington.

"MAJOR MORRIS."

Mr. John Morris familiarly known as Major Morris was one of King George's "volunteers." He was quite fond of telling how he came to this country. He was a tailor in Leeds, England, and being out one night on a spree, with his friends in the street, they were seized by a press gang of soldiers and forced on board a transport ship, and the next morning were underway for America. Upon his arrival, he was "enlisted" into Burgoyne's

army, and was surrendered with Burgoyne at Saratoga. The prisoners were marched over the Green Mountains on their way to Boston. Major Morris said when he was passing through the woods, he thought that he did not wish to return to England and managed one night to make his escape. After wandering several days and becoming tired and hungry, he almost wished that he could return to the British army, and he set up his cane and concluded to take the direction it would fall, and it fell towards the "Regulars." "That was not fair!" he said and tried, it again, leaning it a little to the other way, and it fell to suit him, so he continued his course until he came to Wilmington, where he settled, married, and raised a respectable family.

WILD ANIMALS.

In the early years of the settlement wild animals were troublesome. Bears, wolves and catamounts were numerous and often committed depredations upon the domestic animals of the settlers. Capt. Chipman Swift who lived where Chauncy Smith now resides was a famous hunter. At one time, some strange animal was discovered in the top of a tall tree near the old burying-ground. No one dared to shoot it for fear it was the devil and might harm them. But Mr. Swift loaded his gun with two bullets and some buck-shot.—It should have the contents of his gun if it was the devil, himself and aiming between his two glaring eyes, he fired, bringing down a huge catamount, who pounced upon his faithful dog and tore him to pieces in his death struggles.

Other stories might be told, but this must suffice.

TEMPERANCE.

A large Temperance Society was formed in 1835, which did much good in the community. It flourished until the breaking out of the Rebellion when men's thoughts were turned in another direction, and during the war temperance languished.

The Waverly Lodge No. 83 I. O. of Good Templars was chartered June 20, 1868. It now has 63 members; seems to be in a flourishing condition; is constantly increasing in numbers.

MASONIC.

BY F. J. SWIFT, M. D.

SOCIAL LODGE: No. 38 A. M. was originally chartered in June 1815.

First W. M. Jairus Hall:

„ S. W. Jesse Swift:

„ J. W. Edmund Livermore:

Suspended work during the anti-masonic excitement from 1831 to 1856 when it was re-organized under a new charter, but bearing the same name and number, and has enjoyed prosperity up to the present time. It has some 79 members and is receiving new accessions at almost every regular communication. The stations at the present time (1869) are filled as follows:

F. J. Swift, W. M.

E. J. Titus, S. W.

C. C. Bemis, J. W.

EDUCATIONAL AND LITERARY.

The people have from the early settlement taken a great interest in education and in reading, books and papers. a town library of 200 volumes, choice books, was established about 1790, which was kept in good condition and enlarged for about 50 years; since then other libraries have been formed, public and private, including agricultural and

Young Men's Christian Association have been formed, while at the present time almost every man in town has a small library of useful books, and is well supplied with newspapers and periodicals which are universally read by all.

The Town contains 14 school districts, each of which has a good school-house; some of them very nice and commodious, in which schools are supported for two or three terms each year. A high school has been established at the Village which has usually been well sustained.

A newspaper called

THE GREEN MOUNTAIN EAGLE,

was published in 1850; but continued only a year or two, since which no paper has been published here.

Nov. 20 1869.

VOLNEY FORBES,

The author of this Early History of Wilmington has been dead some years. "He was first a merchant, then a village farmer. He was a scholarly man, and a gentleman; active in every enterprise, that could advance the interests of the town or uplift society."

He married Esther Packard—who survives him, "a graceful writer, and in former years, often cast her efforts on the billows of literature."—"Karl DeKay" in obituary of her admirable mother. And, to her, Mrs. Esthèr S. Forbes, this December, 1889, Thanks:—for two pretty brochures: "Vermont Maple Sugar Industry," "Attractions of Wilmington and Vicinity" with view of Haystack Mt. Other historical information, and there is considerable left, we lay up till we may be able to give the history of the town from 1870 to 1890 or 1892:

these interesting little publications are by Editor and Publisher Jones of the "Wilmington Valley Times," a talented, 8 pp. weekly paper.—Ed.

THE VOICES OF THE NIGHT.

By MRS. A. M. PHILIPS.

(A native of Wilmington.)

Night's voices! how the feverish heat,
Engendered in the toils of life,

And all the restless fears that beat
With its intenser pain and strife;

The aspiring thought, the lofty vein,
The hopes that make our pathway bright

The grief that shrouds the heart in flame,
Yield to the voices of the night.

How softly to the ear they steal,
As if a spirit moved the air,

And to the thirsting soul reveal
A nobler life, divinely fair,

And on their wings the memories come
Of tones that now are with the blest,

And whisperings of that better home
Where all the weary are at rest.

The incense rising from the rose,
The perfume which the lily yields,
And sweeter than from censer flows
The fragrance of the new mown fields,

Lending to sense a soothing balm
As faith controls the waves of grief

And pours upon the heart the calm,
Still waters of an endless peace.

The dews which from the skies distil,
Their cooling to the leaves impart,

As drops of grace refine and fill
The silent caverns of the heart.

And, lo! the murmur of a stream
That bounds in music to the sea.

The spirit of its song doth seem
A breathing of eternity.

And now the wind that parts the leaves
And whispers through the violet-bed;

That plays among the tasseled sheaves,
Steals softly round my aching head.

With tones of peace from spirit friends
Who fold their white arms round me now,

And message borne of comfort blends
With the cool breath that bathes my brow.

And from the dark, green waving woods
That crown the mount and kiss the stars

And from earth's deepest solitudes
Comes music which the soul unbars
To voices of the spirit-land,
Now calling me away, away
To climes whose skies are ever bland,
Whose seasons are eternal May.

I strain my eyes to catch a glance
Of that unfading land of light;
And though far off its pastures seem,
Yet in the stillness of the night,
An angel comes with snow-white wings
And writes a prayer deep in my heart,
And hope sits by my side and sings
Till darkness doubt and fear depart.

Not where the brightest sunlight pours,
Not where unmingled splendor shines,
The aspiring soul the highest soars
Or reads its joy in fairest lines;
But when the gorgeous day-god sleeps
And night's dear lamps burn still and lone,
The soul a heavenly noontide keeps
Within the radiance of His throne.

The stars fade out, the moon departs.

Up in the east there comes the sun.

Take courage, O, ye fainting hearts!

For life's great toil will soon be done.

Not in the grave will songs be heard

By voices of earth's day or night;

But upward like a soaring bird,
Shall sing ourselves in fadeless light.

— : — : — :

THE NEW YEAR'S PRAYER.

(In the days of the Southern Rebellion.)

By D. GILBERT DEXTER.

(One year ago, during the midnight hour
when the old year faded into eternity, and a
new one commenced its historical journal, a
lone soldier's widow knelt in her solitary cot
in the village of W.—While the sun came forth
from his eastern home, a neighbor called at
the door, and there in the solemn attitude of
prayer, was the widow—but she moved not,
neither did she speak, for "the spirit had re-
turned to him who gave it.")

The wintry moon shines cold and still,
And the winds unds hoarse and drear,
As it echoes along o'er valley and hill'

With its icy breath and freezing chill,
While 'tis sighing the old, old year!

The old, old year is past and gone.
With its care, its strife and its blood,

And a mother is kneeling and weeping alone
With a trusting heart and a trembling tone
As she prays to the ALL FATHER GOD.

List! the notes and the words of this
morning prayer

In the cot so lone and still,

Mark, the beating heart and the lines of
care,

The emphasis tone and faith so rare,

Enchaining the soul with a thrill.

She prays Oh Father! Saviour mine!
Redeemer, Maker all divine!

Look down upon unworthy me
Who hopeth in immortality.

Our country, bleed ng, torn and rent,
Distracts my mind from calm content,
The throbbing heart and tearful eye,
But tell us joys are born to die.

* * * * *

The husband dear went forth to fight
For God, for freedom, faith and right.
An only son stood by my side with sire;
The sire is low and not a breath
Will wipe away the seal of death;—

The son is dying far away
In dungeon damp where sunny ray
Ne'er lends its cheer, no comfort near
To usher in the new, new year.

On thy altar, O, Columbia fair!
I've laid my earthly jewels rare—

VERMONT CAMP SONG.

BY MRS. D. GILBERT DEXTER.

[Published in Milliken's Vermont Record at Brandon, 1863.— Ellen Simonds, one of six sisters and ten children of Dea. Asa Simonds of Peru,—See History of Peru, Vol. I. graduated, Fem. Sem. Troy, N. Y. taught popularly, music, painting, French, etc. at Milton Fem. Sem. 3 years and in 1856 married Mr. Dexter, a merchant at Wilmington. They have several children. This was Mrs. Dexter's first poem published.]

I.

Come, gather round the board, my lads,
Oh, gather round to-day,
And sing of home, our dearest home,
On the mountains far away;
We've left the home of early days,
To fight for God and right—
We'll never yield the gory field
Till truth shall rule with might.
Then cheer, boys! cheer, boys!
The battle has begun—

For Freedom fight
With holy might,
The victory shall be won.

II.

Shall we forget the days of yore,
The fields our fathers trod,
When Ethan Allen bold and true,
Fought for our cause and God?
No, no, we'll ne'er forget our sires
When battle rages high—
We'll ne'er forget they firmly stood
And fought to win or die.
Then cheer, boys! cheer, boys! &c.

III.

For "Freedom and for Unity,"
The motto of the brave,
We'll ever stand, brave mountain band,
"The Ship of State" to save;
Then rally, brothers of Vermont,
Around "the stripes and stars,—
Yes, rally once again, ye braves
Down with "the stars and bars!"
Then shout, boys! shout, boys!
The battle has begun—
For Freedom fight
With holy might,
The victory shall be won.

IV.

Green Mountain Boys! Brave Mountain Boys!
Come, rally round the flag
Our fathers bought with bloody price
From "John of ancient Brag."
We will retain our fathers' name
And punish deeds of wrong,
And never yield the crimson field,
But fight with sword and song.
Then shout, boys! &c.

FANUM LÆTITIAE.

BY GERTRUDE I. DEXTER.

[Daughter of D. Gilbert and Ellen Dexter.]
Building still by mystic fingers,
Raising high its gilded spires,
Dimly seen through hazy distance,
Stands the goal of great desires.
To this bright and beauteous temple
Over devious paths that tried
To the utmost, firm reliance,
Trust in God whate'er betide.
Comes an aged pilgrim, laden
With a lifetime's gleanings rare,
Standing at the outer entrance
Fain to ask admittance there.

'Neath the arcade, weary, waiting,
 Leans a youth, the gods were kind,
 Gifting him with wondrous talents,
 Grace of limb and might of mind.
 'Neath the portals stands a maiden
 Bearing offerings to the shrine
 Of her young life's glad ambition,
 Seeking peace in things divine.

But unto their mortal vision
 Those celestial gates unclose,
 Never, though from morn till even,
 Angels entering disclose
 Beauties brighter than the gorgeous
 Tints of fair Italia's skies,
 Pleasures rarer than the dreamings
 Of a primal Paradise.

Now a bright seraph being
 Stoops and whispers words of cheer,
 Saying: "Like us thou shalt surely
 Enter one day, without fear."

HON. HENRY M. DICKINSON,

eldest son of Madison Dickenson was born in this town, July 7, 1835; entered Williams College, 1855, graduated 1859. He was Editor of the Williams Quarterly Magazine while there, which he edited with marked ability. He applied himself with intense devotion to his studies. Few better students, probably ever lived. When he left Williams he studied law with Mr. Follett of Readsboro a few months and in 1860, took the regular course in the Law School at Ann Arbor, Mich. reading at vacations with Hon. Chas. I. Walker of Detroit. He arrived at Omaha, in April 1862; appointed Judge of Probate, October 1864, which office he held at the time of his death, July 20, 1865, from congestion of the brain, sick but a few days. Says "The Omaha Daily Republican" in obituary notice: "There are few, if any men in the community who had more friends."

Well may Vermont feel proud of such a son, and well may she lay up a memento in her archives of the noble and gifted that pass away from earth.

Toll the bell quietly.
 Toll it with care,
 Bear its chimes tenderly
 On far Western air;
 The noble and gifted
 Hath struggled with death!

Toll the bell solemnly,
 Son of the West,

Father and brothers
 And sister and others
 Are weeping in sorrow—

Mother, he had one,
 A dear one and true,
 Whose harp lies unstrung,
 Life's journey through;
 Friends met in glory,
 Ne'er will they part.
 A son and a mother,
 Heart prest to heart.

Toll the bell carefully,
 Precious the dust,
 Son of the mountains,
 In God put his trust.
 Smooth the sod tenderly,
 O'er the still breast,
 Calmly and dreamily
 Now he's at rest.

D. GILBERT DEXTER.

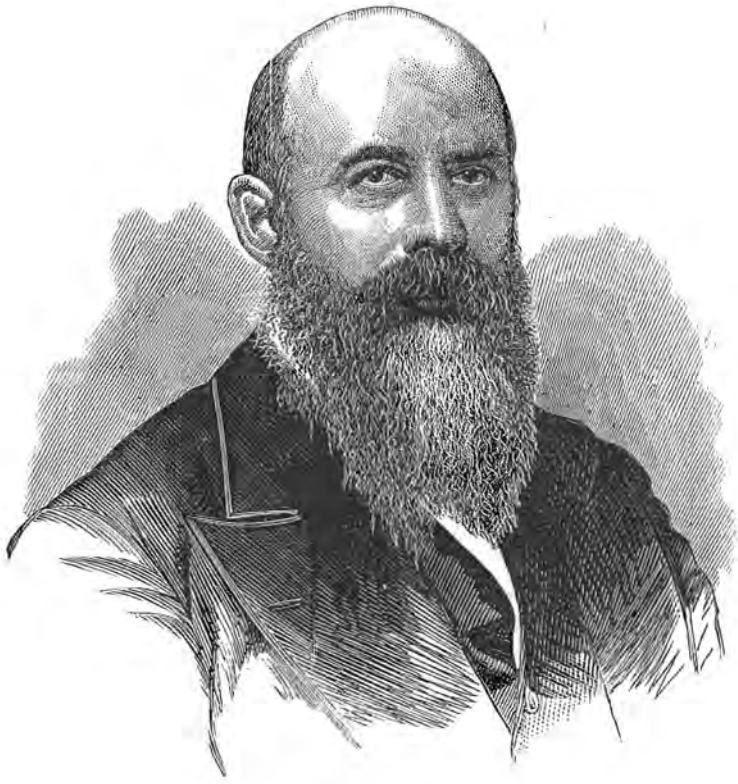
[One more extract from our old poet friend,
 see Poets and Poetry of Vermont 1st edition.]

LITTLE EVA.

Little Eva, gentle Eva,
 Bud of spring and blossom fair—
 Lovely gem and household fairy,
 Lost to earth and earthly snare—
 In the regions made immortal,—
 In the clime so fair and bright,
 There the angels greet thy presence
 In the calm of endless light.

Little Eva, gentle Eva,
 Knows no pain or sorrow there,
 Where the angels chant their anthems.
 Where earth's hopes and blossoms are;
 For she's joined the choir angelic,
 And she'll watch us while we sleep—
 Filling dreams of perfect pleasure—
 Calming us to hope—not weep.

—:—



J. E. WILLARD, E. Q.
SUTTON, VT.

THE HISTORY

OF

Sutton,

1803—1888.

By Hon. J. E. Willard.

FROM VOLUME V. OF THE VERMONT HISTORICAL GAZETTEER.

Abby Maria Hemenway, Pub.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS.

CHICAGO:

1888.

SUTTON.

BY HON. J. E. WILLARD,

In his frock of blue,
He stood up, hardy and true,—
Every inch a man;—
Beat him this day if you can. [Old Settler]

SUTTON.

IN 1803,

The Grand List was made up as follows: polls at \$ 20, each; improved land at \$ 1,75 per acre; oxen at \$ 10; three-years old \$6,50; cows at \$6,50; two-years old, \$5; horses \$13,50; two-years old, \$6,50; one-year old, \$3,50; watches at \$5; and \$5; framed houses appraised and then assessed at 2 per cent.

Enoch Blake had a house valued at \$250; he, also, had a watch. Thomas Colby and Enoch True each had a house valued at \$100, and each a watch.—These were the only framed houses and time-pieces in town; not as yet, had any person a sheep or a clock.

IN 1804.

In 1804, there were 58 polls assessed; nine less than in 1803: and there were the same number of polls in 1805 as in 1804.

IN 1806

there were 67 polls assessed in town.—Among the arrivals of 1806, was that of Stephen Eastman, who settled on "Right No. 26."

IN REMEMBRANCE

OF STEPHEN EASTMAN,

his descendants thought it well to have a re-union of the children and other relatives of the Eastman family at the house of the writer, Sept. 15, 1880. The day was not pleasant, but over 180 persons attended. The first order of the day was refreshments, the second, choice of A. H. Ball, for president, after which, the exercises were:

1st Singing by the kindred; and,
Prayer by Rev. B. A. Sherwood of Sutton.

WELCOME BY M. A. TAFT, Sutton:

Mr. President,

Ladies and Gentlemen:

It may seem strange to you that I should take the stand to welcome you to another man's home. But you should remember that we are all more or less governed by circumstances, and our surroundings and the circumstances in which we are placed make us, to a great extent what we are. This being the case, it has fallen to my lot to make a few remarks at this time; and in behalf of my highly esteemed friend, Mr. J. E. Willard and his worthy com-

panion, I bid you all a hearty welcome to their pleasant home and its beautiful surroundings. Not only do I welcome these kindred here to-day, but, I welcome these townsmen and these neighbors, and am happy to think that these friends are so kind and have come here to help make this gathering a success. Now what we want is that all should feel free and at home, and I am quite sure that if all that are here on this occasion were as well acquainted with Mr. Willard as I am, and knew his large heartedness as well as I do, you would have no fears, and would receive this welcome as genuine and heartfelt. Not far from here among these green hills and fertile fields our fathers leveled the forests and broke the virgin soil, and our mothers (how sacred their memory) shared the hardship toils and dangers of a pioneer life; while they worshipped Him who was their guide, their light, their life and their all.

This is a meeting of the Eastman family, assembled for mutual benefit and pleasure; and if we rightly understand the characteristics of the family, there are none here that are so selfish as to wish for the pleasures of the hour to the family alone; but are very grateful to these old neighbors and friends that were so willing to respond to the invitation given them and meet with us at this our first re-union. We have come from the North and the South, from the East and from the West, a respectable company drawn together by the ties of kindred to renew old acquaintances and establish new friendships; to trace various grades of relationship and learn more of the history of the race. I trust we shall throw aside the cares and perplexities of life

for the hour; and feel that it is good for us to be here. We meet near the place where our ancestor once lived and where many of their posterity now reside and their green graves in the cemetery on yonder hill or those in the adjoining towns are made sacred to us as the repositories of their dust. No costly monuments may mark their resting places, yet this gathering of the family shows that they are remembered in the affections and hearts of their posterity. Could great-grandfather Stephen and his children be permitted to stand upon the battlements of Heaven and from those lofty heights behold this assembly, would they not say that the promises of God to the patriarchs of old had been fulfilled when he said I will multiply thee exceedingly. What memories rise before us as we look back over the past seventy years and more when our fathers built their homes in the wilderness on that beautiful and fertile strip of rolling land. But of these and their trials and dangers, through which our ancestor and their descendants have passed, it is not for us to speak. As I study the history of the race I learn that it is noted for its industry, honesty, energy and frugality; and when the dark clouds of war have hung over the nation, they have taken an active and patriotic part in support of the government. And now while corruption and wrong stalk boldly at noonday, may we be found fighting manfully for the right.

My friends, this is a meeting long to be remembered by some that are here before me: These friends that are in the morning of life, if they are permitted to live to old age will look back to this gathering with pleasure and pride, and to them it will be as a bright oasis in the desert of life. Kindred and

friends, this occasion is a joyous one! and yet as our imagination tries to penetrate the future there is sadness that comes stealing over the mind as we think how soon the scythe of time will break up our pleasant and quiet families. Another decade will mark many changes with this company here assembled. The generations that were in advance of the older present, have all passed away; our aged mother and friend that died last winter was the last one. And as I look over this company I see quite a large number with whitened locks and trembling limbs and faltering steps, and soon, and very soon, life's cares with them will end and they will be gathered with the generations that have gone before.

In conclusion let me say a few words for the three towns in which most of the descendants of grandfather Stephen reside, Lyndon, Wheelock and Sutton. We love their towering hills and gushing rills; we love their maple groves and forest shades; we love their green vallies and beautiful fields; we love the sweet, solemn tones of their church bells that call us to the house of prayer and praise; yes, and why not? our fathers and mothers before us loved them and it was in the midst of these pleasant surroundings they lived and toiled, died and were buried. How it is with you, my friends, I know not, but as for me, where my kindred have lived, let me live, where they have labored, let me labor, where they have died, let me die, and beside their graves, let me rest.

The parting at the close of these exercises will be the last farewell for some of us, but may we so live that when the splendors of the millennium shall come we may partake of them; and and when the end shall be, and the

world shall be rolled up like a worn-out vesture, and the arching skies shall have passed away like a forgotten dream, when eternity with its deep sounding waves shall break upon the rocks of time and sweep them away, forever,— then in a brighter, may we meet again in a greater and grander reunion, which shall last through the ceaseless ages of eternity.

HISTORICAL ADDRESS

BY J. E. WILLARD.

NOTE. I have only taken such extracts from the Address as I thought would be of general interest.

The first settlements in New England were made by emigrants who on account of their religious belief were persecuted, and to obtain that liberty came to an unbroken wilderness,— to brave the perils of wild beasts and savages, bidding farewell to friends that could not go with them, came to establish homes for themselves and children here. Large numbers flocked to these shores for about nineteen years— until the great civil conflict under Cromwell commenced when those in favor of enlarged religious privileges regarded it better to stay and assist in securing them. During the time named in 1638, Daniel Denison, Simeon Bradstreet and others procured a grant of a portion of land in the north east corner of "Massachusetts Bay" for a settlement. In 1640, it received the name of Salsbury, a few years later was divided, the part called Amesburg. Among the grantees was Roger Eastman, born in Wales in 1611. He married in 1639 Sarah— born in 1621. He was a carpenter by trade and his presence with the first settlers must have been a great help to the place—a man to build their houses and barns and mills for them.

The children of Roger and Sarah Eastman were:

- John, born, January 1640 :
- Nathaniel, born, Mar. 18, 1643 :
- Philip, born, Oct. 20, 1644 :
- Thomas, born, September 1646 :
- Timothy, born, Sept. 29, 1648 :
- Joseph, born, Nov. 8, 1650 :
- Benjamin, born, Feb. 12, 1652 :
- Sarah, born, July 25, 1655 :
- Samuel, born, Sept. 20, 1657 :
- Ruth, born, Mar. 21, 1660 :

I think, the children all settled in Massachusetts; and as emigration almost ceased after the success of Cromwell, I think that it is safe to assume that Roger is the father of all the Eastmans in the United States. When the first church was organized in Salsbury, 1687, the Eastmans were fairly represented, and continued to join as long as we have any record at hand. Roger died, Dec. 16, 1694, aged 83 years; Sarah, his wife, Mar. 10, 1698, age 77.

When the state line between Massachusetts and New Hampshire became established, about 1740, Roger Eastman of Amesburg, Mass. found his residence located in the town of Newton, N. H. His children were:

Thomas, born in Amesburg; married Sarah Sargent; moved to Weare, N. H.; afterward settled in Newbury, Vt.

Stephen, born in Newton, Mar. 27, 1744;

Samuel, born, Oct. 8, 1746, settled in Weare:

Ichabod, born, May 22, 1749; settled in Weare, N. H.

Nicholas, born, Jan. 16, 1751:

Isaac, born, Oct. 30, 1754; married Hannah George; 10 children who settled in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont.

STEPHEN EASTMAN,

the second son of Isaac, married Anna Colby and moved to Bow, N. H. in 1774 or '75. In 1776, the selectmen of the towns of the state circulated association "Test papers" which are now on file in the Secretary of State office at Concord and read as follows:

"We, the subscribers, do hereby engage and promise that we will to the utmost at the risk of our lives and fortunes with arms oppose the hostile proceedings of the British fleets and armies against the United American Colonies."

On the paper filed by the town of Bow, N. H. appears the name of Stephen Eastman, he being one of 8199 men who signed in the State of New Hampshire. The paper uttered treason against the mother country; every person signing it, if the colonies should not succeed, would be liable to have his property confiscated and himself to be hung or banished. Imagine the trial for a man with four small children to support the oldest not yet seven, to take such a stand! But none who knew him will doubt that when he was convinced that it was right that he would try to evade any part of it. Some here can well remember that until past eighty, he would with staff in hand every Sabbath, in fair or foul weather, walk 6 or 8 miles and return to attend the church of which he was a member.

The children of Stephen and Anna Eastman were:

Elizabeth, born, Oct. 22, 1767:

Hannah, born, Oct. 13, 1769:

Elizabeth, born, Nov. 30, 1771:

Janeworth, born, Mar. 29, 1774:

Stephen, born, July 23, 1776:

Rachel, B., born, January 1779:

Eli, born, Nov. 15, 1782:

Anna, born, Aug. 12, 1785 :

David, born, July 3, 1788 :

Mary, born, Apr. 30, 1791 :

Stephen had a small place, but was a shoemaker and followed his trade, and wished to have his son, Stephen, also follow the same business; but it was distasteful to him, and when, one day, a pair of shoes, not very clean brought in to be repaired, his father requested him to clean and mend them, he bolted, or stated, then and there, that with this job ended his shoemaker's trade. Not long after, as according to the custom in those days, for the shoemaker to go from house to house to make the inhabitants their boots and shoes, his father was away on one of these expeditions, Stephen, Jr. went and conferred with his uncle Colby about what course he should pursue, who advised him to make a bee and fell 10 acres of trees on his father's farm and follow farming. He then was only fifteen, but followed the advice.

When his father came home and saw what had been done in his absence, he exclaimed we are ruined ! But from that time things began to prosper better and he admired the management of his son so well he gave all the property into his hands, expecting him to stay at home and take care of him and his wife in their old age. After a little, a new house was to be erected.—The father wished the front to face the highway, but Stephen preferred the end to face the road. Each was so strong that theirs was the best way, Stephen said, I will assist to get the frame up, then I shall seek some other place for myself. Small matters at first have caused nations to change their course, the same will hold of individuals. The way a house should front resulted in

Stephen Eastman, Jr. leaving the old home and emigrating to Vermont.—He first went to his uncle William Clement in Danville, who kindly spent some time in assisting his nephew in finding a place to locate. They first looked over Danville and Wheelock, then came to Billymead, now Sutton, and purchased 100 acres, July 12, 1804, it being a part of the farm Jonathan Eastman now owns. Not a tree had then been cut ; the only log-cabin from Lyndon and Wheelock town lines to this place was Deacon Richardson's.—After receiving a deed, he contracted to have the trees felled on 10 acres and the land cleared ready for a crop in the spring of 1806.

He moved from New Hampshire in February 1806, into Bradbury M. Richardson's house, which stood near the orchard in the field toward C. W. Willard's residence; June 16th, following raised a house on his premises near the house in which Jonathan Eastman now lives ; and David Eastman was born the same day. He moved into his house during the summer. Rachel, his wife, was obliged to go to Deacon Richardson's for some time still to do her baking. She had to carry David, the baby in her arms, and he, Lyndia, the little girl two years old—and the meal. The boards to cover his house he had to drag with a team from the Hollow. As late as 1816, the only clock in town was owned by Caleb Fish and there were 2 watches and 9 framed houses in town. How could we do, do you think, with only three time-pieces in town? or go the best of a mile and carry two babies through the wood to bake? or to draw our boards 3 miles to cover our buildings—with a chain? Yet our fathers and mothers were obliged to undergo these hardships; and I

presume did without a murmur. These early settlers are very good examples for us to look back upon, if the cares of life pressed they never thought of suicide; but "put their shoulder to the wheel."

He was interested in the State, in its matters; he was interested in the church and ever ready to perform his part. In 1837, when schisms had crept into the churches here and destroyed their usefulness and it was thought best to reorganize the Free Will Baptist Church in Sutton, he threw open his doors and Rev. Daniel and Joshua Quinby and David Sweat formed themselves with twenty others into a church which has ever prospered and is the same organization now at Sutton Village.

Although the Eastmans have never been distinguished for great things they have ever been performing little acts of kindnesses, one of which I will narrate. It was a custom of early settlers to serve a notice on persons liable to come to want, warning them out of town. Stephen Eastman had lived in town about four years when the matter came up in a town-meeting of warning Aaron Baldwin and his family to depart from town so they might not gain a residence. Stephen Eastman was not accustomed to speaking in public, but on this occasion he arose and addressed his fellow townsmen with so much feeling and justice Mr. Baldwin was not warned out, nor any other person for several years after.

He was very eccentric in some things, especially in his dress. On one occasion, doing business at Sutton Corner, one of the villagers said to him why do you come here in such clothes? Why not wear better ones? The old gentleman looked at the good suit of

his interrogator and replied, "I pay for what I wear!" Perhaps his interrogator's not paying for his apparel was the first step which lead him to ruin. Often have we seen this venerable man at church dressed in his home-made pants, vest and blue woolen frock, and I have thought that he took as much pride in wearing such suits as his girls did in their silk dresses and gold necklaces with which he had furnished them.

Another characteristic trait of our good old man was rising early and retiring early; many and many a time, have we known him retire before dark and be up by three o'clock at work the next morning. The year that he was eighty, he rove and shaved by hand 135,000 shingles.

Eli Eastman, his brother, had a good farm in the town of Wheelock, and was a tolerable good farmer, and a man of property, but was different in many respects from the rest of his relatives: they were spry at work, he slow; they had their work done in season, he was always behind; they were ready to retire early, he late; they had their debts paid, he was sometimes slack about his.

On one occasion a creditor brought a suit against him and then proposed to have his brother, Stephen, come over and appraise neat cattle enough to pay him and he would take them at Stephen's appraisal, to which Eli agreed and Stephen came over from Sutton and appraised the cattle; but when Eli heard the price, he refused to let them go. — Stephen and the creditor took the bars of the fence down, drove them away, and that debt was paid.

When Stephen, Jr. left his parents in Bow, N. H. he had a deed of the property there. As soon as Stephen had

gone, his father selected David, his youngest son to stay at home, a man of aimable and even disposition. Stephen, Jr. soon saw it would be for the advantage of his father and brother to come to Vermont to live, and he selected a tract in the edge of Lyndon and adjoining his farm for them, and then went to Bow for them: but no argument could convince them until he said you will be obliged to go with me, for I have sold and deeded the house. He had done it over their heads, necessity compelled them to leave. On their removal, the whole family, 9 children and their families with one exception, came to Vermont.

There have not been any very eminent men in this branch of the Eastmans; but if we have no great men to admire or refer to in our family pride, we have something far superior. — We can boast, and I am proud to, that not one in the connection, was ever convicted or even accused of any crime; nor are there any drunkards, nor any that make a practice to use profane language; nor do you see them noisy, rude, ready to dispute, quarrel or fight. They are quiet, peaceable citizens such as have a tendency to elevate any community in which they reside.

THE OLD SETTLER'S FAMILY GATHERING POEM.

BY HON. J. E. WILLARD OF SUTTON.
PRESIDENT MOST HONORABLE:

I came here to-day
To see and to hear; and not to spout away!
And the fact is, I've not the jewel of a word;
And days like this, only jewel-words should
be heard.

I very well know I could better afford
To keep still, than to hear some one say I am
bored.

Still at high noon you said "a five minutes say
I must furnish, deliver, or squarely disobey."

A true Eastman obeys his President's behest;
So I'll say a few words of the Eastmans at rest.

I so aver: at an old Eastman's ancestral hall,
The armor once worn, still hangs on the wall,
The sword in its sheath, the lance placed at
rest,

And the battles they have been through are
told at their best;

And the grandfather's tale, and the dear
mother's story

Fling around each old name a halo of glory.

The Eastmans of Vermont who're entitled to
fame,

I'll not this day undertake to mention by
name;

The names are too many, they've so gone on
before

And are waiting to meet us when trouble is
o'er.

How often we speak of the absent and dead,
How often we think of their faces;

How often we see when the banquet is spread,
That new ones are filling their places.

They are with us in spirit, they are present I
ween,

They are hovering near, near enough to be
seen,

Were our mortal eyes able the brightness to
bear,

The glory we've faith to believe they now
wear.

I have thought as I sat here, my heart a-
glow,

Of the good those Eastmans did long years
ago.

When they voted at Bow (to us a good lesson.)
"No spirits, but good coffee be furnished at
the Eastmans Reunion."

I wish I could sing like the minstrel of old,
Their virtues all shining in song should be
told;

Their good deeds on record, I'd brightly
unfold;

I would have their names written in letters of
gold.

Our Eastmans of Vermont were as true and
as good

As those Eastmans that before your great-
grand-father stood:

In defending the right and defending the
poor
No men of their means have ever done more.
Let us copy their virtues, and live just as
wise,
Fulfilling each duty, its day,—in that true
honor lies,—
That our lives may be right, that our record
may show
For the years as they come and the years as
they go,
For sooner or later, we very well know
The places we'll fill are under the snow.

OUR ANCESTRAL DEAD.

By MRS. L. SULLOWAY OF WHEELOCK.

In memory of our ancestral dead,
Stephen and David, much is said;
But what example did they give
That we may learn of them to live?
In early life they sought and found the Lord;
And found Him faithful to His blessed word;
They saw His justice shine, they felt his grace,
And found in Him a peaceful hiding-place.
No flowery garlands here to-day we bring;
But grateful hearts their praise to lowly sing.
The honest truth most simply said
Is the best ornament to bear the dead.

.....
In Vanity Fair, their way winding through,
What in that place did our forefathers do?
They raised a warning loud, a warning long,
A warning that almost shook that ancient
town.

.....
No flowery paths, our fathers cried, lead us to
God!

With iron and with brass we need be shod;
Thick dangers gather here and many a snare;
But promised strength is swifly gained by
prayer.

Pilgrims and strangers! walking the Upper
way,
And angel-guided sweetly upward, day by
day;

They gave up all, all for Heaven, made God
their Friend,

And then, His blessing He did on them send.

Blessed them, abundant blessed in basket and
in store;

And blessed with smiling children more and
more;

Yet some, His Reaper, Death, laid 'neath the
turf,

Least they might lean too much on earth.

They humbly saw the Reaper's was the hand
of God,

And meekly knelt in prayer beneath the rod.

.....
They searched the sacred Scripture-text, so
well they read,

The neighboring poor were clothed and fed;

But not one cent did from their pockets go

To make an empty, vain and pride-swelled
show.

They built an altar to the Lord

And near it lay His precious word;

They called it Bethel; from that day,

From vain amusements turned away.

With reverence we recall the names

Of Father Taft and Richardson and more,

A host of godly men passed on before

That wait our coming on the shining shore.

.....
Could they speak from their cold clay,
Nothing greater to us could they say
Than, dear children watch! watch and pray,
And prepare you well for the judgement day.

.....
After the poems, were remarks by
Rev. M. C. Henderson of St. Johns-
bury, Rev. A. B. Sherwood of Sutton,
Dea. Peter Woodman and Dea. David
Eastman of Lyndon, and Dea. An-
drew P. Taft, Sutton; and then pray-
er by Rev. M. C. Henderson, which
closed the ceremonies.

RECORD OF SUTTON

Con. from page 5.

In 1805,

Mar. 25, voted the selectmen reasona-
ble compensation for their services. Up
to this time the town officers had re-
ceived no pay and now only the select-
men were to have pay.

In 1806,

Otis L. Hidden settled on right 22:—
on what place, I do not know, but I
think it must have been where Daniel

Lee now resides: this, I think, was the first settlement on what is known as North Ridge. There were no openings made except by residents of the town, for several years, as I find no new names on the grand list as late as 1810.

IN 1811:

The town conducted its affairs with the strictest economy. It was voted to raise \$ 11. to defray town expenses.

The inhabitants, also conducted their affairs on the old Puritanic principles as will be seen by vote at March meeting, 1811, "that rams shall be secured from the 1st day of September until the 20th day of November and if the said owners of rams shall let them said rams run into the inclosures of any person said rams to be forfeited to the persons into whose inclosures they shall break and if the said person into whose inclosure they shall break shall give up said rams to the owner, the person so giving up said rams, shall forfeit and pay to said town five dollars."

The people have ever been willing to support the government with men and means; not only in the last war, but in the war of 1812 with England. There never was but one draft of men in this town: that was when the general draft, as an experiment was made in the late war, and if we had had an opportunity to fill the call there would have been no occasion for it.

IN 1812,

In a town meeting legally warned and holden, May 25, 1812, it was voted to buy 32 lbs. of powder, 100 lbs. of lead and 128 flints.

June 12, 1812, it was voted in town meeting that all of their men that went into the service of the United States in the army, they should be compensated as those that did not go.

Voted also "in case of a complaint from the Captain that any poor soldiers are not able to equip the selectmen are to procure such equipments at the expense of the town."

March 14, 1814, the town voted to procure 16 cartridges to each gun.

THE GREAT MUSTER.

General Cushman of Guildhall ordered out the Brigade of Militia to muster in October 1824, at Sutton.-- The field used for parade and drill extended from the road leading north from the Village to and including the farm of Corydon Parker. I do not think a better field of land could be found in this part of the state for such a purpose, but the accommodations in this town were very small to entertain five thousand men, and the weather being cold caused considerable suffering; still the people did everything possible to make them comfortable. Our clothier, Mr. Holmes, loaned webs of cloth to cover them at night; yet the men were exasperated at the General for calling them so far, some over 70 miles, there were threats when they went into a sham fight they would kill him. — On the last day of the muster the brigade were drawn up in two files and ordered to fire at the General's horse's tail as he rode down the centre. He heard bullets whistle by him as he rode along. He did not try it but once; after that he rode in the rear of his men.

IN 1819:

The town expenses were as follows, to wit:

"Roswell Cheney for making Grand List \$1'50.

Benj. Campbell, settling with Town Treasurer 40

James Way, for services and necessities furnished Taylor Norris \$7,76.

Thomas True, services	\$ 5.56.
Jacob Webster, articles furnished,	
Taylor Norris	\$ 4.00.
Jokton Putnam, services	\$ 1.75.
Ira Goodrich, services and articles furnished Taylor Norris	\$ 7.17.
Caleb Fisk, services	\$ 4.22.
Andrew Brown, services	'50.
Jacob Shaw for settling with treasurer.	'50

Amount \$ 33.36.

These statistics are an average neither higher or lower.

The above expenses did not include the building or repairing the roads or highways.

CHURCHES.

The first church in town was the

FREE WILL BAPTIST,

it was organized by Elder Eliphalet Maxfield, July 30, 1800; Joshua Horr, John Atwood, David Norris, David Bean, Zebulon Norris, Hannah Horr, six original members. John Atwood was chosen clerk.

The Creed adopted was these words: "And it appears the spirit of truth was working with the children of men and we would say as Iasiah did "Behold, God is my salvation, I will trust and not be afraid for the Lord Jehovah is my strength and my song, he, also, is become my salvation."

At the next monthly conference, Josiah Norris, Lois Richardion and Hannah Bean joined the little church, and at the monthly conference in October, Joseph Richardson and others joined, and Joshua Horr was elected deacon.— Here the record is so obliterated by newspaper clippings pasted upon the leaves by Eugene M. Campbell to make a scrap-book, that we cannot learn

anything more of the pioneer church, for about two years.

In 1802 was the quarterly meeting for setting apart of Eliphalet Maxfield for the work whereunto the Lord would have him."

At a monthly meeting in May 1802, the church voted to reject Samuel Orcutt in the following words:

"State of Vermont

Friend Samuel Orcutt,

Whereas we have taken all the pains and used all the means necessary to reclaim you from your fall from the holy confession and solemn engagement that you made with us in brotherhood for to keep up the public worship of God and to walk in the laws and ordinances of our Lord Jesus Christ, and to watch over us and we over you done by revaulted to our grief and we are sorry that your abstinence is such such that we are brought to the disagreeable necessity to reject you off from your membership for it is like cutting off the Right hand, or plucking out a eye but in honor to the cause of Christ and our duty to you we do solemnly withdraw the hand of fellowship from you and you to be no more a member of this church until you return by repentance for which we pray God to give you repentance to the acknowledgment of the truth as it is in Christ Jesus our Saviour

Billymead May 27., 1802

Signed in behalf of the Church"

John Atwood Church Clerk"

REV. AMOS BECKWITH IN SUTTON.

During the year 1802, Amos Beckwith a Baptist clergyman with Calvinistic proclivities came into town from Putney, Vt. and held meetings in a log-school-house near what is now known as the Powers place at Sutton Corner.

Holding many Calvinistic views, yet according to Calvin's principles not strictly orthodox, was Mr. B.

In April 1803, the church was partially re-organized: no doubt to see if they could not all be united in one body under the following covenant, Amos Beckwith, moderator.

First. that it is the duty of all Christians to join together in solemn covenant to keep up the public worship of God and walk together in the ordinances of the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Second. That we must be agreed in the commands of Christ or we cannot be bretheren in visible unity.

Third. That we are agreed the scriptures are the only rule for the Christian church to make her appeals to and in case of controversy of any matter arising not determined by the scriptures the major may rule the minor.

Fourth. That a person may be admitted a member of this church upon his or her confession of their faith in our Lord Jesus Christ upon satisfaction of the church.

Fifth. That we believe the only mode of baptism is by immersion it is not our minds to receive any member into this church to the grief of any of the bretheren

CHURCH COVENANT: We now in the presence of the Great God in the faith of our Lord Jesus Christ give up ourselves to God and each other by the will of God in solemn covenant to watch over ourselves and each other in love and to keep up the worship of God submitting to the discipline of this church as a part of Christ's material body to watch together in the ordinances of our Lord Jesus Christ in obe-

dience to his commands endeavoring to promote each others spiritual and temporal happiness according to the gifts and graces that God giveth still looking for more light and Glorious opening of the scriptures until to coming of our Lord Jesus Christ. X"

At this meeting they chose Thomas Colby and Enoch True deacons, and Bradbury M. Richardson, clerk.

I do not think all the old members joined this new organization, or if they did they soon formed another and called themselves the Free Willers. and held their meetings in a log school house near the forks of the highway just north of where A. H. Ball now resides.

Their discipline was strict and unyielding. A member transgressing in any matter, though of minor importance, if it was contrary to discipline, was sure to be labored with as may be seen by some extracts of letters and records:

"To Moses H. Brewer

this from your once professed bretheren the church of Christ in Billymead. Whereas you gave yourself a member of this church and we promised to take the watch and care of you we feel duty bound so to do and as you have withdrawn from us and conducted very perversely and talked very foolishly about brother David Bean and brother Moulton M. Richardson in saying one would lye and the other would swear to it we look upon such things as very unbecoming among bretheren therefore we hope and trust in the fear of God we strictly admonish you to refrain from these things and confess your fault and forsake evils and return again to the cause of God

that you professed and your bretheren may God grant it for Christ sake

Billymead June 10th 1803 by order of the church

Thomas Colby"

FOR NOT ATTENDING MEETING.

To a member:—from a letter.

"Remember that you are eternity bound and that your soul is of Great value when once lost lost to an never ending eternity may God grant that you may consider on the things that make for peace before they be everlastingly hid from thine eyes"

In 1809, John Colby, a son of Dea. Thomas Colby, commenced preaching; there being two separte meetings, he endeavored to unite them and several meetings were held to see if the two could not be united.

In October 1810, a meeting was held for uniting all the bretheren in one body. [They seemed to want to all come together, but somehow could'nt.]

Finally, Oct. 21, 1810, the celebrated Ring Church was thus formed: All the bretheren and all the sisters of the two churches, or so many of them, the school-house to which they came would not hold them; and the people all went out on to the Common and there held their meeting; and the young Preacher after delivery of a suitable address, invited all desirous of embodying in one church to stand around in a circle that their names might be taken; and the number being one hundred and eleven that stood around in the circle, they there joined hands forming a continuous ring and knelt down and agreed to walk together in love.

In 1811, the church voted that when the church disowned a member, it should be made known in a public assembly. In 1812, one of its members

was known to be under the influence of strong drink and the church voted, the member confessing to them, and then making a public confession, he should be received into full fellowship or that the church would be satisfied.

In the fall, trouble began to show itself by Rev. Amos Beckwith objecting to have members cry out and shout, and by his belief that a church should have other rules to govern them besides scripture, and this trouble or controversy grew to such proportion, a new church was formed by Rev. A. Beckwith which continued its organization till about 30 years since when the remaining members joined the F. W. Baptists here. The cause of the trouble can be better understood by producing the record, 1813:

"After opening the meeting by prayer to God for wisdom the church voted the scriptrures is a sufficient rule to govern the church."

"Voted that they think Elder Beckwith is wrong in saying the scriptures is not a sufficient rule for the church."

"It was tried to see if the bretheren are agreed with Thomas Colby in saying that Elder Beckwith was not subject to the church; they are agreed he is not subject to the church.

"Voted they are agreed with Thomas Colby in his allegation against Elder Beckwith that he has made division among the people.

"Voted they are agreed with Thomas Colby in saying that Elder Beckwith has broke his covenant with the church.

"Voted that they are agreed with Thomas Colby in his allegation that Elder Beckwith has set up a new church.

"It was asked if they are willing to have a council? "They are church agreed to send to five different church-

es for a council of two members from each church to come and examine into the doings of the church in Sutton.—The council came, July 1, 1814, but nothing came of it as to settling the difficulties.

But during the time the Baptists were all united in one church and in the year 1812, Rev. John Colby thought the church ought to build a meeting house and presented a plan of a house to them; but as many of them had not paid for their farms and there was rumor of war with England, did not think best to undertake its erection at that time, and Rev. Mr. Colby having some property, determined to build a house himself. He had one week before he was going a journey as an evangelist, during that time, in May, he bought land to set the house on, contracted timber for the frame, boards, nails, workmen, and gave notice he would preach in the new house the last sabbath in the June following. At the end of the week, he took his leave for several weeks, but returned in season and preached in the new meeting-house, June 28, 1812, although the house was not finished for about two years after; and he farther says: I took more pleasure in seeing my property laid out in building a house to worship God in than any old miser ever did in filling his bags with silver and gold.

In Nov. 1814, the church had labor with James Way and he agrees to discontinue buying and selling cattle to those that he suspects are driving them to Canada as it is a grief to the brethren for any to feed the British." The church voted to be satisfied on those conditions; so it will be seen, that it tried to keep all within its body and be loyal to our country in its trials and

wars. Nothing of any great interest transpired in the church until December 27, 1827,

ELISHA BROWN

asked a letter of dismission to join the Methodists. It seemed at the time of no great consequence, but to the Methodists it was a great haul. He became a quite noted preacher of that denomination.

At this time they were also vexed by one member bringing a case of litigation against another member. They had several church meetings and called a council to settle the matter, but with all their wisdom, they did not, and could not prevent litigation. This and other difficulties arose one after the other and caused considerable trouble, and Rev. Jonathan Woodman formed a new church and called it the General Baptist. Here is a space of about 10 years the church has no record and some of the time did not belong to the Quarterly-meeting, and there was no church represented in those gatherings unless it was the old one, known as Rev. David Cross' church, and some think this must have been the case, but, as the writer has no record, and as no one can tell where one may be found, we must go by tradition. During this time or in 1832

THE WHITE CHURCH

or meeting-house was built and dedicated. October 1837, twenty persons met at the house of Stephen Eastman with Rev. Joshua and Daniel Quimby, and David Sweat and organized a new church. Thus the

SECOND FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized with Bradbury M. Richardson, deacon, he having been deacon, for a long time in the other churches.

Stephen F. Bean, was, also, elected at this organization for clerk.

The church, now, made application and was received into the Wheelock Quarterly Meeting. It became active and zealous and grew in numbers. In 1847. the General Conference of the Free Will Baptists assembled here; and the talent of this denomination in the United States were here, and the English Baptists, also, sent two delegates from England, Revs. Burns and Goadby. This seemed to infuse new enthusiasm into the church and their prospect looked bright.

A few years since (1885) the Anniversaries of the societies were held here by the F. W. Baptists, and the people can well remember of hearing some of the best talent in the denomination at that time. The church has been blessed with some of the best clergymen in the society; among whom was

REV. JONATHAN WOODMAN, who commenced preaching in 1816, or about that time. He was connected with the church as an evangelist and pastor 29 years. He resigned his charge this spring, aged 85 years, having preached between 67 and 68 years.

We will also mention in this connection, Revs. T. C. Moulton, L. B. Tasker and Rev. Mr. Dame.

The church now numbers about 200 members with Rev. F. L. Wiley as pastor, (1883.)

METHODISTS.

The records being lost by the death of the recording steward, all the information received for this Society has been from Rev. Silas Wiggins, who came into town in 1820. He was converted in 1823 and soon commenced to preach. He soon went to New Hampshire and preached until his health fail-

ed and he came back,—about 1850, and has lived in town ever since except ten years in Lyndon. He thinks the church must have been organized in 1818. The original members, we cannot tell, but including those who joined soon, the following must be nearly correct: Jeremiah and Joseph Parker and wives, Gleasons family,—six persons; Dr. J. C. Morrill's wife and her daughter, Sally Morrill; Joseph and Samuel Bartlett and their wives; Martin Howard's family,—six persons; Jonathan Powers, Phineas Stoddard and five of his sisters; —Clark and wife and one daughter; William Hutchinson and wife; and Almon Mason and wife; Eben Richford and wife; Mary A. True, Elisha Brown,—afterward Rev. E. Brown; Alfred Holmes and wife and Silas Wiggins and wife, Samuel Densmore and wife, Josiah Smith and wife, Benjamin Streeter and wife, Benjamin P. Smith. Irena Fisk, Mary Bartlett, afterward wife of Rev. E. Smith; Susan Dalloff, Deborah Bartlett and Roswell Cheney and wife.

When this church was organized, a certain number of preachers were stationed over several towns: One preached in Sutton one Sunday, and so on in every town in the circuit until he got round.

This District consisted of Sutton, Danville, Wheelock, Burke Lyndon and Newark. Among the first preachers were:

Rev. Dr. Fisk:
Rev. Orrin Scott:
Rev. Newell S. Spaulding:
Rev. Samuel Kelley:
Rev. Samuel Norris:
Rev. Justin Spaulding:
Rev. N. W. Aspinwall:
Rev. N. W. Scott,
Rev. Israel Rust:

Rev. Eleazer Smith :
 Rev. Abel Heath :
 Rev. Edward Kellogg.

The above, I think, were all before 1844, later were :

Rev. P. N. Granger.
 Rev. David Packer:
 Rev. Dyer Willis:
 Rev. H. T. Jones:
 Rev. D. S. Dexter:
 Rev. J. S. Spinney:
 Rev. —Tarbell:

Rev. Mr. Tarbell was the last M. E. preacher stationed here. This was about 30 years since. The members by death and removals were reduced to so few preaching was discontinued, and the meeting-house was soon disposed of and they remained without a house to hold meetings in.

From 1812 to 1832 there was but one meeting-house in town, the Colby one, and when the Baptists were not using the Colby house, the Methodists had the privilege of using it. The best feeling existed between the Baptists and Methodists; better than existed among the members of their own society.

The Baptists having a church-meeting at one time, sent down to Doctor Morrill's who was town clerk, for a copy of the laws of Vermont. Mrs Morrill, a smart, keen woman, thinking it might be well to read them a lesson, did up a bible and sent by the messenger to the turbulent meeting; and as I learn, it had a good effect and stilled the troubled waters.

MRS. MORRILL

while her husband was the town clerk, did all the recording, and, I think, she recorded 2,200 pages in that time.— She died a year or two since (1883) in California, aged over 80 years.

In 1822 and in 1823, the Methodists held their camp meeting in Cabot, and the last year, 20 young persons from this town attended and were all converted at the camp-ground.

The Methodists held a camp-meeting in Sutton in 1851 or '52, with a good degree of interest.

In 1882, they organized a church of 14 members here and the Conference stationed Rev. H. P. Cushing for this town and West Burke, the meetings here being held in the Grange Hall, once in two weeks.

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST AND ADVENT.

During the preaching of Miller and Shipman, about 1842. some were converted to the Second Advent faith.

Some in 1843, looked so strong for the coming of the millennium they did not dig their potatoes, but when the year rolled round as usual, instead of acknowledging their error they kept on and soon concluded the seventh day sabbath was the proper one to keep.

They claimed some prayer cures in support of their faith.

Sarah Tilton who lived in this town had been unable to walk for about 30 years, a man of this faith, Stephen W. Willey had a message or impression, if he should go to Mr. Tilton's and pray for her and command her in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ to get up and walk that she would be well. He did as impressed; she arose and walked and was well. She went to her friends and tried to persuade them the Seventh Day Baptists as they called themselves were the chosen people.— She afterward married and has been known to walk four or five miles in one day.

This cure increased the membership of the society considerably at the time,

but their course with their children, in not allowing them to associate with the world, the name given by them to all not of their faith, or belief, and not sending them to school, was so repugnant to the feelings of the children, as soon as they became of age they forsook the faith of their parents, by which with deaths and removals, and no new accessions, they soon run down and I think, there is now, but one Seventh Day Baptist in town, and she nearly 80 years old.

LISTERS.

John Anthony, 1794, '95, '96, 1802 :	Jacob Webster, 17, 18 :
Samuel Cahoon, ,, ,, ,, 97	Roswell Cheney. 1818 :
Samuel Orcutt, ,, ,, ,, ,, 98, 1800, 1, 2 4 :	Ira Goodridge, 1820, 21, 23 :
Joseph Richardson, 1797, '98, '99, 1800 :	John Beckwith, 21, 27, 32 :
B. M. ,, 1798, '99, 1800 :	Luther Stoddard, 1821 :
Peter Atwood, 1799 :	Jacob Blake, 18, 22, 25, 26, 28, 31, 32, 33, 35 :
James Cahoon, 1801 :	Nehemiah Shaw, 1822, 1841 :
John Atwood, 1801, 9 :	Jacob C. Morrill, 1823, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36 :
Samuel D. Blake, 1802, 4	Jacob Brown, 1821 :
Caleb Fisk, 1803, 4, 5, 6, 11, 13, 20 :	Stephen Eastman, 1824 :
Thomas Colby, 1803, 23 :	Stephen Eaton, 1825 :
Jonas Goodell. 1803, 5 6 :	Jonathan Brown, 1825, 26, 27, 29 :
Enoch True, 1805, 6, 8 :	Josiah Rawson, 1826 :
Dan Dickinson, 1808 :	Thaddeus Curtis, 1827, 29, 38 :
Jacob Shaw, 1808, 9, 10, 13, 15 :	Jeremiah Parker, 1828
Jethro Sanborn, 1809 :	Martin Way, 1830, 37 :
Jonathan Colby, 1810, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 19, 20 :	Nathaniel C. Kibbey, 1830 :
John Orcutt, 1810 :	Josiah Willey, 1831, 33, 38 :
James Way, 1811, 18, 19, 22 :	Wells Way, 1832, 34, 35 :
James Campbell, Jr. 1812, 13, 14, 16 :	H. W. Easterbrook, 1833, 55 :
Joshua Stoddard, 1812, 14, 24, 37 :	Jonathan Richardson: 1834, 35, 36, 39, 41, 42, 51 :
Andrew Brown, 1814 :	James Ruggles, 1836, 44 :
Lyman Powers, 1815 :	William Hutchinson, 1837, 42, 43, 47
Bala Orcutt, 1816, 17, 19 :	Mark Hill, 1838, 35 :
	Owen Brown, 1839 :
	James Ingalls, 1840 :
	John Ladd, 1840, 48 :
	Joshua Stoddard, Jr. 1840 :
	David Griffin, 1841, 42, 43, 47 :
	Jenks M. Putnam, 1843, 44, 45 :
	Asa Masten, 1844, 51 :
	Wheaton Campbell, 1845, 46 :
	Thos. J. Barker, 1845, 46, 47 :
	Eleazer Ball, 1846, 60, 61 :
	Ralph Jacobs, 1848, 49 :
	Jonathan Eastman, 1848, 49 :
	Daniel G. Shaw, 1849 :

Samuel A. Evans, 1850:

John C. Libbets, 1850, 52, 53, to 61:

Allen B. Curtis, 1850, 53, 62, 79:

John Mc.Neal Jr., 1851:

John True, 1852, 53, 54, 58:

Nathaniel Noyes, 1852:

Hosea Cobleigh: 54, 55, 56 57:

Wm. F. Ruggles, 1855, 55, to 63:

Jonathan Powers, 1855:

Jacob B. Gordon, 1856, 61, 62:

Jouathan Davis, 1859, 70:

Eben Clough, 1863:

N. K. Campbell, 1863, 67, 68, 78, 81, 82:

Silas Roundy, 1863, 64, 65, 66, 68, 69 78, 81:

A. H. Ball, 1864, 65:

D. E. Ruggles, 1864; 65:

John W. Colby, 1866, 67, 71, 72:

C. W. Willey, 1866, 67, 70:

David Jenness, 1868, 69:

Wm. A. Densmore, 1869:

Daniel S. Frost, 1870 to 73:

Wm. R. Roundy, 1871, 72:

B. M. R. Willey, 1873, 74, 78, 81, 82:

S. J. Whipple, 1873, 74:

H. F. Barker, 1873, 74:

Harlow Easterbrooks, 1875:

L. J. Hall, 1875 to 78.

L. W. Gordon, 1875 to 78:

Geo. W. Bridgman, 1876:

Charles Clark, 1877:

John Darling, 1879, 80, 83., to 88:

F. W. Barker, 1879:

J. E. Willard, 1880, 83, to 89:

S. M. Bartlett, 1882, 83:

D. E. Kimball, 1884 to 89:

G. M. Campbell, 1887 to 89:

TOWN TREASURERS.

Enoch Blake, 1796, 97, 1800, '01 '02:

James Cahoon, 1798:

Samuel Orcutt, 1899:

Thomas Colby, 1803, '07, '08, 10, 11, 18:

Caleb Fisk, 1806:

Jacob Shaw, 1812, 13, 14, 22:

Andrew Brown, 1815, 16, 17, 19 20:

James Way, 1821:

Thomas True, 1823, to 36 and 1852:

William Hutchinson, 1837, to 44, 1845 to 1851:

Amos Hill, 1844:

John C. Blake, 1855, 56:

Mark Hill, 1857 to 60:

J. H. I. Richardson, 1860:

Jona. „ 1861:

William A. Densmore, 1864, 65

J. C. Libbets, 1866 to 70:

Geo. L. Bradley, 1870 to 72;

Asa S. Taft, 1873 to 76;

R. D. Wilson, 1876 to 81;

M. A. Campbell, 18 to 8;

CONSTABLES

Jeremiah Washburn, 179, 95,

Samuel D. Blake, 1796, 97, 99 02, 03, 04, 05, 09, 12, 13, 20;

Benjamin Rowley, 1798;

Joshua Horr, 1800;

Samuel Orcutt, 1801;

Levi Silver, 1806;

Abial Goodell. 1807;

Burton Carpenter, 1808;

Ira Goodridge, 1810;

Thomas True, 1811;

John Beckwick, 1814, 21, 22;

Jockton Putnam, 1815, 16;

Roswell Cheney, 181;

James Campbell, Jr. 1818;

Jacob Webster, 1819;
 Jonathan Brown, 1813 to 26;
 Bradbury Richardson, 1826;
 Geo. W. Brockway, 1826;
 James Morse, 1831;
 Gilman Gale, 1832;
 Nathaniel Glidden, 1834 to 45 and in
 1854 61;
 Alfred H. Bartlett, 1845, 51;
 Thos. J. ,, 1851 to 54,
 Alexander Page, 1861 to 64;
 Geo. W. McGaffey, 1864 to 1868;
 H. L. Gilman, 1868;
 John E. Willard, 1869, to 71;
 Charles W. ,, 1871 to 85;
 M. A. Campbell, 1876, 77;
 H. S. Forbes, 1879;
 G. M. Campbell, 1885 to 1888;

TOWN CLERKS.

James Cahoon, 1794 to 99, 1801, 2:
 Samuel Orcutt, 1799, 1800:
 Caleb Fisk, 1803 to 1808, 12, 13, 15,
 to 1820:
 Burton Carpenter, 1808, 09, 10, 11:
 Ezra Child, 1814:
 Jacob C. Morrill, 1822 to 35:
 James B. Ashley, 1835, 36:
 Adna C. Dennison, 1837 to 42:
 Nehemiah Shaw, 1842 to 1850:
 Abel B. Blake, 1850, 51:
 R. D. Richardson, 1852:
 J. H. I. ,, 1853, 61:
 David Powers, three months:
 Wm. A. Densmore, 1861 to 71 and a
 part of 71:
 Geo. W. Colby, about three months:
 J. E. Willard, part of 1871 to 1888,
 and now in office.

[The list of selectmen, for type-convenience,
 will be found farther over. Mr. Willard being
 made town clerk in 1871 has very naturally to

a man that fills his office well, taken a lively
 interest in the history of his town.

His History opens very like a town clerk, a
 little like a politician: Page 4, with a peep at
 a tax list in 1803,—1804,—1805,—1806. A bit of
 the record first, and the bit one that suggests,
 our little town was hardly started in 1803, '06,
 you should not expect too much from us; and
 as the curious like to know the cause, more
 and more as it grows remote, I will tell you, I
 regard that first anniversary of the old settler
 of 1806, held in Mr. Willard's house the cause,
 and this History of Sutton the effect. Let us
 cultivate anniversaries of the early settlers,
 we will have local history. Thus in this re-
 cord, we have of ourself given the Eastman
 Anniversary its early place, with the history
 of the churches, etc. thus far. Upon the next
 page, we will take up the charter and give
 the ballance of minute and faithful record of
 early settlers preserved in this town.—Ed.

LINES TO THE FRIENDS

OF FRED F. MCINTIRE,

Who died June 4, 1886, at Haverhill, N. H.,
 aged 29 years, 5 months and 6 days.*

Lonely, sorrowing family groupe,

Wife, mother and sisters, dear,

Waiting and watching tenderly

The loved, unconscious sufferer.

You were weeping round his pillow,

For you knew that he must die;

It was night within your bosoms,

It was night within the sky.

Hoping, looking and listening eagerly

For a kind embrace and last farewell,

But reason never more resumed its sway.

Dear Fred silently, peacefully passed away.

You'll sadly miss him from your group,

His joyous laugh and gentle ways,

The loss to you on earth so great, will be

A gain for him of heaven and eternal days.

In that bright home where loved ones wait

And many waiting mansions are,

My Father grant that you may dwell

One happy family!—my prayer.

J. E. WILLARD.

*This tribute which has been published in
 Notes by the Path of the Gazetteer—see Vol. I.
 page 167, is reprinted here that it may appear
 in connection with the History of Sutton, by
 special request of the friends.—Ed.

THE CHARTER OF SUTTON,
was granted to Jonathan Arnold and his associates by His Excellency Thomas Chittenden, Governor of Vermont, Jan. 27, 1791, on the following conditions :

1st. For the purpose of settling a new plantation and a valuable consideration.

2d. Reserving 1 seventy-first part for the first settled minister ; 1 seventy first part for the County Grammar School ; 1 seventy-first part for the support of English Schools ; 1 seventy first part for a Seminary or College ; 1 seventy first part for the support of the social worship of God"

The two seventy-first parts for the College and Grammar School were to be under the charge or control of the Legislature of the State which gave them to the University of Vermont at Burlington and the Grammar School in Caladonia County which was located at Peacham ; the other three seventy-first parts to be under the control of the selectmen (in trust.)

3d. The proprietors are empowered to dispose of one seventy-first part for the encouragement of erecting a grist mill and saw-mill, and are, also, empowered to set out the several seventy-first parts in such places as will best encourage the settlement of the town, giving quantity for quality, so that some of the public rights contained more than 1000 acres which could be easily done from the peculiar shape of the town which can be seen by the survey, as follows :

"Beginning in the Northwest corner of Lyndon being a beech tree mark Lyndon Corner July 1st 1787 I A Billymead Corner 1788 and running North 6 Ds. and 15 minutes west 10

miles four chains and 50 links to a beech tree marked Billymead July 22 1788 Standing in the Southerly line of Westmore eight Chains South east from the Westerly corner thereof thence South 45 Ds east eight miles 12 Chains and 81 links to a Spruce tree on flat land Marked Burke North corner Standing in Southerly line of Newark thence South 20 Ds West six miles 2 chains and 80 links to a Stake 7 links south from a little beech tree Marked Burke, Billymead 1787 Standing in the north line of Lyndon thence North 70 Ds West two miles and 64 Chains in said north line of Lyndon to the bound began at containing twenty three thousand and forty acres and is called and shall be known by the name of the township of Billymead."

THE FIRST PROPRIETORS MEETING

was held at the house of Jonathan Arnold in St. Johnsbury, Orange Co. (then), Aug 6, 1787, Jonathan Arnold, moderator, and Joseph Lord the clerk, pro tempore. Voted : Jonathan Arnold shall procure a surveyor and other persons to survey and lay out the township into lots and a tax of £2 and 8s. on each right to defray the expense.

The next proprietors meeting was held at the same place, Mar. 31, 1791, Eld. Philemon Hine, moderator, Joseph Lord, clerk, pro tempore.

Voted : That the return of survey and Plan returned by James Whitelaw Esq., Surveyor General be approved and accepted and that the draft of the several lots or Rights be made agreeable thereto that the proprietors may hold the lots by them respectively drafted forever hereafter in severalty.— Passed.

Voted : That previous to each draft the public Rights and mill Right be

pointed out and assigned and entered on said plan; and that the Rights so pointed out and assigned be considered in severalty and so held to the respective uses declared in the Charter of said township forever. Passed.

Voted that the Right No. 69 be the College Lot; No. 68, County Grammar School Right. No. 67 be the Right for maintaining and the supporting the social worship of God in said township. No. 33 be the town School Right and No 34 the Right for the use of a Minister or Parsonage. Passed.

"Voted: that No. 16 be the Mill Right and they and each of them are hereby assigned for those purposes forever. Passed.

Voted: that the Mill Right No. 16 be and the same hereby is granted to Daniel Cahoon Esq., on the same terms and conditions that the mill Right in the township of Lyndon was granted Jonathan Gould Esq. at a Proprietors Meeting for said township of Lyndon held in St. Johnsbury 18th day of June 1787 viz that he erect or cause to be erected a Saw Mill and Grist Mill in the township of Billymead within one year after twelve actual settlements shall be made therein. Passed.

Whereas it appears from the Field Book of Survey returned by the Surveyor that by some casualty in running the lines that lots Nos. 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, and 49 are somewhat less (on an average about ten acres) than the other regular lots and whereas it is uncertain where the error originated and it would be attended by great expense to find and rectify the same and whereas by taking a draft the chance to each proprietor is equal and just therefore, voted: that the rights be held by each proprietor who shall

draw the same according to the present bounds and lines any difference aforesaid Notwithstanding and it is further voted that all other lots and rights be held agreeable to the present corners bounds and lines however they may be more than the common average quantity such allowances being designed to compensate for disadvantage of situation, mountains and other inconveniences which attend them. Passed.

Voted: that Daniel Cahoon, Jr. and Joseph Lord now prepare for and draft the several Rights amongst the proprietors. Passed.

THE LOTTING.

The draft being made, the numbers of the lots drawn to each proprietor's names were as follows:

Jonathan Arnold, 55, 37, 62, 38, 50, 30, 63, 24, 36, 51, 8, 7, 31, 28, 35, 59, 12 and 17.

Clark and Nightengale, 60, 61, 32, and 57, 2, 23, 48, 59, 22, 47, 46 58, 65, 54, 47, 10, 52, 1, 64, 20 and 49.

William Rhodes 26, 27, 6, 4, 29, 39, 18, 44, and 15.

Joseph Fay, 11, 42, 14, and 21.

Sterry and Murry No. 45 and 14.

Daniel Cahoon, No. 3, 18.

Peter Chandler, No. 40, 25.

Jonathan Jenks, No. 53, 43.

Cynthia Hastings, No. 5.

William Bowen, No. 9 and 66.

Edward Thurber, No. 70 and 71.

The above and foregoing were passed and entered at the meeting aforesaid

Attest Philemon Hine, Moderator,
The above is a true copy from the original.

JAMES CAHOON, Town Clerk.

March 2, 1795.

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THE TOWNSHIP.

SUTTON lies about 40 miles northeast of Montpelier and about 16 miles north west of St. Johnsbury Village. The surface of the township is somewhat uneven although not as much so as some other towns in the County, it laying in four swells or ridges which are called South Ridge, Middle or Beech Ridge, East Ridge and North Ridge. These divisions are made by the Passumpsic River. The south branch of this river, called Callender river, (it is said derived its designataion, from a man by the name of Callender who fell into it when the town was being allotted by the surveyor) has its source on the east side of the town of Sheffield, and running in a southeasterly direction across the south portion of the town into the town of Burke. On this stream, at the present, time are 3 saw-mills, 1 carding mill, 1 grist-mill and 1 carriage-shop. In some portions of the year, the water is so low—as it is in most mountain towns in the state—but little can be done in the mills.

Until about 1850, where the carding-mill now is there was a woolen factory which employed a dozen, or more hands, and on the opposite side of the river from the factory were a saw-mill and a cabinet-shop, and just below the present grist-mill there was another much larger mill, which was burned down about twenty years since and the present one was then erected.

The Middle Branch (of the river) rises in the hills on the westerly side of the town and fed by several ponds runs southeasterly across Sutton into Burke at West Burke Village. There are no mills on this stream, at present.

The North Branch (of the river) rises in the towns of Newark and Westmore and taking a southerly course, runs into this town and out, uniting with Middle Branch at West Burke Village.—There are a grist-mill and saw-mill in Sutton on this stream, but are so near to West Burke they almost seem a part of it.

OUR SUTTON PONDS

Are ten in number, although from present appearances two or three of them in a few years may only be mud or frog-ponds.

Fish Pond and Duck Pond are nice bodies of water and abound with fish, though not as many as formerly. They lie well up on the mountain, some 200 or more feet above the valley, and several thousand feet above the level of the ocean and discharge their waters to the north into St. Francis River.

The Lime Ponds, also, deserve special notice. The bottom of these ponds consists of a white marl, of which the early settlers in this and surrounding towns made the putty for their windows and lime to lay their chimneys with and plaster their walls.

THE OLD SETTLER'S LIME-KILN

was made and lime burned by digging a hole in the side of the hill about 4 feet wide, 8 feet back and six or 8 feet deep, when it was walled up a layer of wood laid crossways the length of the archways, then a layer of the marl, and a layer of the wood and a layer of the marl alternately until the kiln was full, when a fire was set to it. It took several days to burn and cool down, but as soon as burned and cooled the settlers had a most excellent lime ready for use. The writer has seen rooms plastered with this lime which have

have been used more than sixty years, in endeavoring to get mortar from brick taken from old chimneys, has found it almost impossible to separate the mortar from the brick, taking many times a portion of the brick with the mortar. It is the opinion of some, if an oven could be so invented that this marl could be burned without its being mixed with the ashes of the wood, it would be superior to any lime produced from stone.

SPRINGS.

There are in this township several mineral springs worthy of mention.— One is on the northerly side of what is known as the Lake Mountain. The writer visited this spot, about ten years ago. He measured the spring and found the depth of the water a little over 6 feet; its diameter 15 feet across the surface. Watching the white sand boiling up in the water over a space of several feet, he thought that he never saw such a sight.

In our midst, are the sulphur and the iron spring.

THE SULPHUR SPRING

is said to have large medicinal properties. It is a water of excellent drinking quality for those that like sulphurated waters. Some horses are very fond of the sulphur water.

THE IRON SPRING,

an invigorating tonic fresh from the hand of Mother Nature, is an excellent drink for either thirsty man, or beast, and delightfully refreshing to the invalid or debilitated.

THE ORIGINAL FOREST.

The natural timber was principally sycamore, or the sugar maple, with a sprinkling of beech, birch and ash generally, but alongside the streams upon

the banks are quantities of spruce and white cedar.

THE BANNER MAPLE SUGAR TOWN OF VERMONT.

Sutton, it is understood, is the largest maple-sugar producing town in the State, and perhaps, the largest in the United States. In the spring of 1874, more than 140,000 pounds was made, and one year since, the produce was larger than in 1874.

In School District No. 6 of 12 families more than 28,000 pounds have been made in a single season.

NOTE FROM THE PUBLISHER: If you will send me the name of the man who has made the most maple-sugar in your town, I will print it here; for he has, probably made the most maple-sugar of anybody in the world, the sugar-maple being a native American tree.

I have headed the record of your sugar-making modestly, "The Banner Maple Sugar Town of Vermont" when it might have been written: The Banner Maple Sugar Town of the World.—Ed.

ANSWER: The following list will show the largest sugar producers and the most produced in a single year by any one:

C. W. Willard, 7,050. lbs.

Jona. Eastman, 4,500. „

Alfred Allard, 3,500. „

G. R. Willard, 5,000. „

Arch Craig, 3,000. „,—about.

D. J. Ball, 3,000. „, or more.

H. S. Forbes, 3,000. „,—about.

Messrs. Ball and Forbes do not know the amount made. Their orchards consist of 1,800 to 2,000. trees.

Our sugar is made nearly all of it in this County, dry or what is known as stirred so that it is put into flour bar-

rels and headed up, and is now shipped to Chicago. What they do with so much maple sugar is somewhat of a mystery. Some say it is used in spirituous liquor, especially for brandy which it gives the look of age, others that it is used in glucose.

THE FIRST OPENING

in the Sutton forest was made by Chas. Hackett on the place known as the Wm. Brockway farm in 1791, or 92, but I think, he never moved here.

Those that came and settled in the years 1792 and 93, up to 94 were :

Jeremiah Washburn, who located on right No. 2, on the farm now owned by J. W. Colby. Thomas Washburn, his son, was the first child born in town, Jan. 17, 1795. It is not easy to find from what place they emigrated. It was customary then to give a 50-acre lot to each settler until the requisite number should become residents to fulfill the conditions of the charter, and when they received their deed they were set up as residents of Billymead, now Sutton.

SAMUEL ORCUTT

comes next, a blacksmith, who settled on the place where S. S. Doud now lives, on right No. 14. He married Elsie Brown of Kilery, Me. Children: Hannah, Ephraim, Samuel John, Susannah, Bela, Lydia and Betsey.

Ephraim married Christiana Willey, Feb. 19, 1798, and settled on the ridge of land south of S. S. Doud house.

John was a blacksmith. He moved to Lyndon, and afterward became a clergyman.

Bela married; raised a large family of children; died at South Barton, several years ago.

Samuel, Senior, lived here for some years and removed to Boston, Mass. to live. Only two of his descendent with their families now reside in town, his grandson, Samuel Orcutt and great-grandson, Harrison Orcutt.

JOSHUA HERR

settled on the place where Chas. Hackett commenced (the Brockway place) he lived there several years and then went to Canada. Some said he was a good Christian, others, that he was a cruel and bad man.

PHILIP BEAN

settled on the place now owned by C. W. Willey, but lived there only a few years and moved away.

ELIPHALET MAXWELL

and his two sons settled on the place now owned by Reuben Ellis' estate, between the farm owned by C. W. Willard and the old Wm. Green farm; and the place is now sometimes called the old Maxwell place. Eliphalet, Sr. was called Elder Maxwell, but I think he was never ordained by any society.—The Maxwells lived here a number of years and then the family became scattered.

SIMON BRIER

located on a tract of land near the residence of Jesse Ainger on the South Ridge, but he did not stay there more than a year or two and made another pitch near the sugar house of Ora S. Jesseman; but being a man of shiftless habits soon left and was lost sight of.

CAPT. JOHN ANTHONY

came from Woodstock and married a sister of the Cahoons and settled in the field of M. A. Campbells which lies on the road leading off from Sutton to West Burke. The log-cabin stood near the apple trees in the field. He lived there only a short time and sold to Dea,

True. This was the first opening north of Callender's River.

JAMES AND SAMUEL CAHOON

came from Winchester, N. H. and first settled on the farm now owned by J. E. Willard. The house stood in the corner of the field west of the road. The first town-meeting was held in this house and the first church was also, organized there. The Cahoons built the first saw and grist mill in town it was built in 1795, and stood in the field of G. R. Willard southeast of the bridge at Sutton Hollow. The crank of the wheel that carried the saw-mill was drawn on a hand-sled from New Hampshire. Afterward the mill came into the possession of Deacon. True. And when one of his customers was waiting for his grist to be ground he said to the Deacon, I could eat it faster than you grind. How long? said the Deacon, Until I starve to death, said the man.

How many years this mill stood can not now be ascertained; but some time after a saw-mill was erected where the mill of Freeman Hyde's was and a grist mill on the site now of the grist-mill of O. E. Bundy.

Samuel Cahoon and James continued in company a few years and then dissolved partnership. Samuel remained on the old place until about 1807, when he committed suicide by taking opium. It is said that some of his sons became influential men.

James Cahoon married Betsy Blake, Oct. 11, 1797, which was the first marriage in town. James moved after the partnership was dissolved to the place now owned by Mrs Josephine Lee, and kept a grocery or store in a small building, which stood near the dwelling-house of T. J. Barker's. He was a very

intemperate man. His habit effecting his eyes, his physician told him unless he reformed he would be blind, he appeared to give up his drams for a time, but one day, he mixed a bowl of brandy, set it down and went out of the room. He soon came back and taking up the bowl of punch saying "go it, eyes!" drank it off. He soon died of delirium tremens, in 1804, age 33 years.

The children of James and Betsey Cahoon were:

Charles Dyer, born May 10, 1800; became an eminent Presbyterian clergyman.

Charlotte C., born, Feb. 15, 1802.

HON. JAMES BLAKE CAHOON

lived in Portland, Me.; was Mayor of Portland at the time of the great fire in that city and in the struggle to stop the ravages of the flames, he injured himself so that he died soon after, as I was informed by his son-in-law, Geo. C. Cahoon of Lyndon.

BILLYMEAD ORGANIZED.

NOTICE:

FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWN.

"State of Vermont. }
Orange County, SS } Whereas application hath been made to me by a sufficient number of the inhabitants of the town of Billymead in the County of Orange and State of Vermont to warn a meeting of the inhabitants thereof for the purpose of organizing themselves as the law directs. The inhabitants and the Freeholders of the town of Billymead are hereby notified and warned to meet at the dwelling-house of Samuel and James Cahoon in said Billymead on Friday the fourth day of July next at nine of the Clock in the forenoon of s'd day to Choose a moderator to govern s'd meeting & then

proceed to the choice of a town Clerk, Selectmen, Constable and all other town officers which the law requires and may be thought necessary to govern and take care of the prudential affairs of said town and do any other business when they may think necessary.

Given under my hand in Lyndon this eighteenth day of June Anno Domino 1794

Daniel Cahoon Just., Peace"

"July 4th 1794

"Meet agreeable to the above warrant at the time and place therein mentioned and proceeded first to Choose Moderator

Samuel Orcutt was chosen Moderator (Samuel Orcutt, Eliphelet Maxfield John Anthony, Samuel Cahoon, James Cahoon, Joshua Horr, Eliphelet Maxfield, Jacob Maxfield, Simon Brier,) took the oath & affirmation of allegiance and the freeman oath

James Cahoon is chosen town Clerk & Sworn

Capt John Anthony	} Chose Selectmen
Mr Samuel Cahoon	
Mr Samuel Orcutt	

Jeremiah Washburn Constable & sworn"

"Voted that the Selectmen, Listers & assessors of taxes be sworn"

Eliphelet Maxfield	} Surveyor
Joshua Horr	
Philip B. an	

"Voted that the meeting be dissolved

Samuel Orcutt Moderator

Attest James Cahoon Town Clerk"

1795—SETTLERS.

Those that came in 1795 were the following:

David Bean, who settled on the place now owned by his grandson. C. W.

Willey. The house stood in the field west of the house now on the place.— He was one of the deacons of the Free Will Baptist Church here a good many years, and Stephen, one of his sons, after the death of his father was chosen deacon and held the office until he went West about twenty years since.

ELDER DANIEL QUINBY

came from Sandwich, N. H. and settled on the place of A. H. Ball. He lived there until 1799, when he went to Lyndon to live. He erected a saw-mill near where E. H. Butterfield lives. The dam was close to where the bridge is now, but the water-power was not very good and the mill never did great business.

BENJAMIN BOLEY

as near as can be ascertained settled somewhere in the vicinity of A. G. Jenness. He lived there some years and in 1817 moved to the South Ridge. He owned a small place near Lyndon. He lived on the farm now owned by Harlow Easterbrooks. His wife being troubled with rheumatism prepared poke or garget root in alcohol and taking a dose of it, went into her loom to weave, but died soon from its effects.

ENOCH BLAKE

came from Moultonborough and settled on the place now owned by John A. Rice. He was fitted for a pioneer. He soon became the wealthiest man in town. He built a framed house in 1802, it being the second in town, the first was built by the Cahoons. The Enos Blake house is now in quite a comfortable condition for a dwelling-house, and having been occupied ever since it was built; and now occupied by Mr. Blake. At the time it was built it was and for many years after, the best house in town.

Enoch and his wife, both, died of the scarlet fever.

SAMUEL D. BLAKE,

son of Enoch, came from Moltonborough the year before his parents and brothers and sisters came, and commenced the opening which his father occupied. He made his home at Samuel Winslow's then living in Lyndon on the land now owned by Philo Graves, near the farm known as the Rice place.

Young Blake taking provision Monday morning to last till Saturday night, stopping in the woods, preparing himself his meals through the week, with a few spruce and hemlock boughs for his shelter and bed, worked through the summer, returning to New Hampshire in the fall for the winter. In the spring of 1795, coming back with his father's family, he then commenced an opening for himself on right No. 18 on the place now owned by D. D. Hayward.

For some time after the town was settled the inhabitants had to go to Barnet and St. Johnsbury to mill. On one occasion, Samuel took his grist on his back and went by the spotted trees, the only road then, to mill. On his return, it became dark while he was in the woods and he lost his way somewhere on the South Ridge. He was somewhat disappointed at not reaching home that night, he would have preferred after his long tramp a little supper, but as it was, accepted circumstances; pitched the heavy bag with his grist at the foot of a tree for a pillow; bedded himself with his back to the tree and slept; he had camped out before; had a bear poked his nose against one of his limbs, probably, he would have sprang up and grappled him. If a bear or any wild beast of the forest scented

his couch, they feared the hero that the summer before had been among them, slashing down the tall trees in their old haunts. He slept unmolested and when the light glimmered through the woods he took his bearings and soon found himself at home.

He married a Lee and reared a large family of children, all of whom have moved from town. Two of them

BENNETT AND ISAAC BLAKE

went to Texas. When Isaac died, he left \$100, the interest to be used in fixing up the cemetery at Sutton Village. Bennet and Isaac were both sons of Samuel D. Blake.

STEPHEN BLAKE,

another son of Enoch settled the farm where Mrs. Powell now lives; but afterwards moved to the Village and went into trade as a merchant which he followed for a time; sold his store and built a grist-mill at Sutton Hollow.—At last, getting old, he sold his mill and bought a few acres with buildings in the Hollow where he lived till his death. He was married three times. His two first wives were sisters, daughters of Dea. Colby. His last wife was daughter of Thomas Daloff who survives him and still lives in town; and one of his daughters, the only one now living, married M. A. Campbell and now lives in town.

Two of his grandsons:

HON. G. H. BLAKE,

is Editor of the Barton Monitor and has represented Sutton, his native town in the legislature, and Barton in the legislature, in both House and Senate.

REV. A. B. BLAKE,

brother of G. H. Blake, is a prominent Methodist minister in the St. Johnsbury District.

ENOCH BLAKE JR.

married a Ladd and lived in several places and at last settled on the Gile place where he lived till his death, caused by a fall in the barn while doing his chores. His wife fell into the fire and burned herself to death.

His son, Joseph E. Blake, and his grandson, H. A. Blake are the only descendants by the name of Blake in town although at one time there were more by the name of Blake than of any other name.

EBENEZER BLAKE

settled on the place now owned by Stephen C. Otis. He was a successful farmer. He lived the latter part of his life at the Village.

JACOB BLAKE

lived with his father until the death of his parents when he bought the place where A. H. Ball's old house stands. He lived there a few years and then moved to the Village and went into trade with his brother Stephen, whom he soon bought out, and took his son Abel in as a partner under the firm name of J. Blake & Son. About forty years ago they sold out and Abel went to Gardner, Mass., and after, to other parts of the country. In his rambles, he lost his property and came back.—He now lives in Bath, N. H.

Abel has one daughter that married to A. J. Rennie and owns one of the mills in town.

Jacob continued to live in town till about twenty years ago; then went to Massachusetts and died there when about 90 years of age.

As a family, the Blakes were well-fitted to settle a new country; as one of the relatives has said with capacious stomachs and large story tellers, also,

nearly all had the faculty to acquire large property while young or in middle age, but came to be in limited circumstances when old, as will be seen. The Blakes held considerable town office—S e town officers.

An anecdote is told of the Blake brothers: One of them having caught something in one of their excursions, they did not know what, said Stephen, we will know when we get home for he has traveled, having been to St. Johnsbury, Lyndon, Wheelock and Sheffield. Arrived at home, they went to view it by lantern light and Stephen's descision was it was either a young bear or turtle-dove.

BRADBURY M. RICHARDSON

came from Moultonborough, N. H., and settled on the farm where N. W. Dean now lives. He like Samuel Blake boarded with—Winslow in Lyndon and at the same time; but went home every night and back every morning to his work. He commenced the opening cut in the field south of the road that leads to C. W. Willey's.

One day while he and Samuel Winslow had been notching trees for a drove, which is done by chopping a large number partly down so that they will all fall in the same direction, and then take a very large one for the starter and chop so that it will fall on the next tree and so on until it will take them all in. Sometimes one drove will cover half an acre or more and in this way no inconsiderable amount of chopping can be saved.) Just as the drove was going they looked up and saw Elisha, a boy of about fifteen years coming under the trees which fell on and killed him. This was the first death in Billymead.

Bradbury went back to New Hampshire after building his log-cabin and

married Sally Lee. Their children were Sally, Bradbury, Malachie, Jonathan, Sayrles, Judith, Joseph and Lucy, all of whom are now dead except Judith, widow of Stephen Willey.

Bradbury M. was chosen deacon of the Free Will Baptist Church after it was organized in 1800 and held that office until his death in 1848. He lived on the place where he commenced. In the latter part of his life he resided with his son, Jonathan, better known as Captain.

JOSEPH RICHARDSON,

son of Bradbury M. succeeded his father as deacon and held the office about 25 years. He married Lucina Allen of Wheelock, and settled the farm where Riley their boy now lives. They had a large family. Three of the boys, Bradbury, Jackson and George Richardson are prominent homœopathy physicians in New York City.

Frances, daughter of Bradbury, married Moses H. Noyes and resides in town.

Dea. Bradbury M. was a man that had not an enemy. He was ready to aid the needy, and his doors were open to accommodate all of the new arrivals to his wilderness home until they could make or build one of their own.

JOSEPH RICHARDSON,

brother, Bradbury M., came from Sandwich, N. H. selected a lot and commenced his opening on the road that now runs from G. M. Campbell's to the Wilson school-house. He built his log-cabin in the field near the west side of the Campbell farm on the north side of the road. While he was chopping a clearing and building his house, his family lived at the house of his brother, B. M. This was the second opening on the north side of Callender's river. He lived

here and then went back to Sandwich, N. H. again.

After many years his son, Nathan, came back and finally located on the road leading from Sutton to Lyndon, on the place where his widow, Priscilla now lives.

He was in the War of 1812 with the New Hampshire troops, and for several years before he died endeavored to obtain a pension, but never did. But since his death his widow has obtained one.

With the Richardson family, as with many others, nearly all of the descendants have gone from town.

The highway tax in 1795. was £9 and 12s. Up to 1798, it was assessed in pounds, shillings and pence.

At a meeting, Mar. 1, 1796:

"Voted that the inhabitants of this town shall from this time hence forever make their ox-sleds four feet wide and any that is found narrower shall be liable to have them destroyed by any person or persons that are inhabitants of this town."

At the same meeting they raised a tax of \$10 and Samuel Orcutt gave the town a sixpence for the privilege to collect it.

It appears by the list of 1796, there were 2 horses, 5 yoke of oxen, 15 cows, 18 acres of improved land, 4 three-years-old, 10 two years-old 7 yearlings and 17 polls.

Voted: that the saw-mill and grist-mill of this town built by Samuel Cahoon be accepted by the inhabitants.

1976: MOSES H. BREWER,

who came from Sandwich, N. H. He first located on the place of Daniel Quinby He was in rather needy cir-

cumstances and moved from place to place. He was out in the war of the Revolution. One of his granddaughters married A. H. Ball and lived on the place where her grand-father first lived when he came into town.

JACOB EDDY

bought the place of Philip Bean and lived there a short time.

SAMUEL HUTCHING

came, I think, from Sandwich, and as Daniel Colby's wife was his sister, I presume that he came with the Deacon's family. He only stopped one season.

CHARLES LEONARD

came from St. Johnsbury and settled on or near the farm now owned by A. G. Jenness.

A few years after, his wife started to go from their home over to a family then living on or near the place of A. R. Stone's, to warp a web. She lost her way and for some days wandered about till so weak from hunger that she could go no farther, she sank down in despair. She was found nine days after still alive on the hill near a spring west of the Stone place. Others say it was on this side of the mountain west of Willoughby Lake.

ABNER ADAMS

came from Moultonborough, N. H. and settled on the corner of Right No. 45, the opening, not far, from the Joseph Barker place now owned by Harrison Masuer, I think. He must have been poor, for I find by a vote of the town he was exempted several years from taxes.

IN 1797

PETER ATWOOD came from Sandwich, N. H. and settled on the place owned now by Ward P. Whipple. He built a

tavern and kept a public house there. He was active and energetic in business, loaning money to his less fortunate neighbors. He, also, bought and sold considerable real estate in town.

A large number of Atwoods with their families came into town within a few years and when they commenced to leave, left as suddenly.

JOHN CORLESS

settled on the farm where Ward R. Eastman lives. He married Susanna Blake, daughter of Enoch Blake. He soon sold this place and settled on land west of John B. Miles; his son lived there with him till his father's death. Sometime after he moved down on the valley road on the place now owned by his widow, Gracia A., where he lived till about ten years ago his horse ran away and he was so badly injured, he died in a few days.

JOHN LADD

married Polly Colby, sister of Deacon Thomas Colby and came from Sandwich, in the winter, moving his family on a sled with two yoke of oxen. Upon his arrival, he sold his oxen and purchased a tract of land where J. M. Pillsbury lives, and there lived until his death. His son, John, lived with his parents in their last years, and until about 25 years ago when he came and lived in the Village. John, Jr. was highly respected by his townsmen, having held positions of trust in town many times, always with credit to himself and benefit to others.

SCHOOLS.

At a town-meeting, Aug. 8, 1797, it was voted to divide the town into two school-districts:

DISTRICT NO. I.

consisting of 8 voters, the area of about 3,000. acres, (11 rights). The

school-house was built near the cemetery on the South Ridge on the west side of the road, leading from B. M. R. Willey's to Willard Baldwin. Nothing there now to mark the spot except some cobble stone.

DISTRICT NO. 2.

consisting of 14 voters and an area of about 20.000 acres, the vote was taken to build on the southeast corner of right No. 31. But some of the old residents say it was near the brook where Mrs. Olive Harris lives which is on right 18.

Those that belonged in this Olive Harris district were 2 voters, where J. E. Willard lives; 3 Right 29; in the opening where Ore S. Jesseman lives, Nos. 41, 42, rights, 1 voter; In an opening just beyond G. M. Campbell's on Rights 32, 34, 2 voters; one voter where Amos G. Jenness lives, Right 55; 2 voters where A. H. Ball lives, No 31; one in an opening in M. A. Campbell's field, toward Burke, right, No. 18; one where D. D. Hayward lives, on Right 18; one where A. R. Stone lives, Right 57; and one where John A. Rice lives, on Right No. 3.

Where Sutton Village is there was no opening at this time. The town-meeting was then held at this school-house instead of at Cahoon's dwelling house.

IN 1798,

JONAS GOODELL came and settled on the farm now owned by Harlow Easterbrooks. He lived there till 1807, when he sold to Jethro Sanborn and left town.

DANIEL GEORGE and NATHANIEL WALLACE came here to live in 98, but they never owned any land here and I have no means of knowing where they located; yet in the grand list, after, I

find Wallace had improved land and George had a cow.

JESSE ATWOOD

came from Sandwich, N. H. and settled somewhere near Ward P. Whipples. I think, he must have gone in with Peter Atwood.

THOMAS COLBY

came from Sandwich, N. H. and settled on the place now owned by M. A. Taft; think, he married Elizabeth Atwood of Sandwich. He must, I think, have been 45 years of age; he had nine children then, that came with him. He soon made a home for himself and family. In 1800, he had 11 acres of improved land and one cow. In 1802, he had erected a framed house and finished it so it was assessed at \$100.—His townsmen recognized his judgment and ability, both in regard to church and state. He represented the town in the legislature and held other offices.—see the officers lists. He was chosen deacon of the church, and perhaps, had more influence in that body than any other member. After some years, he gave his home place to Jonathan, his son, intending retiring from cares; from some cause as often happens when the father gives up the management to his boys, they soon disagreed, so in this case, and the Deacon, so called, built the set of buildings on the place now owned by Mrs. C. W. Willard and moved there with his son, Thomas but misfortune seemed to overtake him, for Thomas soon died.—Josiah Colby, his grandson, married the widow of Thomas and went there to live; but all was not pleasant, and Josiah removed, and Jesse, the Deacon's youngest son living, went home. He remained, but being lame did not prosper much.

The offices of trust the Deacon held were always filled to acceptance both of town and church.

DANIEL COLBY,

son of Thomas, Sr., married a Hutchins and settled in Burke. He built the Colby mills,—at present, only the house remains. One of his grandsons, Dr. G. W. Colby, lives in town, also, one of his great-grandsons, Harley R. Colby, on the Jeremiah Washburn place.

REV. JOHN COLBY,

the 3d., son of Thomas, born in Sandwich, N. H., Dec. 9, 1807, came to Billymead, (now Sutton,) in 1788, and nothing is known of his boyhood except what is published in his life by himself and that not at hand.

He was ordained, Nov. 30, 1809. He traveled and preached through Vermont, New Hampshire, and some in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New York and, perhaps, in other states; at one time, he went into Pennsylvania and Ohio.

He built the first meeting-house in Sutton. (See in church history page 16 and 17, 18.) It was north of the cemetery and built with large, square pews, seats round the pew and meetings were held in it until the White Church was built when it was moved to the farm of Jerome Baily and used for a dwelling house.

Elder John Colby came home from his trips of preaching several times; at one time so feeble, he thought that he must die; but after a time he believed if Elders Charles and Nathaniel Bowles and Daniel and Joshua Quimby were to pray for him, he would recover. It appears by the record, June 8, 1817, Daniel Quimby believed that the two Bowles, Joshua Quimby and himself should go and pray for Elder John to

get well, and on the 9th., they four started for Sutton.

During the night of the 8th., Colby says: "I reflected I had been trying to regain health by following the directions of one and another, and had never followed the directions of St. James, Chapt. 5: "Is any among you sick, let him call the Elders of the church—&c. He expressed himself to his father and said who shall go for them? His father said he would and was preparing when the four clergymen he had selected arrived for the very same purpose. But it is said the Rev. Charles had no faith at first; and that he said it was too much like raising the dead. But they all knelt down. The Elder Quimbys lead and Elder Nathaniel Bowles followed. The three first prayers were for faith for Rev. Brother Charles, who continued in his unbelief until near the close of the third prayer when as he said he could hardly wait for the prayer to close. As soon as the opportunity came, he commenced his prayer for Colby's restoration; and as Colby says before it was finished, all pain had left his body and he was as free from it as ever in his life. He breathed easier, his cough began to abate, from that hour he commenced to amend. As soon as able he resumed his labors as an evangelist. In the fall, he started on a tour South and died at Norfolk Va., Nov. 28, 1817.

1799: JOHN CAHOON

came from Winchester N. H. and settled on Right No. 3. The house stood on a road leading from where John A. Rice lives to Lyndon road near the Sulphur spring. He lived here only a few years and settled in Lyndon.

SAMUEL AMBROSE,
from Sandwich, N. H. made his pitch on the farm where E. J. Roundy lives.

He did not stay long, but soon returned to New Hampshire.

TAYLOR NORRIS

began on the farm where Franklin O. Berry lives and married Susanah Orcutt, Mar. 12, 1801. It was said that he was very poor. At one time he was working by the day for Stephen Eastman, boarding himself, Eastman said to Norris: "Why do you have so little energy? The reply of Norris was, "I could do as much as any one, if I sat at your table." After this Stephen Eastman carried his meals $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to him, and after one or two days, said he never had any better help than Norris.—We find some years after the town contributed to his support. He, I think, was the first one assisted by the town.

DAVID NORRIS

settled on the northeast corner of right No. 44, being a part of the Harrison Masuer place. He sold his place to John Shaw and moved to Danville.

JETHRO SANBORN

bought right 31 of Daniel Quinby, in 1807, but sold and bought the farm of Jonas Goodell, then, at present of H. Easterbrooks. He lived here until his death.

William, son of Jethro, lived on the farm of his father some years but by some over confidence in the use of his name lost his property and his last days were spent in want.

Loami B., grandson of Jethro, was in the War of the Rebellion, being severely wounded, almost losing the use of one hand. He married widow Z. W. Campbell and they live at the Village, he receiving a pension of \$30. per month.

JAMES BACON— a settler of 1800, I think, lived in the vicinity of A. R. Stone's.

JOHN ATWOOD

came from Sandwich, N. H. and settled on the road that leads to J. M. Pillsbury's. The house stood just below the orchard in H. S. Forbes' field. He lived there until he bought the carding and fulling-mill at Sutton Hollow. He lived here, not many years, and moved back to N. H.—the cause some difficulty. See John Beckwith history.

IN 1800,

EZRA STODDARD settled on right, No. 13. His house stood west of the road just north of the cemetery on the South Ridge. The road run then from the Stoddard house to Samuel Orcutt's now S. S. Doud's. Stoddard, I think, was killed by the fall of a tree, a few years after.

MOSES NORRIS

bought the Maxfield pitch. He soon removed to Danville and became a clergyman.

WILLIAM RAMSEY

came from Walpole, N. H., bought a part of Jethro Sanborn's land, and made his opening and house on the present William Ruggles place. This was the first house erected at Sutton Village.

JOHN NASMITH settled near the Wilson school-house.

JOSIAH SMITH

came from Sandwich, N. H. and settled on the S. W. corner of right No. 20; the house standing in the field just north of the road that leads to Luther Battles. He lived there some years, and then he and his son, Enoch, bought the present C. S. Taft place and built the house and barn there; but sold out there and moved to the Village. Enoch starting a cabinet and repair shop, did nearly all kinds of wood-work for the farmers. One of the most particular of

men about his work, consequently, his labor was never very remunerative; consequent of that, he never acquired much property.

Two of the three daughters of Enoch Smith reside in town, Mrs. E. W. Brockway and G. N. M. Bean; both of their husbands manufacture carriage; both turn off good work.

Mr. Brockway has the reputation of making as good wagons as can be procured anywhere.

Fida, daughter of Enoch, is a teacher in Massachusetts.

The town voted to build a pound 20 feet square and 7 feet high and gave Charles Leonard 5 bushels of wheat for building it.

AMASA HUTCHINS came and settled on the place where D. E. Ruggles lives.

LEVI SILVER

settled on the road leading from B. M. R. Willey to Willard Baldwin's.

ABIEL GOODELL

settled on a part of the farm where Willard Baldwin lives. The house stood near the brook. His son, Dan is living, with his son-in-law, S. S. Doud. He must have received a settlement lot. He went to Westminster and Tobias Hanscomb.

IN 1802:

ZEBULON NORRIS came from Lyndon and settled on right No. 18, where G. O. Eastman lives. He soon sold and returned to Lyndon, but in a year or so came back and settled where his grandson, D. G. Norris lives, although some say he lived on the place owned by F. Roundy; if so it must have been after he came from the D. G. Norris place.

DAN DICKERSON

settled in the field back of the house of Willard Baldwin and it is part of that farm. The road to Dickerson was just in the edge of the sugar-orchard, north of Baldwin's field.

CALEB FISK

settled on right, No. 33, on the road leading to the depot. He was the best educated man that had as yet settled here and did a large proportion of the town business for several years. He was the first representative, (See list of town officers.) selectman 14 years, the longest of any one—A. H. Ball, next, 11 years,—J. E. Willard 10 years.

AMOS FISK,

son of Caleb, drawing brick with two yoke of oxen, in crossing the bridge between L. J. Hall and C. S. Taft, it gave way and he was killed. He was buried in the Sutton Cemetery, his being the first interment there.

Soon, all that had been buried in different places in town were taken up and buried in this ground, (thirteen in all,) and Rev. Amos Beckwith preached upon the occasion from the text:—"And, I saw the dead, both small and great, stand before God." Rev. xx. 12.

CALEB FISK, JR.

went to New York City and was there in the Custom House many years. His widow is, at present, living in town.

PRISCILLA GLIDDEN

came from Sandwich, N. H. and purchased the Leonard place. One of her sons, Nathaniel Glidden, was deputy sheriff, constable and collector many years.

ENOCH TRUE

came from Sandwich, N. H. and purchased the Capt. John Anthony place.

Later, he bought the Cahoon grist-mill.

THOMAS TRUE,

son of Enoch, came with his father, and bought 2 acres in the corner of right 30, extending 20 rods E. and W. and 16 rods N. and S., being the land where Judge Tibbets lives, of the hotel and store of L. J. Campbell's, and the S. N. Whipple and perhaps that of T. J. Barker. He and his son, Thomas had a blacksmith-shop and followed that trade as long as Thomas Sr. lived. After his father's death, Thomas farmed some and did some blacksmithing for a time; but finally abandoned his old trade altogether and devoted himself to his little farm until a few years since he sold out and removed to Greenfield, Mass.

LUTHER NICHOLS

came from Washington, N. H. He enlisted and was in the War of 1812; as I learn, his marriage relations proved unpleasant. The last of his life he lived with his nephew, Samuel Densmore. He died insane some 30 years ago.

BENJAMIN AND EZEKIEL POWERS

settled on the East Ridge,—the first pitch in that part of the town. I think they lived together or near each, I find by the list each had one ox. They did not stay long, Ezekiel going to Burke. One of Ezekiel's grand-daughter's lives in town, Olive E. Harris.

Of Luther and William Tuttle, Jacob Kent, Benjamin Streeter, Stephen McCrillis and Allen Robbard the location cannot now be told.

DANIEL CRAM

came from Waterford and settled near where Simeon Olcott lives. He did not stay but a few years

REV. AMOS BECKWITH

came from Putney and bought the place of Zebulon Norris. (the G. O. Eastman). He was the first settled minister and received the minister-lot, No. 34. It is said, that he thought the whole right was too much and he gave the town a deed of 172 acres off from the east end of the right, retaining 128 acres of the west end. He continued to reside in town until his death which was caused by being thrown from his horse while returning from Burke near the unoccupied buildings on the H. S. Forbes place, Dec. 6, 1822, aged 68 years. I learn he believed he had a warning of his death when sick about a year before.

His son, living with his father, was away from home, the day of his father's death, assisting the stage in going from Sutton to Lyndon down through Egypt. This was the first time the mail had been carried that way and a man, these days, went with the stage to play the bugle to announce the arrival of the mail. Lodoska, one of John's daughters, says: One day when the stage stopped at Sutton to change the mail several young ladies got out. They were going to St. Johnsbury to a ladies school and she thought them something better than common people; and as she looks back, stage-bugle and all seems like a fairy tale.

Rev. Amos Beckwith married Susanah Truman. Their children were:

Abigail, born in 1781:

Daniel and Truman, Oct. 15, 1783:

Rebecca, Mar. 17, 1786:

John, Oct. 12, 1789:

Elizabeth, Mar. 34, 1792:

Sylvania, Dec. 28, 1795.

TRUMAN BECKWITH

Truman, the only really successful financier in the Beckwith family never lived in town; but his acts of benevolence are so intimately connected with his relatives here, it is thought best to give a sketch of him with the family. At nine years of age he went with his father from Putney to Providence, R. I., a distance of 120 miles, riding on horseback behind his father. He lived a short time with his grandfather Truman ——— and then was apprenticed to his uncle Truman in a drug-store and saddler's shop; but neither business suited him and at twenty-three he went to Savannah, Ga. with Ebenezer Jenks and engaged in the cotton trade. He lived 8 years in Savannah and 1 year in Augusta and came back, but continued in the business until 1861, being then 77 years old; all these years extending aid to his relatives. His brother Daniel lived on the place now owned by William Ruggles, in financial embarresment, he was likely to lose it. Truman relieved him of his difficulties and took the deed of the farm and after Daniel died he executed a deed in trust to two of his nephews that the use should be for the support of his brother Daniel's widow until her death and then for the support of his brother John's widow and two of their unfortunate children, and after their decease to go to John's children.

He, also, made the gift of a farm to his sister, Mrs. Sylvania Ball, and always on coming to Sutton, he made a present to all of his nephews and neices. He educated his brother John's oldest son, Corydon. He gave at his death to each of his nephews and neices \$500. He did more kindnesses for his friends than I have space to enumerate.

He died at Providence, R. I. in his 95th year, leaving an estate considerably over a million.

Rebecca Beckwith, daughter of Rev. Amos, married Rufus Newell.

Elizabeth Beckwith married Truman Newell. Abigail died young.

JOHN BECKWITH, ESQ.

son of Rev. Amos, lived with his father. He only had a limited education, but studied law and made a good and shrewd manager in preparing his cases before the court, but never much of an advocate. He was a politician, of the Democratic school, and had considerable influence in the selection of the United States officers in the Northern part of Vermont. He was a custom house officer for many years. With his knowledge of men and his natural cunning in looking after the smugglers and those that endeavored to aid the British in the War of 1812, it became a risky and unremunerative business. Their losses were so great, the smugglers became very angry and desperate. Between 1812 and 1816, either the smugglers or their confederates devised the plan of mutilating him, and executed it, surprising him sleeping in his office. It is supposed two, or more, were engaged in the execution. They clipped off the top and the larger portion of one of his ears.

How much more was their intention to do nobody knows. Beckwith, as was his practice, ever on the alert for rogues employed Jacob Shaw, afterwards his father-in-law, and, perhaps others to assist him in his investigations. As soon as it was light they discovered two different kind of tracts, one something of a club-shape, which Shaw recognized as the shape of a boot he had made for John Atwood, at the

Hollow, the owner of the carding-mill. Immediately, Shaw repaired to Atwood's for his rolls. He found him in the house and Wm. Goodwin with him, the boots of both well wet with dew.—The men, he was seeking had escaped through a field of grass, heavy with dew. Atwood and Goodwin were soon arrested and lodged in the jail at Danville. They were afterwards let out on bail by Andrew Brown, Thomas Colby, Thomas True, Pearson True, Thaddeus Curtis, Jethro Sanborn, James Way, Harris Way, and Benjamin Streeter, for the appearance of Atwood and Goodwin at the Supreme Court.

John Atwood conveyed his property to his bondsman as security. This instrument it dated Oct. 15, 1816. It appears by the records that there was an execution against John Atwood in trespass, and directed to the sheriff of Caladonia County or his deputy, or to the constable of Sutton, dated at Danville, June 30, 1816, and signed by Curtis Stanley, clerk.

The amount for execution was for \$1,500. damage and cost of \$172.79. The jurymen were Nathaniel Knight Augustus Walter, Walter Harvey, John Gibson, Ebenezer Davis, Enoch Hoyt, Joseph French, Fredrick Bugbee, Daniel Dana, James Morrill, 2d, Hugh Laughlin, Simon Blanchard.

On the 1st Dec. of Dec. 1818, the barn of Beckwith was burned and a yoke of oxen in it so they died. Fortune again favored him, he soon had track of the incendiaries. Jacob Webster, then living where A. H. Ball lives, who owned and ran a whiskey still was one of the confederates, he learned; one Gore, the one who set the barn on fire. He carried the fire in a dipper, found

on or near the place of a building that belonged to the whiskey still.—Gore ran away to Canada, but by some means was captured and turned State's evidence.

Webster deeded his property to James Way and others. Amos and John Beckwith brought a suit against Jacob Webster for burning the barn oxen and produce and recovered a judgement of \$737 damages and \$62.40 costs.—Webster took an appeal, but that court sustained the judgement of the County Court.. Webster brought several petitions for a new trial, but in each case the court dismissed the petition.

The council for the plaintiffs were Mattocks and Paddock, and for the defendant Fletcher. Israel Fiske was the chief judge. I think, Caleb Fiske of this town was his brother.

John Beckwith, Esq. married Matilda Shaw, March 11, 1821; their children were: Lodoska B., Corydon, Amos, Laura, Daniel N., Truman, John, Henry, Kate and Sarah.

Lodoska Beckwith married R. D. Wilson and lives with Kate and Sarah.

HON. CORYDON BECKWITH.

Corydon, oldest son of John Beckwith, was born at Sutton; educated at Providence, R. I. and Wrentham, Mass. He studied law with Benj. B. Smalley, Esq. at St. Albans; was admitted to the Bar. He went first to Frederick, Md., where he practiced a few years, and returned to St. Albans and formed a partnership with Mr. Smalley; but was soon drawn to Chicago where he made his permanent residence, practicing his profession. While Richard Yates was Governor of Illinois, the chief justice of the state died and the Governor appointed Mr. Beckwith to fill the unexpired term.

GEN. AMOS BECKWITH.

Amos: the second son of John Beckwith, Esq., born at Sutton, was appointed cadet to West Point from the Second District by Gov. Paul Dillingham. When he graduated, he was appointed Lieut. and stationed at Fort Leavenworth, I think, in Capt. Floyd's Company, afterward Gen. Floyd of the Confederate army. Jefferson Davis was Secretary of War and signed Beckwith's commission. He was Commissary of the Potomac army with the rank of Maj. General. He was transferred to General Sherman's command and went with the General on his march to the sea. After the close of the war he was stationed at New Orleans, then at Washington, and then at St. Louis, where he is now.

DANIEL N. BECKWITH.

Daniel N. Beckwith, brother of Amos and Corydon, was Deputy Provost Marshal of the Second Congressional District in the war; then he removed to Ludlow, Mass. where he has since resided.

TRUMAN BECKWITH

went West as a Government Surveyor. He surveyed the state lines of Minnesota and Iowa, and then settled in Iowa.

JOHN BECKWITH

went West with Truman as an assistant surveyor; since the war, has been clerk in the Commissary department under his brother Amos.

Laura Beckwith married David Joy and lives in Ludlow, Mass.

HENRY BECKWITH

was the only one of the sons of John Beckwith that received a collegiate education. He graduated at Union College with high honors, but died soon after.

IN 1803

WILLIAM BROCKWAY from St. Johnsbury came and bought out Joshua Horr; No building now on the place.

JOSHUA STODDARD

settled on the B. M. R Willey farm.

DR. LEMUEL TABOR

settled at Sutton Corner. He married Nancy Hutching. He was the first physician that located here.

Rev. L. H. Tabor, an eminent Universalist clergyman in the State, was born in this town.

JAMES CAMPBELL

a Revolutionary soldier came from Putney and settled on the place now owned by Silas I Leach. At the close of the war, he traveled 200 miles in four days to reach his home.

JAMES CAMPBELL, JR.

son of James Campbell, Sr. lived with his father and was a man of much business capacity and the best read man in the scriptures in town.

Three sons of James Jr. live in town: Milton A. Nahum K. and L. J., all of which have held considerable town office. Nahum, having represented the town twice in the legislature.

Nahum and his son, Gilbert M. are in the business of drover and buyer of wool and country produce.

Martha James the only daughter now living, and the last member of Rev. Amos Beckwith's church, married to Dea. Francis Switzer and lives in St. Johnsbury.

CAPT. BENJAMIN CAMPBELL,

son of James, Sr. came from Putney, and settled on the place where Reuben Drown now lives.

EZRA LEE

settled on the road near where Josiah Smith first commenced. He afterwards

moved to the North Ridge. He was father of Daniel Lee of this town.

IRA GOODRIDGE

settled on the place where James N. Holtham lives. He represented this town twice in the legislature and held other offices.

WILLIAM DENSMORE

came from Washington, N. H. and settled on the place where Irving Blake lives (the Wheaton Campbell farm) He soon died, leaving a widow and several small children, all of whom she reared and who became leading and respectable citizens. Two of his grandsons are influential citizens in the place where they live.

WILLIAM A. DENSMORE,

grandson of William of Sutton, lives in Lyndon, and was the last cashier of Connecticut and Pasumpsic Rivers R. Co. before it was leased to the Boston and Maine R. R. Co. He has also represented the town of Lyndon in the legislature.

DANIEL R. DENSMORE

lives in Burke, he is postmaster, and a merchant.

ROBERT RAMSEY

settled on the place where the late John Beckwith lived. He kept merino sheep here; afterward he moved to St. Johnsbury and lost his property, after which being on a visit at Sutton, he remarked they had a new law at St. Johnsbury; it being inquired what, to settle a man's estate, he said, before he dies, referring to the old bankrupt law.

Jonathan Webster, Peter Dusting, William Kately, Daniel Swain and Stephen Crillis were among the settlers of this year, but as to where they settled, or how long they remained, I have no knowledge.

IN 1804:

There were in town 37 oxen, 103 cows, 8 3-years old, 20 2-years old, 53 horses, 5 colts, 9 watches, 5 houses, 303 sheep, and 593 acres of improved land. Just what the latter was, I do not know; but judging from the books, I conclude it was land after it was seeded to grass or had been mown.

SUTTON LONGEVITY.

Those that have died and are buried in the town are:

Clarrissa G. Gale, aged 71 years.

Cynthia Bishop, " 70 "

Abner H. Cobleigh, " 79 "

John Bishop, " 78 "

Asa Masten, " 72 "

Charlotte Mack Masten 78 "

Luther Curtis, " 80 "

Deborah Curtis, " 77 "

Thaddius Curtis, " 81 "

Mary Curtis, " 81 "

Willard Huntley, " 71 "

John Fogg, " 79 "

Ann Eaton, " 84 "

Martin Howard, " 79 "

Hester Howard, " 89 "

Polly Lee, " 72 "

Deborah Bartlett, " 87 "

Bela Humphrey, " 80 "

Rebecca Humphrey 74 "

Jonathan Powers, 79 "

Wells Way " 89 "

Deliverance Way, " 76 "

Jemima Dunklee, " 90 "

Moses Dunklee, " 84 "

Lyman Powers, " 79 "

Luther Stoddard, " 72 "

Jacob Jewell, " 86 "

John Reddington, " 91 "

Sarah Tilton Caswell, 87 "

David Drown, " 80 "

Mrs. Daniel Colby, " 75 "

Mrs. — Bloss, " 95 "

Mrs. — Harvey, " 90 "

Sally Chase, " 83 "

John Smith, " 79 "

Persilla Morgan Palmer, 83.

William Sanborn, " 82 "

Artemus Garfield,	age 91 years.
David Rattray,	" 75 "
Joshua Whitten,	" 88 "
Sally Whitten,	" 75 "
John Beckwith,	" 74 "
Nancy Richardson,	" 73 "
Betsey Daloff,	" 76 "
John Daloff,	" 74 "
Abigail Gordon,	" 89 "
Daniel Tilton,	" 90 "
Mary Tilton,	" 88 "
Hannah Shorey,	" 92 "
Joseph Putnam,	" 80 "
Lydia Putnam,	" 75 "
Jokton Putnam,	" 89 "
Anna Putnam,	" 95 "
Mary Drown,	" 97 "
Rev. David Cross,	" 84 "
Aaron Bloss,	" 75 "
Achsah Bloss,	" 75 "
Jonathan Clement,	" 82 "
Stephen Eastman,	" 84 "
B. M. Richardson,	" 77 "
Sarah Richardson,	" 87 "
Luther Nichols,	" 78 "
Olive Densmore,	" 79 "
John Ladd,	" 77 "
Dolly Ladd,	" 78 "
Mercy Woodman,	" 79 "
Jonathan Woodman,	" 90 "
William Brockway,	" 84 "
Hannah Brockway,	" 82 "
Jonathan Frost,	" 72 "
Thomas Colby,	" 79 "
Hannah Brown,	" 95 "
Jacob Brown,	" 75 "
Jethro Sanborn	" 73 "
Elizabeth Sanborn	" 78 "
Benjamin Bowler	" 83 "
Mary Walter	" 81 "
Stephen Blake	" 83 "
Iasiah Evans	" 80 "
James Clark	" 70 "
Pamelia Clarke	" 72 "
Asabel Roundy	" 81 "
Rebecca Roundy	" 86 "
David Stoddard	" 80 "
Loren Cae	" 73 "
Abigail Cae	" 72 "
Josiah Colby	" 71 "
Betsey Colby	" 72 "
Betsey French	" 79 "
Asa French	" 96 "

Daniel Shaw	age 78 years.
Wheaton Campbell	" 75 "
John Smith	" 78 "
Mary Smith	" 80 "
Rebecca Drown	" 81 "
Benjamin Ainger	" 78 "
Jesse Ainger	" 90 "
Rebecca Ainger	" 80 "
Tamer Pillsbury	" 84 "
Thomas Doloff	" 92 "
Sarah Doloff	" 82 "
Josiah Willey	" 76 "
Mary Willey	" 71 "
Nancy Baldwin	" 74 "
Jacob Chapman	" 70 "
Joseph Parker	" 82 "
Sabra Campbell	" 86 "
James Campbell	" 82 "
James Campbell, Jr.	85 "
Moses H. Brewer	" 81 "
Jacob Shaw	" 89 "
Sally Shaw	" 91 "
Thomas True	" 85 "
Mary True	" 85 "
John Shaw	" 74 "
Dorcas Gee Shaw	" 95 "
Eben Blake	" 80 "
Obediah Bunker	" 91 "
Judith Bunker	" 71 "
Harvey Childs	" 72 "
Sylvania Childs	" 76 "
Lucy Putnam	" 80 "
James Wilson	" 79 "
Sarah Wilson	" 86 "
Laban Taft	" 80 "
Mary Taft	" 86 "
Ambrose Hastings	" 86 "
Sebina Hastings	" 80 "
Jeremiah Parker	" 78 "
Luther Rice	" 77 "
Ruth Prescott	" 89 "
Dorothy Ainger	" 79 "
Joshua Stoddard	" 90 "
Abigail Stoddard	" 83 "
Mark Hill	" 70 "
Arvilla Hill	" 70 "
Hannah Bean	" 82 "
Daniel Beckwith	" 71 "
Sylvania Beckwith	77 "
Susanah Beckwith	80 "
Daniel Chappell	" 78 "
William Ramsey	" 72 "
Euphemia Ramsey	88 "

Abigail Blake	85	years.
Samuel D. Blake	85	..
Nancy A. Blake	77	..
Rachel Morrill	86	..
Sally Hoyt	78	..
Cynthia Taft	70	..
David Brewer	72	..
Stephen W. Willey	77	..
Stephen Willey	72	..
Temperance Rollins	86	..
Azuba Barber	95	..
Josiah Smith	81	..
Abigail Smith	84	..
Elizabeth Cole	79	..
Betsy Orne	83	..
Nathaniel Glidden	72	..
John Willey	89	..
Deborah Willey	89	..
Louisa Bailey	90	..
Uriah Farmer	80	..
Mary Muncy	75	..
John Orne	80	..
Wealthy Streeter	88	..
Jane Ham	97	..
Sally Ball Powers	70	..
Lydia Holmes	97	..
Rev. John Wooster	75	..
Mary S. Jesseman	82	..
Waalston Brockway	84	..
Eli Boyden	83	..
Nathan Richardson	78	..
Capt. Theodore Tripp	82	..
Lieut. Samuel Winslow	84	..
Mahala H. Fuller	75	..
Patience S. Sewell	86	..
Enoch T. Smith	73	..
Ezra Perkins	86	..
Betsey Mellen	90	..
Jane K. Abbott	81	..
Matilda Beckwith	84	..
David Eastman	78	..
Nathaniel Noyes	83	..
John Ladd, Jr.	75	..
Dorothy Wiggins	75	..
Joseph Richardson	77	..
Mahitabel Blake	82	..
Judith Otis	79	..
Anna Moulton	70	..
Rev. Silas Wiggins	81	..
Hannah Drown	79	..
Betsey Rice	73	..
Henry Allard	71	..
Love P. Tibbets	79	..

H. W. Easterbrooks	84	..
Sargent Jewell	79	..
Sarah M. Fisk	84	..
Chauncey Fuller	78	..
Mary L. Harvey	72	..
Samuel Hill, M. D.	88	..
Mary B. Otis	96	..
Elizabeth M. Perkins	87	..
Jacob Blake	91	..
Ruth G. Prescott	89	..
L. D. Hall	76	..
Hannah Rice	88	..
Sally Cross	94	..
Calvin C. Burns	75	..
William Densmore	89	..
Sophia Chase	82	..
D. B. Kibbey	72	..
E. W. Burt	79	..
Sarah Ladd	77	..
Arad Ball	84	..
Richard Willard	74	..
Timothy Olmstead	71	..
John Holtham	77	..
John M. Rice	74	..
A. F. Taft	77	..
Abigail Easterbrooks	85	..
John Forest	80	..

UNTIMELY DEATHS.

There have been several deaths in town beside those mentioned from suicide and accident, among whom :

Henry Allard by cutting his throat :

Rev. Silas Wiggins by hanging :

William O. Perham by ..

William Carns by taking poison :

Mrs. Silas Drown

Betsey Ball by

Reuben Ash by a tree falling on him

Moses Morrill, a

TOWN REPRESENTATIVES.

Caleb Fiske, 1805, 6, 7, 10, 11, 16
19 :

Jethro Sanborn, 1808 :

Thomas Colby, 1809, 12 :

Ezra Child, 1813. 14 :

Benjamin Campbell, 1815 :

Benjamin Campbell, 1815:	Samuel Orcutt, 1794 to 99, 1800, 1,
James Way, 1817. 18:	2, 4:
Jacob C. Morrill, 1820, 21:	Samuel Cahoon, 1794 to 98:
Ira Goodridge, 1822, 23:	Joseph Richardson, 1797, 98, 99:
Andrew Brown, 1824, 25, 26:	Bradbury M. Richardson, 1798, 99:
John Beckwith, 1827	Peter Atwood, 1799:
Thomas True, 1828, 29, 33, 34:	James Cahoon, 1800, '01:
Martin Way, 1835, 36;	John Attwood, 1800, '04:
Wm. Hutchinson, 37, 38, 45:	Samuel D. Blake, 1802, '04:
Jacob Blake, 1839:	Caleb Fisk, 1803, to 1811, 12, 13,
Thaddeus Curtis, 1840, 41:	14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20:
Stephen Eaton, 1842:	Thomas Colby, 1803, 7, 8, 9, 11:
David Griffin, 1843, 44:	Jonas Goodell, 1803, 5, 6:
John Ladd, 1846, 48:	Enoch True, 1805, 6:
Jonathan Pillsbury, 1847:	William Densmore, 1807:
Nehemiah Shaw, 1849:	James Way, 1808, 9, 17 to 21:
L. D. Hall, 1850, 51:	Jethro Sanborn, 1808, 10:
George Mason, 1852:	Ira Goodridge, 1810, 11, 12, 16, 18
J. B. Gordon, 1853, 54:	22, 23, 24:
J. C. Tibbets, 1855, 57:	Jacob Shaw, 1811, 12, 14:
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Edward Flint, 1858, 59:	Andrew Brown, 1815, 16, 17, 25,
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W. F. Ruggles, 1865, 66:	23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32:
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Reuben Ellis, 1874:	Luther Stoddard, 1822, 24, 34, 35,
B. M. R. Willey, 1876:	45, 46:
A. H. Ball, 1878:	Thomas Bartlett, 1823:
C. W. Willey, 1880:	Jacob Blake, 1825, 39:
M. A. Taft, 1882:	Josiah Rawson, 1826:
Harlow Easterbrooks, 1884:	Lyman Powers, 1826:
L. W. Watson, 1886:	Jacob C. Morrill, 1826:
	Luther Huntley, 1827:
	Thaddeus Curtis, 1828, 38, 39, 40,
	41, 51, 52:
	Wells Way, 1829, 30, 36:

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William Thompson, 1831, 32, 33:
Martin Way, 1832, 33:
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Jeremiah Parker 1842:
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Harlow Easterbrook, 1860, 61, 62,
66, 67:
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85:
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C. W. Willey, 1870, 71, 80, 81:
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87:
Chester Masten, 1872 to 78:
M. A. Taft, 1878 to 87, 88:
W. R. Roundy 1880 to 89:
S. M. Bartlett, 1855:
Charles Clark, 1885:
F. W. Barker, 1886:
W. L. Gilman, 1887, 88:
L. J. Campbell, 1887.

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BILLYMEAD BECOMES SUTTON.

At a town meeting in Mar. 1812,
„Voted to petition General Assembly
at their next session to alter the name
of the town of Billymead to that of
Sutton—United Vote.”

The first notice or warning for town
meeting after the name was changed
to Sutton was for the purpose of choos-
ing six representatives to Congress
from this State, dated Nov. 23, 1812.

The first survey made of roads was
on the 9th and 10th of June 1797,
commencing at the Lyndon line near
where Willard Baldwin lives, from
thence to Sutton Village; then from
the Village to Burke line by (M. A.
Taft's; then by S. C. Otis place down
by John A. Rice's by the Sulphur
spring; then over the South Ridge to
Lyndon line near Harlow Easterbrooks;
then from the Village to where A. R.
Stone lives; then from Wheelock line
to near Mrs. John Holtham's to the
road from Willard Baldwin's to the Vil-
lage. These roads were bounded by
beech, maple, birch and hemlock trees.



REV. JONATHAN WOODMAN.
PASTOR AT SUTTON OVER THIRTY YEARS.

REV. JONATHAN WOODMAN

was born in Wheelock, Mar. 27, 1798. He was converted at the age of fifteen and united with the Free Will Baptist church, and at once began to improve his gift by way of holding meetings in the surrounding neighborhoods. At the age of seventeen, he received a license to preach the Gospel. Being naturally modest, retiring, and very conscientious, he was troubled, but as he could not excuse himself from preaching, he continued his efforts in such ways as seemed to him consistent.

In 1816, young Woodman went on horseback from Sutton to Parsonfield, Me. to attend the yearly meeting. He applied to the local Pastor for entertainment, who not knowing him as a preacher told him he could stay in his family if he would bring the water and cut the oven-wood for the women-folk. These conditions, the applicant cheerfully accepted. On Sunday a great congregation filled the meeting-house and hundreds stood outside in respectful and expectant attitude, but the spirit did not move any of the occupants of the platform to preach. After an awkward waiting, some brother from Vermont asked the Boy-preacher to "improve."

Young Woodman consented, and standing on a bench in the doorway, took for his text Isaiah LXI 1: "The spirit of the Lord God is upon me &c." and the spirit of the Lord was not only upon the preacher, but upon the entire congregation, and more than a hundred dated their conversion from that day.

The first three years of his ministry were devoted to evangelistic work, confined mostly to Northern Vermont and some portions of New Hampshire.—

Powerful revivals and large additions to the churches were frequent through those years. He received ordination at St. Johnsbury in 1818 at twenty-two. He married, for his first wife Charlotte Jackson of Madison N. H.; after her decease, he married, 2d., Mrs. Mercy B. Eaton, a daughter of Rev. Moses Norris of Danville. (Norris was one of the early settlers of Sutton). His 2d wife died in 1877.

The pastorates occupied by Mr. Woodman in Vermont were Sutton, Lyndon, Wheelock and Sheffield; New Hampshire: Madison, Effingham, Pelham, Great Falls, Sandwich, and Jackson: in Massachusetts Lowell and Lawrence. His pastoral labors aggregated about sixty years; about forty to Vermont, 15 years to New Hampshire, 5 years to Massachusetts; of these over thirty years were devoted to Sutton. He began and finished his pastoral work with the Sutton church. The close was in 1883.

Mr. Woodman early became an interested and an important factor in the Free Will Baptist denominational work. Mr. Woodman, Rev. Mark Hill of Sutton with others felt the importance of a periodical literature devoted to the interest of the denomination. They were two of the nine known as Hobbs, Woodman & Co who assumed the financial responsibility of publishing a religious newspaper. Mr. Woodman named the paper

THE MORNING STAR.

The first No. of the "Morning Star" was issued at Danville, May 11, 1826.

Mr. Woodman was one of twenty delegates that organized the General Conference of the denomination, which conference met at Tunbridge, Vt., Oct.

11, 1827. He offered the opening prayer. There have been 25 sessions of the General Conference held; of which, Mr. Woodman has attended 14 sessions and presided over two. In 1847, the General Conference was held in Sutton with Pastor Woodman as President. This was in many respects a notable session. Dr. Burns and Goadby of England were present and active members of the conference.

In 1848, Rev. Mr. Woodman and Rev. Eli Noyes were appointed delegates to the General Baptist Conference in England, which they both attended, and at the earnest solicitation of the English brethren, he remained with them four months, preaching in several of their churches.

In person, Mr. Woodman was of the medium height, compact, proportionate and erect. His step was elastic, his movements graceful and his bearing dignified, yet benignant. He was amiable, courteous and devout. He was a close observer of nature, men and current events. In short, he was practically educated. Thirty-five years after the birth of the Free Will Baptist denomination, and seven years after the death of its founder, Jonathan Woodman commenced his public ministry. Since then, he has seen the people with whom he began his ministry increased twenty fold.

He was, also, successful in his financial affairs. He bought a farm of Stephen Blake in 1836 of 170 acres, and followed farming many years with his pastoral duties. He bought, at one time, a threshing-machine and sent it to his son Jonathan in Australia to use there.

He continued to serve the church until September 1885, when he was

disabled by a paralytic shock which was followed by another in December 1887, from which time he gradually declined to the end. He died at Tewksbury, Mass., January 1888, in the 90th year of his age. Four days later at Sutton, in a church edifice that had been built under his supervision, filled with a grief-stricken people, his venerable form rested while his brethren conducted an impressive memorial service, when with reverence his remains were borne to the Village cemetery and there deposited to rest till the morning of the resurrection with his people.

REV. MARK HILL

came from Buxton, Me. He married Arvilla Ruggles and settled on the place now owned by L. W. Gordon and for many years carried on the largest amount of farming of any man in town. He was very benevolent and ready to assist charitable calls and also preached in such places as could not easily be reached by others, and never preached on a salary. He built or caused to be, a house for public worship in the edge of Sheffield and organized there a church which was called the Second Free Will Baptist Church of Sheffield.

At his demise, he gave about one half his property, amounting to about \$3000, to the Foreign and Home Missionary Societies, American Bible Society and American Tract Society.

HENRY W. EASTERBROOKS

was born in Lyndon and married Abigail Ruggles of the same town. When they were married they bought a place in the lower field of the farm owned by L. W. Watson and moved on to it. For some years lived there; then built the house and moved into it where L. W. Watson resides, and lived there until a few years since when he sold his farm

to Mr. Watson and moved to the Village. His wife died in March 1888 and he the following August, aged 84 years.

By the closest economy and hard labor they had amassed considerable property, about one third of which, he gave in bequests in the Free Will Baptist denomination.

JOCKTON PUTNAM

came from Burrilville, R. I. and bought the place that H. S. Forbes now owns. He was the first to move to have, and the most influential in having the name of the town changed from Bilymead to Sutton. His son-in-law, Andrew Brown, came with him and lived with his father Jockton. As I am informed, they were men of considerable property; but owing to Brown lending his name on the bond of John Atwood in the John Beckwith suit, which being decided against Atwood he, Brown, was obliged to pay; and there being but little money in circulation in those days, he was obliged to dispose of a large amount of property to obtain sufficient money to pay his share of the bond; and as other misfortunes now followed they soon came to almost financial ruin.

JOSEPH PUTNAM,

son of Jockton, settled on the place now owned by F. W. Barker and John P. Buzzell, erecting the buildings now known as the Buzzell place.

At one time, before Jockton and Joseph Putnam and Andrew Brown had erected the building on the Forbes and Buzzell place, they lived in the house just below the Forbes orchard and Laban Taft, making four families in one, small house. Joseph as soon as his house was built moved in to it and lived there the remainder of his life. His son, Jenks M. married a Woodruff of Burke; one of their daughters married

Moulton A. Taft and lives on the old Colby place; the other married Edwin Morgan and lives in Massachusetts.

LABAN TAFT

came from Burrilville, R. I. and lived in different places, but the last of his life, he lived with his son, C. S. Taft. Laban married a Putnam, Jockton's daughter. Their children married and settled in Sutton and Newark.

In June 1812, the town warned out Laban Taft so that he should not gain a residence; in 1887, his sons and grandsons paid more taxes in town, with one exception, than any other family name.

The Tafts were natural musicians, Laban Jr. was one of the sweetest.—Asa P. Taft, a grandson of Laban Sr., has been a music-teacher and at present is employed in the choir of the Universalist church at St. Johnsbury.

I learn, Laban, Sr., one time went to Rhode Island with an ox-team, when he arrived the Rev. John Colby was holding meetings and young Taft attended with the intention of carrying Colby out; but the Spirit came upon him and he was converted, and when he came home he joined the Free Will Baptist Church on Pudding hill in Lyndon and was chosen deacon, which office he held until the church was disorganized a few years ago. Few men have left a record of as good and consistent a Christian life as Deacon Laban did.

WILLIAM HOUGHTON

and his wife, a Clay, came from Lyndon about 1820. Their children were William, James, Albert H., Daniel C. Justin, Stella, Harriet, Diantha, Maria and Marilla.

The parents were exceeding poor and it is said, that many a time, the mother

has been heard to say that after one meal was served she did not know where the next was to come from. But some of the children had much force of character and soon made a mark for themselves.

REV. JAMES HOUGHTON.

James, son of William Houghton, became a Congregational minister and lived in Burlington. One of his sons, J. C. Houghton, is cashier of the First National Bank at Montpelier.

ALBERT H. HOUGHTON

went South and became very wealthy as a merchant, dealing largely in cotton; but during Sherman's march to the sea the Rebels burned his store and merchandize rather than have it fall into the hands of Sherman and the Union. He then came North and settled in New York; went into the firm of Hurd, Houghton & Co., Publishers, and died there. It is told of Albert when a boy that the family having dined on potatoes alone without salt for several days then procuring some salt, Albert took a large lump and ate it to season his potatoes.

HENRY O. HOUGHTON

of the firm of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Riverside Press, Cambridge, Mass., has lately made the Library Association of Sutton the offer that for every book they buy of him at the catalogue price he will give them one of the same volume. It is said that some time he intends to give his native town a library.

DANIEL CLAY HOUGHTON, D.D.

was educated at the University of Vermont, class of 1841. Among his classmates were the late Henry J. Raymond of the New York Times, afterwards Congressman, and J. R. Spaulding of the New York World,

At the time of his death in 1860, Dr. Houghton was Editor of "The American Presbyterian." He was a man of great energy, sterling worth and large discretion. "He held an able and ready pen as his writings and contributions as editor show."

STELLA HOUGHTON.

Stella educated herself and went to Tuscaloosa, Ala. to teach and afterward married a rich planter and died there.

MARILLA HOUGHTON.

Marilla was educated by her brothers and sisters and went West to teach in 1858. She married Dr John C. Gallop, and in 1861, they founded the Houghton Seminary in Clinton, N. Y. Here she lived and assisted her husband in the management of the school up to 1880, when the Doctor resigned as principal and A. G. Benidict was appointed to the position. The writer understands the school was founded and managed principally by Mrs. Gallop—through her efforts. I find in the Memorial of the Doctor, that Rose Cleveland the late Mistress of the White House was educated at the Houghton Seminary and wrote a letter (with many others,) of sympathy to Mrs. Gallop on the death of the late Dr. John C. Gallop in 1884.

MARIA HOUGHTON.

Maria went West as a missionary and it is said, suffered many hardships in the prosecution of her self-appointed work for the benefit of others.

REV. JOHN COLBY'S BOOK.

Page 35.

Rev. John kept a journal and it was published in a book of two or three hundred pages. Occasionally, we find a copy in the hands of some old people.

LITTLE HOUSEHOLD PET.

BY MRS. EMILY J. COLBY.*

In the spring time, low, we laid her,
 Darling, little, household pet,
 And our hearts are filled with anguish
 And our eyes with tears are wet.

Yes, we miss her, sadly miss her
 In the parlor, in the hall;
 Oft we stop and listen, listen
 For her merry voice to call.

Can the angels need the children
 On that bright, celestial plain?
 Is the heavenly music sweeter
 That they join the glad refrain?

Perhaps the Father saw our need
 And to draw our hearts to Him
 Took our treasure up to Heaven,
 That we might long to enter there.

Oft we hear our darling's voice
 Sweetly calling Father, come!
 Father, mother, meet your children
 In this bright, celestial home."

WHERE IS MY CHILD TO-NIGHT?

I do not see my darling to-day
 Amid the buttercups and clover,
 I wonder if they miss in their play
 The face of their sweet little lover.

Oh, buttercups! gleaming golden,
 Fair, ox-eye daisies silvery white,
 Tell me as you nod and blossom,
 Where is my child to-night?

Oh, honey-bee! you jolly rover,
 Do you miss the little feet to-day
 As you dip in and out the clover?
 Where is she, honey-bee, say, oh! say?

Bright sunshine burning warm and yellow,
 Do you miss the gleam of golden hair?
 Dear bobolink, with tone so mellow,
 Where is the, singing voice so rare?

The buttercup drops its petals,
 Sadly the daisy bends its head,
 The bobolink whispers the lilies
 "Her winsome, glad maiden is dead."

EMILY J. COLBY.

*Mrs. Emily J. Colby of Sutton is the grand-daughter of Deac. Thomas Colby; George W. Colby, her husband, the grand-nephew of the Rev. John Colby. Mrs. Colby's non deplume is Dora Sutton.

ROLL OF HONOR.

The following is a list of the soldiers of Sutton that have been in the service of the United States:—
 Compiled by FREEMAN HYDE.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

JAMES CAMPBELL:

JESSE AINGER:

SAMUEL WINSLOW:

REV. AMOS BECKWITH:

MOSES H. BREWER.

SOLDIERS OF 1812.

LUTHER NICHOLS: DAVID BREWER:

JEREMIAH PARKER: JETHRO SANBORN:

NATHAN RICHARDSON.

SOLDIERS OF 1861.

THIRD VERMONT REGIMENT.

Silas Cobleigh, Co. C., died March 12, 1862:

John Blake, Co. G., now living in Sheffield.

Hugh Crow, Co. G, killed on Narm River, May 14, 1864.

Perry C. Dean, Co. G, died, Dec 5, 1874.

Mark W. Gray, Co. G, killed in the Battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864.

David Ratray, Co. G, killed in the Battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864.

Augustus R. Stone, living in Sutton.

FOURTH VERMONT REGIMENT.

Aruniah Burt, Co. C, killed in the Battle of the Wilderness, May, 5, 1864.

Silas W. Gray, Co. C living in Sutton.

Charles H. Ball, Co. D, living in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Geo. W. Ball, Co. D, living near Funkstown, July 10, 1863.

Joel Ball, Co. D.

Marcellus Colby, Co. D, losing one arm, living in Burke.

William H. Goodwin, Co. D.

Luther B. Harris, Co. D, living in Lyndon.

Nehemiah R. Moulton, Co. D killed at Fredricksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.

William F. Stoddard, Co. D, living at Lyndon.

Jason Powers, Co. E, living in Canada.

Charles H. Carlton, Co. D.

Samuel H. Dow, Co. D.

William M. Nesbith, Co. D.

Joel Streeter, Co. D, killed at the Battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864.

Abel R. Smith.

Marston H. Bartlett, died August 23, 1863.

SIXTH VERMONT REGIMENT.

Lewis P. Clark, Co. C, died. Mar. 22, 1864

Arthur C. Blake, Co. E, died, Dec. 16, 1864.

Amos Ham, Co. E, living in New Hampshire.

SEVENTH VERMONT REGIMENT.

Elmer W. Sherman, Co. G.

Bowman F. Caswell, Co. H., killed by a tree since the war.

Alanson Switzer, Co. H., died in Insane Assylum.

EIGHTH VERMONT REGIMENT.

Charles A. Heyer, Co. C.

William H. McLain, Co. C.

John Farrell, Co. C,

Lund Henry, Co. C.

Perry Porter, Co. C, living in Burke.

NINTH VERMONT REGIMENT

Freeman Caswell, Co. H.

Elmer W. Sherman, Co. G.

Elroy F. Wheeler, Co. B.

TENTH VERMONT REGIMENT.

Kimball Ball, Co. A.

Riley C. Merriam, Co. K, living in New Hampshire.

ELEVENTH VERMONT REGIMENT.

Nathan Smith, Co. A., killed, June 23, 1864.

Alexander Lucie, Co. A.

Edmund L. Carr, Co. K, living in Burke.

Alfred Q. Evans, Co. K.

George E. Frost, Co. K, died in Andersonville Prison.

John W. Johnson, Co. K, died in Andersonville Prison.

Hial B. Willard, Co. K, living in New Hampshire.

Moses Willard, Co. K, living in Barton.

Thomas Ransom, Co. L.

FIFTEENTH VERMONT REGIMENT.

Thomas Berry, Co. G, living in Barton.

George H. Blake, Co. G, living in Barton.

Charles Bundy, Co. G, living in Sutton.

George Bundy, Co. G, died, Feb 19, 1868.

Lucius J. Campbell, Co. G, living in Sutton.

Warner C. Glidden, Co. G.

Lewis W. Gordon, Co. G, living in Sutton.

Thomas C. Green, Co. G, living in Sutton.

Otis Ham, Co. G.

Freem Hyde, Co. G, living in Sutton.

Alvin C. Jewell, Co. G.

Calvin R. Stone, Co. G.

John B. Webster, Co. G.

Charles G. Flint, Co. G, living in Sutton.

Aaron W. Willey, Co. G, living in Barton.

FIRST VERMONT CAVALRY.

Ira S. Bryant, Co. D.

William H. Daniels, Co. I.

John N. Frost, Co. I, killed in action.

William R. Roundy, Co. D, living in Sutton.

Alonzo Wilson, Co. G, living in Massachusetts.

Loren W. Young, Co. D, living in Sutton.

Dyer Caswell, Co. D.

Thomas R. Gibson, Co. I.

Richard Jenness, living in Lyndon.

William R. Page, Co. I.

William Richards, Co. I.

Freeman Heyde, Co. D, living in Sutton.

Lewis C. Heyde, Co. D, died, Oct. 19, 1869.

SOLDIERS BURIED IN SUTTON.

(Not credited to this Town.)

Jacob B. Ainger; Zelotus Drown;

Charles A. Pierce; Zeno Willey;

Wm. M. Tibbets; Leander Snelling;

James D. Johnson.

SOLDIERS NOW LIVING IN SUTTON.

(Not before mentioned.)

Samuel N. Whipple; Luther Battles;

Sargent J. Whipple; Charles Switzer;

Loami B. Sanborn; James M. Craig;

Thomas J. Mitchell; Stephen Berry;

Sewell B. Simpson; Arthur Kincaid;

Henry C. Mitchell; C. W. Joy;

Solomon Mitchell; Oscar Page;

George N. M. Bean.

ERRATA.

Page 5, line 9, for "5\$;" read 3.

Page 7, and 8 for Amesburg, Mass., read Amesbury, Mass. Same page, column 2, line 1 for "Isaac," read Roger.

Page 9, column 2, line 22, for toward C. W. Willard's residence, read C W Willey's, line 34 for Lyndia read Cyndia.

Page 11, the poem at the Eastman family gathering was not written by J. E. Willard, but by his brother C. W. Willard. Having published some poetry for the former, not then knowing of his brother, the copy coming with the manuscript of the historian, we appear to have taken it for granted it was all the historian's, and it got printed before our mistake was pointed out to us. "It is all in the family," but we are quite chagrined for it.

Page 14, line 5, read Ira Goodridge; same page "for Eugene M. Campbell, put Somebody"[re'cd after printing]

Page 15, for Moulton Richardson, read Bradbury.

Page 24, read Arnold for Gould; p. 27, Maxfield for Maxwell; p. 29 Bowley for Boley; Enoch for Enos; 3 lines from p. foot, Rice for Blake; 30 Dalloff for Daloff; 31 Joseph T. Blake for Joseph E.

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of the surnames of the principle early families of Sutton.

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THE MILITARY HISTORY

AND

Census of Bennington County,

BY HON. HILAND HALL, LL. D.

THE COUNTY OF BENNINGTON.

BY HON. HILAND HALL.

Notices of the County prior to 1860 are found in Volume I at pages 121 and 250-253.

POPULATION.

At page 251 is a table showing the population of each of the towns in the county, at the dates when the census was taken up to and including the census of 1860.—Below is a like table of the population of the same towns by the census of 1860, 1870, 1880, as follows :

Bennington Co.	—1860—1870—1880.
Arlington,	—1146—1636—1532, gain 386.
Bennington,	—4302—5760—6333, gain 2031.
Dorset,	—2090—2195—2005, loss 85.
Glastenbury,	— 47— 119— 241, gain 194.
Landgrove,	— 320— 302— 266, loss 74.
Manchester,	—1688—1897—1928, gain 240.
Peru,	— 556, gain 13.

Pownal,	—1733—1705—2015, gain 282.
Readsborough,	— 929— 828— 745, loss 184.
Rupert,	—1103—1017— 957, loss 146.
Sandgate,	— 805 —705— 681, loss 124
Searsburg,	— 263— 235— 232, loss 31.
Shaftsbury,	—1937—2027—1887, loss 50.
Stamford,	— 760— 633— 726, loss 34.
Sunderland,	— 567— 553— 655, gain 88.
Winhall,	— 741— 842— 721, loss 20.
Woodford,	— 379— 371— 487, gain 108.
	—19443-21325-21947.

By this table it will be seen that the population of the county for the twenty years from 1860 to 1880 has increased from 19,443 to 21,947, being a gain of 2,504 and that in general there has been a slight decrease in the towns which are almost exclusively devoted to agricultural pursuits ; while the gain in numbers has been in those engaged in manufactures and lumbering, viz: in Arlington, Benning-

ton, Glastenbury, Manchester, Pownal, Sunderland and Woodford. The large percentage of increase in Glastenbury is attributed to the construction of the Glastenbury railroad of about 9 miles in length from Bennington up into the mountain regions from which lumber and charcoal have been more cheaply transported to the South and East than formerly.

BENNINGTON COUNTY IN THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

The patriotic ardor which pervaded the North on the fall of Fort Sumpter and the consequent call of the President of April 15th, 1861, for 75,000 volunteers, was as earnest and active in the town and county of Bennington in its determination to suppress the rebellion and preserve the union, as in any part of the country. In Bennington, the flag of the stars and strips, the symbol and representative of love of country and of the Union, was at once suspended across the street and displayed on public buildings and private dwellings.

THE FIRST WAR-MEETING.

A public meeting was held on the evening of the 19th of April, filling the largest hall in town, that was attended and addressed by men of both political parties. During the meeting news came of the massacre, on the morning of that day, of Massachusetts men on their way at the call of the President for the defence of the Capitol, by a mob of Secessionists at Baltimore. The day was recalled as the anniversary of the murdering assault on the Revolutionary patriots by the British at Lexington. The enthusiasm for sus-

taining the government of the Union was intense.

The Star Spangled Banner was sung and stirring resolutions were unanimously passed to take the most energetic measures to raise men for that purpose. Similar patriotic action was taken by other towns of the County.

The Governor of the state had promptly called an extra session of the Legislature which met on the 23d of April and enacted laws for raising, organizing and equipping as volunteers, or by drafting, if found necessary, such number of regiments as might be required by the General Government; and also made provisions for paying the noncommissioned officers and privates who should enter the service, \$7 per month beyond the usual pay allowed by the United States. To meet the immediate call of the President, ten companies of already organized militia in different towns of the State were mustered into the service of the United States on the 2d of May, for three months, which constituted the First Vermont Regiment in the War for the Union. The companies were from the following towns, viz :

Company A., Swanton, Franklin Co.
Co. B., Woodstock, Windsor Co.
Co. C., St. Albans, Franklin Co.
Co. D., Bradford, Orange Co.
Co. E., Cavendish, Windsor Co.
Co. F., Northfield, Washington Co.
Co. G., Brandon, Rutland Co.
Co. H., Burlington, Chittenden Co.
Co. I., Middlebury, Addison Co.
Co. K., Rutland, Rutland Co.

The regiment was under the command of Col. J. W. Phelps and consisted of 780 men.

THE SECOND REGIMENT

FOR THREE YEARS SERVICE.

A full company of volunteers for permanent service was speedily recruited in Bennington, a list of the names of which, both officers and men, with the towns from which they came, will be found in the first volume of this Gazetteer at page 259.

This company of which the commissioned officers were: James H. Walbridge, Captain, and Newton Stone and William H. Cady, lieutenants, was the first company raised in the State for the three years service, and accordingly became Company A of the Regiment.

The Regiment was mustered into the U. S. service, June 20, 1861, and continued in the service more than four years, until July 15th, 1865 when the regiment was mustered out.

The term of the men who had first enlisted had expired before that time and their places had been supplied by second enlistments of the same men in part, but largely by new recruits, so that the majority of the men, both officers and privates of which the regiment has been originally composed was probably, from this cause in connection with the various casualties incident to so long a service, no longer members of it.

This remark applies with slowly decreasing effect to the subsequently raised regiments for the three years service.

All the troops hereafter mentioned were for three years, except the 13th and 14th regiments, which were for 9 months only.

The following is a Roster of the FIELD, STAFF AND COMPANY OFFICERS from the County of Bennington of the

SECOND VERMONT REGIMENT

of Volunteers, it being a list of their names, the towns of their residence, their age, the dates, ranks and companies in which they began service, with those of their several promotions and the dates and manner of the termination of their service; compiled from the Reports of the Adjut General of the State, Vol. 3 for 1886.

JAMES H. WALBRIDGE

of Bennington, age 34, entered the service as Captain, Co. A, May 14, 1861; Major, May 21, 1862; Lieut. Col. Jan. 8, 1863; Colonel, Feb. 9, 1863; resigned, Apr. 1, 1864.

NEWTON STONE

of Bennington, age 23, entered the service as 1st Lieut., Co. A, May 14, 1861; Capt. Co. 1, Jan. 22, 1862; Major, Jan. 8, 1863; Lieut. Col. Feb. 9, 1863; Colonel, Apr. 2, 1864; killed at the battle of the Wilderness, Va. May 5, 1864. His remains were brought to Bennington and interred in the old Centre burying-ground, where an appropriate monument is erected to his memory.

GUILFORD S. LADD

of Bennington, age 30, entered the service June 11, 1861, resigned July 17, 1862.

WILLIAM H. CADY

of Bennington, age 24, entered the service as 2d Lieut., Co. A, May 14, 1861; 1st Lieut., Co. A, Jan. 22, 1862; Capt., May 21, 1862; wounded at the Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; mustered out of service, June 29, 1864; He died at Bennington, February 24, 1879.

PRATT STONE

of Readsboro', aged 26, entered the service as private, Co. A, May 20, 1861; Serg't., Nov. 1, 1861; 1st Serg't., Oct. 14, 1862; wounded, May 3, 1863, re-enlisted, Dec. 21, 1863; 1st Lieut., Co. D, June 20, 1864; Capt., Dec. 24, 1864; resigned, June 9, 1865.

EUGENE O. COLE

of Shaftsbury, age 27, private, Co. A. entered service, May 7, 1861; Serg't., June 20, 1861; 1st Serg't., Sept. 14, 1861; 2d Lieut. Co. A, May 21, 1862; 1st Lieut., Oct. 17, 1862; mustered out of service, June 29, 1864. (See Fifth Regiment.)

EDWARD W. APPLETON

of Bennington, age 23, entered the service as private, Co. A, May, 14, 1861; 1st Serg't., June 20, 1861; 2d Lieut., Co. H, Sept. 12, 1861; 1st Lieut., Co. B. Jan. 25, 1862; discharged for disability, Sept. 25, 1862.

OTIS V. ESTES

of Bennington, age 25, private, Co. A, May 7, 1861; Serg't., June 20, 1861; 1st Serg't., May 21, 1862; 2d Lieut., Oct. 17, 1862; wounded, May 12, 1864; mustered out May 25, 1864.

BURR T. COLE

of Shaftsbury, age 19, private, Co. A, Sept. 15, 1862; wounded, May 6, 1864; Corporal, December 1, 1864; 1st Serg't., Feb. 7, 1865; 2d Lieut., June 7, 1865; mustered out as 1st Serg't., July 21, 1865.

CHARLES M. BLISS

of Woodford, age 34, entered the service as private, Co. A, May 7, 1861; Serg't., June 20, 1861; 2d Lieut., Sept. 2, 1861. Honorably discharged, October 4, 1862.

RUSSELL FISK

of Bennington, age 36, private, Co. A, Dec. 1, 1863; Serg't. Major, Feb. 7, 1865; 2d Lieut., June 7, 1865; mustered out as Serg't. Major, July 15, 1865.

This Regiment was in 28 engagements.

THE FOURTH REGIMENT.

The three years company A of the 4th regiment was recruited at Bennington, of which John E. Pratt was captain, Abel K. Parsons and Gideon H. Burton, lieutenants. A list of both the officers and men with the towns from which they came will be found in Vol. 1 of this Gazetteer at page 260. This company with the regiment was mustered into service Sept. 26, 1861, and mustered out, July 13, 1865.

ROSTER OF THE FIELD, STAFF AND
COMPANY OFFICERS.

JOHN E. PRATT

of Bennington age 26, entered the service as Capt., Co. A, Aug. 27, 1861; Major Apr. 30, 1864; Lieut. Col., Mar. 14, 1865; mustered out July 13, 1865. He died, in Bennington, Oct. 7, 1882.

HENRY T. CUSHMAN

of Bennington, age 18, enlisted as Reg. Qt. M. Serg't., Mar. 1862, commissioned, Jan. 29, 1863; mustered out, Sept. 30, 1864.

JOHN H. CUSHMAN

of Bennington, age 32, Quartermaster, Aug. 10, 1861; mustered into service, Sept. 21, 1861; resigned, Jan'y. 24, 1863; died in Bennington, 187—

HOWARD C. CHAPIN

of Readsboro', age 20, private, Co. A, ——— Aug. 13, 1861, Corp.; Sept. 21, 1861, Serg't.; 2d Lieut., Co. B. Aug. 1, 1862; 1st Lieut., Co. F,

Apr. 1, 1863; Capt., May 5, 1864; mustered out, July 13, 1865.

ABEL K. PARSONS

of Bennington, aged 32, 1st Lieut., Aug. 27, 1861; mustered into service, Sept. 21, 1861; killed in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864.

GIDEON H. BURTON

of Bennington, aged 23, 2d Lieut., Co. A, Aug. 27, 1861; 1st Lieut., July 17, 1862; resigned, Feb. 14, 1863.

NATHAN A. SMITH

of Shaftsbury, aged 19, private, Co. A, Sept. 2, 1861; Corp., July 31, 1863; re-enlisted Dec. 15, 1863; wounded May 5, 1864; Sergt., Sept. 21, 1864; Reg't. Qt. M. Sergt., Feb. 4, 1865; 2d Lieut., Feb. 27, 1865; mustered out July 13, 1865.

This regiment was in twenty-six engagements.

THE FIFTH REGIMENT.

The three years Company E. of the Fifth Regiment was recruited at Manchester and with the regiment was mustered into service, Sept. 16, 1861; and mustered out, June 29, 1865.

ROSTER OF THE FIELD, STAFF AND
COMPANY OFFICERS FROM BEN-
NINGTON Co.

CHARLES P. DUDLEY

of Manchester, age 26, Capt., Co. E, Aug. 30, 1861; Major, Oct. 6, 1862; Lieut.-Col., May 6, 1864; died, May 21, 1864, of wounds received at the battle of the Wilderness, May 10, 1864.

EUGENE O. COLE

of Bennington, age 31, appointed Major, Dec. 26, 1864; Brevet Lieut. Col., Apr. 2, 1865, for gallantry in the battle of Petersburg, Va., Apr. 2, 1865; Lieut. Col., June 9, 1864; mustered out as Major, June 29, 1865.

SAMUEL C. BURNHAM

of Manchester, age 22, 2d Lieut., Co. E, Aug. 30, 1861; 1st Lieut., Co. E, July 24, 1862; Capt., Oct. 6, 1862; resigned Feb. 17, 1863.

GEO. H. SESSIONS

of Manchester, age 21, enlisted in the Vet. Res. Corps, Sept. 16, 1863; transferred into Co.—May 7, 1864; 1st Lieut., Co. I, July 25, 1864; Capt. Co. E, Nov. 10, 1864; mustered out, June 29, 1865.

WARREN R. DUNTON

of Dorset, age 22, private, Co. E, Aug. 14, 1861; 1st Sergt., Sept. 16, 1861; 2d Lieut., Co. F, June 21, 1862; transferred to Co. C, July 9, 1862; 1st Lieut., Co. B, Nov. 22, 1862; honorably discharged, Mar. 31, 1863, for wounds in action at Fredericksburgh, Va., Dec. 14, 1862.

JEROME GLEASON

of Manchester, age 28, private, Co. E, Sept. 27, 1861; Corp.; Sergt.; 1st Sergt.;—re-enlisted, Dec. 15, 1863; 1st Lieut., Nov. 10, 1864; wounded May 5, 1864. Honorably discharged June 2, 1865, for disability.

JOSHUA A. SHATTUCK

of Winhall, age 19, private Co. E., Dec. 8, 1863; wounded June 3, 1864; Corp. Oct. 24, 1864; Sergt., Dec. 16, 1864; 2d Lieut., June 4, 1865; mustered out of service as Sergt. June 29, 1865.

This regiment was in twenty-five engagements.

FIRST CAVALRY REGIMENT.

THREE YEARS.

The next company that was enlisted in the County of Bennington, was Co. G. of the first Cavalry Regiment, which was mainly recruited at Bennington. The regiment was mustered into the service, Nov. 19, 1861, and mustered out Aug. 9, 1865.

ROSTER OF FIELD, STAFF AND COMPANY OFFICERS FROM BENNINGTON COUNTY.

WILLIAM D. COLLINS

of Bennington, age 37, Major, Nov. 1, 1861; mustered, Nov. 19, 1861; resigned, May 7, 1863.

JAMES A. SHELTON

of Rupert, age 39, Capt., Oct. 18, 1861; resigned, Mar. 12, 1862.

ALVAH R. HASWELL

of Bennington, age 19, private, Co. G, Oct. 2, 1861; Sergt., Dec. 24, 1862; wounded, Sept. 13, 1863; re-enlisted Dec. 30, 1863; 1st Lieut., Co. G, Nov. 19, 1864; Capt., Co. G, May 9, 1865; transferred to Co. E, June 21, 1865, by reason of consolidation of the regiment; mustered out of service, Aug. 9, 1865.

GEORGE H. BEAN

of Pownal, age 34, 1st Lieut., Co. G, Oct. 18, 1861; Capt., Apr. 10, 1862; dismissed the service, Apr. 28, 1863.

FRANK RAY

of Bennington, age 23, private, Co. G, Sept. 26, 1861; 1st Sergt., Nov. 19, 1861; 1st Lieut., Co. G, Oct. 4, 1862; Capt. Co. G, Apr. 28, 1863; wounded, May 11, 1864; killed in action at Mount Olive, Va., Oct. 9, 1864.

DENNIS M. BLACKMER

of Bennington, age 22, 2d Lieut. Co. G, Oct. 18, 1861; 1st Lieut. Apr. 10, 1862; resigned, July 18, 1862.

FREDERICK W. COOK.

of Manchester, age 22, private, Co. G, Sept. 28, 1861; Co. Com. Sergt., July 19, 1863; re-enlisted, Dec. 30, 1863; 2nd Lieut., Co. G, Nov. 19, 1864; 1st Lieut., May 9, 1865; mustered out, June 21, 1865.

This regiment was in seventy-three engagements.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

THREE YEARS.

Few men of the Seventh Regiment were from Bennington. There is a record of only two officers, which is as follows:

ARNOLD P. WAIT

of Dorset, age 26, private, Co. D, Dec. 11, 1861; Corp., July 12, 1862; Sergt., Oct. 1, 1862; 1st Sergt., May 1, 1863; re-enlisted, Feb. 16, 1864; 1st Lieut., Feb. 28, 1865. Honorably discharged Aug. 13, 1865, for disability.

GEORGE BROWN

of Rupert, age 25, Sergt. Major, Feb. 12, 1862; 2nd Lieut., Co. E, Aug. 28, 1862; 1st Lieut., Dec. 9, 1862. Dishonorably dismissed the service, Dec. 23, 1864, for habitual intoxication and being a worthless, inefficient officer.

This regiment was in five engagements.

THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.

THREE YEARS.

Of the Eighth Regiment there is a record of only one officer from the County, as follows:

HYMENIUS A. DAVIS

of Landgrove, age 18, private, Co. H, Dec. 23, 1861; Corp., Feb. 18, 1862; Sergt.; re-enlisted, Jan. 5, 1864; 1st Sergt., Apr. 12, 1864; 2d Lieut., Mar. 3, 1865; mustered out of service, June 28, 1865.

This regiment was in seven engagements.

THE TENTH REGIMENT.

THREE YEARS.

Company E of the Tenth Regiment was recruited at Bennington, of which Madison E. Winslow was the first captain. The regiment was mustered in

service, Sept. 1, 1862 and mustered out June 29, 1865.

ROSTER OF THE OFFICERS FROM
BENNINGTON COUNTY.

ALONZO B. VALENTINE

of Bennington, age 32, Qt. M., July 31, 1862; promoted Capt. and Com. of subsistence U. S. Vols., March 2, 1864; promoted to Brevet Major, June 28, 1865 for meritorious services; left the army on account of the close of the war.

MERRIT BARBER

of Pownal, age 26, Co. E, 1st. Lieut. Aug. 7, 1862, appointed Capt. and A. A. G. U. S. Vols., December 31, 1864: Brevet Major, Oct. 19, 1864, for gallantry in every action since May 5, 1864, and particularly at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864;— now, 1883, in the regular army of the United States with the rank of Major.

SAMUEL GREER

of Dorset, age 22, private, Co. C., Aug. 5, 1862, Corp., Sept. 25, 1863; Sergt., July 23, 1864; wounded, Oct. 19, 1864; 2d Lieut., Co. C, Dec. 19, 1864; 1st Lieut., Feb. 9, 1865; mustered out of service, June 22, 1865.

WALTER GRAHAM

of Arlington, age 21, private, Co. E, July 19, 1862; Corp., Nov. 29, 1862; Sergt., Dec. 27, 1862; 1st Sergt., Dec. 31, 1862; 2d Lieut., June 15, 1865; mustered out as 1st Sergt., June 22, 1865.

This Regiment was in thirteen engagements.

THE SECOND REGIMENT

OF U. S. SHARP SHOOTERS.

THREE YEARS.

Company H of this Regiment was mustered into the service, Dec. 31,

1861, and mustered out, Dec. 31, 1864. A portion of this company was from Bennington County. The record of the officers from the County is as follows:

GILBERT HART

of Dorset, age 34, Capt., Co. H, Dec. 24, 1861; resigned, Aug. 13, 1862.

WILLIAM NEWELL

of Dorset, age 35, private, Co. H, Nov. 1, 1861; 1st Sergt., Dec. 31, 1861; 2d Lieut., Dec. 1, 1862; Capt. May 18, 1864. Honorably discharged, as 2d Lieut., Oct. 17, 1864, for wound received in action before Petersburg, Va., June 21, 1864.

This Regiment was in 24 engagements.

FIRST BATTERY OF LIGHT
ARTILLERY.—THREE YEARS.

This Battery, or at least a portion of it, was recruited at South Shaftsbury; was mustered into service, Feb. 18, 1862, and mustered out, Aug. 10, 1864. The record of its officers is as follows:

GEORGE W. DUNCAN

of Shaftsbury, age 45, Capt., Jan. 15, 1826; resigned, Feb. 11, 1863.

EDWARD RICE

of Shaftsbury, age 23, 2d Lieut., Jan. 15, 1862; 1st Lieut., Feb. 13, 1863; mustered out, Aug. 10, 1864.

THOMAS READE

of Shaftsbury, age 21, private, Dec. 1, 1861; Qt. M., Sergt., Feb. 18, 1862; 2d Lieut., July 14, 1862; 1st. Lieut., Feb. 14, 1863; resigned, Dec. 14, 1863.

This Battery was in 4 engagements.

NINE MONTHS' MEN.

A Brigade of Volunteers for nine months' service under the authority of the United States was raised in Vermont in the fall of 1862, consisting of

Field Regiments, amounting in the whole to 4840 men, the regiments being numbered the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th. These troops served in Virginia until Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania, when they were all marched to Gettysburgh where the 13th, 14th and 16th took part in the battles of the 2d and 3d of July 1863. The other two regiments having been detached from Gen. Stannard's Brigade by Gen. Reynolds "to guard the Corps wagon-train in the rear."

THE TWELTH REGIMENT,-
NINE MONTHS.

This Regiment was raised in other parts of the State than in Bennington County; mustered into the service, Oct. 4, 1862, and out, July 14, 1863.

It had but one officer from Bennington County, whose record is as follows:

BENJAMIN F. KETCHUM
of Manchester, age 28, Surgeon, Sept. 19, 1862; mustered in, Oct. 4, 1862; mustered out, July 14, 1863.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.
NINE MONTHS.

Company A of this Regiment was recruited at Bennington, and Company C at Manchester. The Regiment was mustered into service, Oct 21, 1862, and mustered out, July 30, 1863.

ROSTER OF THE FIELD, STAFF AND COMPANY OFFICERS FROM BENNINGTON CO.

NATHANIEL B. HALL
of Bennington, age 36, Major, Sept. 25, 1862; mustered out of service, July 30, 1863.

HARRISON PRINDLE.
of Manchester, age 23, Adjutant, Oct. 8, 1862; mustered out, July 30, 1863.

CHARLES FIELD
of Dorset, age 36, Quartermaster, Oct. 8, 1862; mustered out, July 30, 1863.

RANSOM O. GORE

of Bennington, age 28, Capt. Co. A, Aug 27, 1862; mustered out, July 30, 1863.

JOSIAH B. MUNSON

of Manchester, age 26, Capt., Co. C, Aug. 28, 1862; mustered out, July 30, 1863.

WILLIAM H. MUNN

of Shaftsbury, age 24, 1st Lieut., Co. K, Sept. 18, 1862; Capt., Feb. 15, 1863; mustered out, July 30, 1863.

EDWARD N. THAYER

of Bennington, age 28, 1st Lieut., Aug. 27, 1862; mustered out, July 30, 1863.

NATHAN L. ANDREW

of Arlington, age 33, 1st Lieut., Co. C, Aug. 20, 1862; mustered out of service, July 30, 1863.

CHARLES ALBRO

of Bennington, age 22, 2d Lieut., Co. A, Aug. 27, 1862; mustered out, July 30, 1863.

HENRY D. YOUNG

of Manchester, age 25, 2d Lieut., Co. C, Aug. 28, 1862; mustered out, July 30, 1863.

LEWIS P. FULLER

of Stamford, age 45, 2d Lieut., Co. K, Sept. 18, 1862; resigned, March 9, 1863.

This Regiment was in the battle of Gettysburgh, July 2d and 3d, 1863.

THE SIXTEENTH REGIMENT,-

NINE MONTHS.

No part of this Regiment was recruited in Bennington County. It was mustered into service, Oct. 23, 1862, and out, Aug. 10, 1863. There was but one officer from the County, whose services were as follows:

IRA W. THOMAS

of Readsborough, age 22, 2d Lieut., Co. I, Sept., 20, 1862; resigned, Jan, 13 1863.

This Regiment was in the battle of Gettysburgh, July 2d and 3d, 1863.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.

The 17th Regiment was the latest corps of troops that was raised in the State for the suppression of the rebellion, the men being mustered by companies during the first half of the year 1864. Many of the officers and some of its men had served in the 9 months' regiments. The Regiment was mustered out, July 14, 1865.

THE ROSTER OF OFFICERS FROM BENNINGTON COUNTY is as follows:

GEORGE HICKS

of Bennington, age 23, 2d Lieut., Co. F, Apr. 9 1864; Brevet Capt., July 6, 1864, for gallant and meritorious service in charge near Shand's house, Va.; killed in action, July 30, 1864. Captain's commission dated Nov. 1 1864.

CHARLES A. WATSON

of Dorset, age 19, private, Co. E, Mar. 15, 1864; Sergt., Apr. 12, 1864; wounded, June 26, 1864: 2d Lieut. July 10, 1865; mustered out as 1st Sergt., Co. E, July 14, 1865.

This Regiment was in thirteen engagements.

STAFF OFFICERS AT LRAGE.

The two officers named below though not reported by the Adjutant General, are believed to have served as follows:

GEORGE D. HARRINGTON

of Bennington, age—, entered the service as commissary of subsistence, May 3, 1862; promoted to rank of Major, Mar. 13, 1865, and on same date to Lieut., Col., July 24 1865;

promoted to the rank of Colonel,—stationed most of the time at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio; discharged in the autumn of 1865. He died in Washington City, Mar. 13, 1879.

ALBERT WALKER

of Bennington, age 49, entered the service as Commissary of subsistence, with rank of Captain, Nov. 18, 1862; resigned after the close of the war June 1865.

NUMBER OF MEN FROM BENNINGTON COUNTY.

The following is a statement of the number of men furnished by each town of the County in answer to calls for troops from April 1861 to Sept, 30, 1865, and the United States enrollment of each town:

Arlington,	126 enrolled: furnished 129-surplus 3.
Bennington,	344 enrol'd: furnish'd 358-surplus 14.
Dorset,	121 enrolled: furnished 121.
Glastenbury,	enrolled 12: furnished 12.
Landgrove,	34 enrolled: furnished 34.
Manchester,	150 enrol'd: furnish'd 156-surplus 6.
Peru,	43 enrolled: furnished 42-deficient 1.
Pownal,	109 enrolled: furnished 113-surplus 4.
Readsboro,	75 enrolled: furnished 78-surplus 3.
Rupert,	86 enrolled; furnished 92-surplus 6;
Sandgate,	57 enrolled: furnished 60-surplus 3.
Searsburg,	20 enrolled: furnished 20.
Shaftsbury,	142 enrol'd: furnish'd 147-surplus 5.
Stamford,	53 enrolled: furnished 53.

Sunderland, 51 enrolled : furnished 53.
surplus 2.

Winhall, 73 enrolled : furnished 76.
surplus 3.

Woodford, 29 enrolled : furnished 30.
surplus 1.

Total: enrolled 1525, surplus 50, defi-
cient 1, furnished 1574.

THE BATTLE OF BENNINGTON.

AUGUST 16, 1777.

BY HON HILAND HALL.

INTRODUCTORY

In the following account of the Battle of Bennington, only the leading facts are attempted to be given, numerous interesting and exciting incidents being necessarily omitted.

In order to have a just appreciation of the battle and its consequences, it is necessary to call to mind the condition of country and of the State at the time of its occurrence.

The campaign of 1776 in the North ern department had been disastrous to the American arms. After suffering severe losses our forces had been driven from Canada in great distress, and the enemy by the destruction of the American flotilla had obtained full command of the waters of Lake Champlain. Great numbers of troops were arriving at Quebec from Europe, and a fearful invasion was expected at the opening of the lake in the spring. To meet such an invasion extensive works had been erected at Ticonderoga, on which great reliance was placed. But they were defective in arrangement, and but partially manned, and on the approach of Gen. Burgoyne with a powerful army, Gen. St. Clair found they would be wholly untenable, and

felt compelled to abandon them. The rear guard of his retreating army, under the command of Col. Seth Warner, was overtaken the next day, July 7, 1777, at Hubbardton, by a large body of the enemy, and after a brave resistance, during which many were killed and wounded on both sides, was overpowered by numbers and obliged to give way. The greater portion of St. Clair's force succeeded in forming a junction with Gen. Schuyler at Fort Edward, while the remnant of Colonel Warner's regiment, about 140 strong, took post at Manchester.

Burgoyne's army, numbering about 9,000 men was equipped and furnished with every war-like material that wealth and skill could supply, and consisted mostly of British and German veterans, with bodies of Canadians and Tories, and a formidable horde of Indians. Its commander expected to make a triumphant march to Albany, there to be met by an army from New York, and thus by obtaining the control of the Hudson River, and cutting off New England from the other states, to complete the conquest of the country for the King. He had already issued a flaming proclamation, threatening destruction to the lives and property of all who should oppose him, but promising protection and security to those who should give him their adhesion, and offering payment "in solid coin" for all provisions that should be brought to his camp. On the 10th of July, having reached Skenesbough, (Whitehall) he issued another proclamation in which he directed "the inhabitants of Castleton, Hubbardton, Rutland, Tinmouth, Pawlet, Wells and Granville, with the neighboring districts; also the districts bordering on White Creek, (Salem) Camden, Cambridge, &c.," to

send ten persons or more from each township to meet Col. Skeene at Castleton on the 15th, who would communicate conditions upon which the persons and properties of the disobedient might yet be spared." The proclamation concluded with the following barbarous threat: "This fail not *under the pain of military execution.*"

To a large portion of the frontier inhabitants, Burgoyne's army appeared irresistible. If he should let loose his horde of savages upon them which in his first proclamation he said amounted to thousands, there would seem to be no escape for them. Great numbers from those towns, and some from towns still further to the south, repaired to Col. Skene and taking the oath of allegiance to the Crown, some from choice and some from supposed necessity, received written protections for their security. Of these many took up arms against their country and joined the invading army. But the more patriotic portion of the inhabitants scorning submission to the invaders, abandoned their homes to the mercy of the enemy, and taking with them such of their effects as they were able to transport fled to the south, some stopping in Bennington, but most of them going on to their friends in Berkshire Co. and Connecticut. Berkshire county in the language of a contemporary, 'was burdened with these fugitives.' Nearly all of the territory between Bennington and the route of Burgoyne towards the Hudson and Albany was thus made in effect an enemy's country, and Bennington became a frontier town.

Prior to the Revolution the territory of Vermont was known by the name of The New Hampshire Grants, over which the government of New York

claimed jurisdiction and also the title of its lands. This claim was disputed by its inhabitants, who after a long and severe controversy, had by a convention of the delegates held at Westminster on the 17th of January, 1777, declared the territory an independent State. At the time of the evacuation of Ticonderoga by St. Clair a subsequent convention of the new State was in session at Windsor, engaged in the work of framing its new constitution of government; and the abandonment of that post left the families of many of its members in immediate peril. At the news of this alarming event the constitution was somewhat hurriedly adopted, and having appointed a Council of Safety to manage the affairs of the State until the regular government could be put in operation, the convention adjourned.

The Council of Safety thus constituted met first at Manchester, but soon adjourned to Bennington, where it continued in permanent session throughout the year, adopting and carrying into effect the most energetic measures for protecting the State against its foreign, as well as its domestic enemies. Pressing messages having been sent to New Hampshire and Massachusetts for aid, such of the militia as could be gathered were called out to strengthen the force of Col. Warner at Manchester, where an attack was apprehended. A permanent force to patrol the frontiers and to guard against any covert outbreak of the tories in their midst, was indispensable; and to provide means for maintaining such a force and to meet their other expenses in defending the State, the Council ordered the property of those of their inhabitants that had joined the enemy to be sequestered

and sold. A proper fund being thus secured, a regiment of Rangers was organized under the command of Col. Samuel Herrick, which did valuable service to the State and country.

New Hampshire responded nobly to the call of the Vermont Council. The Assembly at once ordered a large portion of their militia to be organized into a brigade and placed under the command of General John Stark. He had served with credit and honor in the previous French war and as Colonel at Bunker Hill, and in Canada, and under Washington at Trenton, and Princeton, but Congress had promoted junior officers over him, and he had resigned his commission and retired from the service, though he retained the same patriotic ardor as before. He was reluctant to be placed under officers he had outranked and there was also at the time a very general distrust in New England of Gen. Schuyler who was in command of the Northern department; for which reasons General Stark's written instructions were of a discretionary character. He was directed "to repair to Charleston, No. 4 and when the troops were collected there "to take the command of them and march into the State of Vermont, and there act in conjunction with the troops of that State, or any other of the States, or of the United States, or seperatly, as it should appear expedient to him, for the protection of the people or the annoyance of the enemy."

Crossing the Green Mountain from Charleston with the greater part of his command, Stark reached Manchester on the 7th of August, where he met Gen. Lincoln, who had been sent from Stillwater by Gen. Schuyler to conduct his militia to the west bank of

the Hudson. Stark communicated his instructions and declined obedience on the ground of the dangerous condition in which it would leave the people of Vermont, and because he believed Burgoyne would be more embarassed in his operations by his remaining on his left, than by his joining the army in front. But for this refusal of Stark, which was founded on the soundest military view of the state of affairs, Bennington would have been in a measure defenceless, and would, doubtless, have fallen a prey to the enemy.

At Manchester, Stark found that a considerably large body of the enemy which for some time had been at Castleton, threatening Manchester and to cross over to Connecticut River, had marched to the Hudson. He, with his force, passed on to Bennington, where he arrived on the 9th. He was accompanied by Col. Warner, whose continental regiment was left at Manchester under the command of Lieut. Colonel Samuel Safford. At Bennington, Gen. Stark encamped for a few days, collecting information in regard to the position and the designs of the enemy, and consulting with the Council of Safety, and with Col. Warner relative to future operations.

The progress of Burgoyne towards Albany had been so retarded by the natural difficulties of the route, and the obstructions thrown in his way by the Americans, that it was nearly a month after his departure from Ticonderoga before he reached the Hudson River. Here he found himself so deficient in provisions, and also in cattle and carriages for transportation that he was much embarrassed about the means for advancing further. Learning that the articles he most needed had been col-

lected at Bennington as a convenient depot to supply the American forces, he resolved to seize them for the use of his own army.

For this service Lieut. Col. Baume was selected. Burgoyne in his letter to the English Ministry states the force under his command to have consisted of 200 dismounted dragoons, "Captain Frazer's marksmen, (called, also, Rangers) which were the only British, all the Canadian volunteers, a party of Provincials, (Col. Peter's corps of Tories,) 100 Indians and two light pieces of cannon, the whole detachment amounting to about 500 men." There is no doubt this number is too small by several hundred. The German official accounts give the number of the troops of Baume at 374 instead of 200; and of the British, Canadians and Tories, the prisoners taken in the action, amounted to 230, as will be seen hereafter, which would swell Baume's force to over 600, without reckoning those who were killed in battle and the many who escaped by flight. There can be little doubt that the number of men brought into action by Baume exceeded 700, besides his 100 Indians. Col. Skene, at the request of Burgoyne, had accompanied the expedition that the German Commander might have the benefit of his better knowledge of the country and of his supposed influence with its people.

PREPARING FOR THE BATTLE.

Baume set off with his force on the 13th of August, and arrived the same day at Cambridge, 16 miles from Bennington. Early the next morning, he reached Sancoick, a small settlement near the mouth of the White Creek branch of the Walloomsac river, about half a mile below the present village of

North Hoosick. Here he found a party of Americans in possession of a mill which they abandoned on his approach, and in the mill, on the head of a barrel, he wrote Burgoyne an account of his progress, informing him that "by five prisoners taken here they agree that 1500 to 1800 men are at Bennington, *but are supposed to leave at our approach.*"

They did leave on his approach, but not in the direction he had anticipated. The old mill at Sancoick is still standing and in use by John Burke, the present owner, and is about 8 miles from Bennington.

Gen. Stark on the 13th had received information from scouts that a party of Indians were at Cambridge, and he sent Lieut. Col. Gregg of his brigade with 200 men to stop their progress, but during the night, he was advised that a large body of troops with artillery were in the rear of the Indians and that they were advancing towards Bennington. He immediately sent to Manchester for Col. Warner's continental regiment, and also for the neighboring militia to rally to his support.

On the morning of the 14th he assembled his brigade, and in company with Cols. Warner, Williams, Herrick and Brush went out to meet the enemy. He had marched about five miles when he met Gregg on his retreat from Sancoick and the enemy in close pursuit. Stark drew up his men in order of battle, but Baume halted in a commanding position, and the ground occupied by Stark, being unfavorable for a general attack, he fell back about a mile and encamped. His encampment was in the north-west part of Bennington, on the farm formerly owned

by Paul M. Henry, on the Hill, upon which a dwelling has lately been erected by Lewis Northouse, the present proprietor.

The Walloomsac river is a branch of the Hoosick, fordable in most places, having in general a westerly course, but which after passing Stark's encampment runs in a northern direction for half a mile, then westerly for a mile and a half, where it turns suddenly to the south and pursues that course for three-quarters of a mile or more. Here on the west side of the river, Baume halted and made his arrangements for defense. On the top of a thickly wooded hill which rises abruptly three or four hundred feet from the west bank of the stream, he posted the greater part of his Germans under his own immediate command. This position was west of the sudden bend in the stream, and Baume's front to the east was well secured against an attack by the precipitous ascent of the hill on that side, which impracticable ascent extended from his camp for half a mile along the bank of the river to the bridge at the southern foot of the hill, over which the road from Bennington to Sancoick, and Cambridge passed. On the top of this hill Baume prepared entrenchments of earth and logs to resist attacks from the west and on his flanks.

For the defense of the important pass at the bridge, Baume caused a strong breast-work to be thrown up on the high bank of the river, on which was mounted one of his cannon, in charge of a body of German Grenadiers. Two small breast works were also erected on opposite sides of the road, near the west end of the bridge which were manned by Frazer's marksmen; and the position was still further

strengthened by posting all the Canadians in log huts which were standing near the bridge on both sides of the river. This point is where the river is now crossed by the covered railroad bridge, about three miles from North Bennington on the route to Troy.

Baume on his way from the Hudson, and at his encampment had been joined by a considerable number of Tories, many of them under the lead of Col. Francis Pfister, a half pay British officer of wealth and extensive influence who occupied an imposing residence erected by him on the west bank of the Hoosick, near what is now known as Hoosick Corners. These with most of Peter's corps of loyalists were posted on a hill east of the stream 40 or 50 rods to the south-east of the bridge.

Here, strong works of defense were erected, known as the "Tory Breast-work," and of which Col. Pfister is understood to have been placed in command. On its right was a sharp ravine and both flanks would have the protection of ball and grape from the cannon at the bridge. The other cannon in charge of German grenadiers, supported by some Tories, appears to have been placed further to the west in a cleared field near the road. It was on a hillside which overlooked and commanded the approaches to the bridge and to the Tory encampment, and also to the south flank of Baume's encampment. It may have been moved nearer to Baume's position during the engagement. (The several positions of Baume's forces are shown by the plan in Burgoyne's account of his expedition, of which a copy on a reduced scale is given in the "Memorials of a Century by the Rev. Isaac Jennings, and another still smaller is found

in Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution. The top of the map is west and upon it the Tories are designated as "American Volunteers," the British marksmen as "Rangers," the Americans as "Bodies of the enemy." All others except the "Canadians," are Germans, the "Chasseurs" being German marksmen. On Burgoyne's map the Walloomsac is called the Hoosick.) The encampments of the two hostile bodies, though little more than two miles apart were entirely hidden from the sight of each other by a heavily wooded, intervening hill.

The force under General Stark was composed of the greater part of his brigade of New Hampshire militia, a small number of Vermont militia from the east side of the mountain, under Col. William Williams, who had been stationed at Manchester, Col. Herrick's corps of Rangers then forming, the State militia from Bennington and its vicinity under Col. Nathaniel Brush, and on the morning of the 16th Stark was joined by Col. Simonds and some militia from Berkshire County (Mass.) His whole force might perhaps have numbered about 1600.

On the night of the 14th after ascertaining the position of the enemy, Stark called a council, consisting of the leading members of the Council of Safety as well as of Cols. Warner and Herrick and other military officers, in which a plan for attacking the enemy was discussed and adopted, and it was agreed that the attack should be made the next morning. But the 15th was so excessively rainy as to prevent any attempt at a general action. Scouts were however sent out some of which were engaged in successful skirmishes.

THE BATTLE

The morning of the 16th was bright and clear and Stark prepared for the attack in accordance with the plan previously agreed upon. Col. Nichols with 200 of the New Hampshire troops, to which a reinforcement of 100 was afterward added, was detached to make a wide circuit to the north of Baume's post, and come round upon the rear of his left, and Col. Herrick with 300 men, composed of his Rangers and Col. Brush's militia, was to make a like wide southern circuit to the rear of his right, the two parties to meet and make a joint attack upon his entrenchments. Cols. Hubbard and Stickney with 300 men of Stark's brigade, were ordered to the enemy's extreme right. While these three detachments were gaining their assigned positions, the enemy was amused by a threatened attack on his front.

About three o'clock in the afternoon firing was commenced by the party under Nichol's which was the signal for a general assault. It was immediately followed by the detachment under Herrick, and by that of Hubbard and Stickney, while Stark, himself with his reserve of New Hampshire men and the Berkshire and some Vermont militia, in the face of the enemy's cannon, assailed the Tory breast-work and the pass at the bridge in front. The engagement thus became general and "lasted" says Stark in his report to Gates, "two hours, and was the hottest, I ever saw—it represented one continued clap of thunder." The Indians alarmed at the prospect of being enclosed between the parties of Nichols and Herrick, fled at the beginning of the fight, but Baume with his Germans and all others under his command, having the

advantage of their position behind entrenchments, which the rain of the 15th had given them ample time to erect and make strong, fought with great resolution and bravery, but they were overpowered by their militia assailants and either fled or surrendered prisoners of war.

The battle being ended and the prisoners sent off to Bennington under a proper guard, the militia dispersed to look over the field and collect plunder. but very soon intelligence was brought that a large, additional force from the British army was approaching, and within the distance of two miles. This body of men was under the command of Col. Breyman and consisted, besides 22 officers of 620 rank and file, all Germans, with two pieces of cannon, which Burgoyne on hearing that the force at Bennington was greater than had been expected, had dispatched to reinforce Baume. The rain of the preceding day and the heaviness of the roads had delayed Breyman's arrival until the victory over the men he had been sent to aid had been accomplished. The victors were however in great confusion, and it appeared difficult to stop the progress of the new enemy. Happily at this juncture, Warner's regiment of about 140 men which had been delayed by the rain, in its march from Manchester, came up fresh under Lieut. Col. Safford and took its position in front, serving as a rallying point for the scattered militia. Breyman advanced with his two brass field pieces up the road with wings of infantry on each side of it, occasionally firing his cannon to clear the way, the Americans slowly retiring before him. When a considerable body of the militia had been collected a stand was made

(about 40 or 50 rods east of the present Walloomsac depot) and Breyman's force brought to a halt. Here he was attacked in front and flanks, a most deadly fire being poured into his ranks from a wooded hill on his left. The action was very severe and continued till after sunset, when many of Breyman's men being killed and wounded and his artillery horses shot down, he abandoned his cannon and fled. Gen. Stark pursued his flying forces till the approaching darkness rendered it necessary to draw off his men to prevent their firing upon each other. "With one hour more of daylight," says Stark in his official report, "we should have captured the whole body."

EFFECTS OF THE BATTLE.

Among the trophies of this day's victories, were four brass field pieces, twelve brass drums, 250 sabres, four ammunition wagons, several hundred stand of arms, and 658 prisoners, and 207 were left dead on the field. The whole loss of the enemy could not have been much less than 900 men. Some of the contemporaneous accounts make the number still larger. Of the prisoners, 30 of them were officers, 37 British soldiers, 398 Hessians, 38 Canadians, and 155 Tories. Col. Baume was mortally wounded and taken prisoner as was also Col. Pfister, the commander of the Tory entrenchment. Both were taken about a mile to a house in the town of Shaftsbury, which a few years ago was still standing opposite the present paper-mill of Charles E. Welling, known as 'the Baume house,' in which they both died within a day or two afterwards.

The loss of the Americans in both engagements was about 30 killed and 40 wounded.

This victory, in which undisciplined husbandmen with their hunting guns without bayonets, bravely stormed entrenchments manned by regular troops and defended by cannon, is justly styled by Bancroft as "one of the most brilliant and eventful of the war." The loss of the enemy in men and material was severely felt. But the consequences were otherwise still more important.—By inspiring confidence on the one side, and depressing the spirits of the other, the current of successes was at once turned from the British to the American arms.

The fate of Burgoyne and his army was in effect sealed at Bennington, and his final capture well assured. General Washington, on being informed of the event, considered it as deciding the fate of Burgoyne, and dismissed all anxiety about his invasion. Its effect upon the enemy was most disheartening.—Madame Riedesel, wife of the commanding general of the German troops who accompanied her husband through the campaign, says in her memoirs, that by Baume's failure "the army was prevented from advancing, while the enemy, recovering suddenly from depression, increased their numbers daily."—Burgoyne, himself, though he struggled on for a few weeks longer, was evidently disheartened. Four days after Baume's defeat, after preparing a dispatch to the British minister for the public ear, he wrote him another letter marked *Private*, dated "Camp near Saratoga, Aug. 20. 1777," in which he gave quite a gloomy account of his affairs, treating the failure of the expedition to Bennington as his great misfortune, in which he says of it, that, "Had I succeeded, I should have formed a junction with St. Leger and been now before Albany." After speaking dis-

paragingly of the tories, he says: "The great bulk of the country is undoubtedly with the Congress," and of the Vermonters, he bitterly adds, "the Hampshire Grants in particular, a country unpeopled and almost unknown in the last war, now abounds in the most active and most rebellious race on the continent, and hangs like a gathering storm on my left."

To General Stark should be assigned the highest meed of praise for the victory; but he was nobly aided by the skill and valor of both his officers and men, and they are all with him entitled to the lasting gratitude of their country. Of his officers, Col. Warner is undoubtedly entitled to special credit. Warner was a colonel in the Continental army, had acquired a high reputation as a military leader, by his services in Canada and at Hubbardton, and he had long been a resident of Bennington and was familiarly acquainted with the ground occupied by the posts of the enemy and their approaches. He was Stark's chief adviser in planning the attack on the enemy, he went into the action by his side and was his active associate in the first engagement, as well as in repelling the attack of Breyman's reinforcement. Dr. Thacher in his contemporary *Military Journal* says "Stark assisted by Warner matured his plans for the battle." and Stark, himself in his letter to Gates after speaking in the highest terms of the daring bravery of the officers and soldiers under his command says, "Col. Warner's superior skill in the action was of extraordinary service to me." Gordon also in his history speaks highly of the services of Col. Warner and those of Col. Her- rick of the Vermont Rangers. Other officers and men deserve notice for their meritorious exertions in gaining

the victory, but the space allowed for this article will not permit it. There are also numerous interesting incidents connected with the battle that must for the like reason be omitted. It has been only possible to give the leading facts.

General Stark from his arrival at Manchester acted in concert with the Vermont Council of Safety and received their earnest countenance and support in all his movements which were duly appreciated by him as is shown by a publication in the Connecticut "Courant" over his own signature in which he passed on the Council a high eulogium for their patriotic exertions and services.

When the Congress at Philadelphia was informed of Gen. Stark's declining to move his force from Manchester to the west side of the Hudson, as before mentioned, a resolve was passed disapproving of it. But after the wisdom of his conduct in that respect had been demonstrated by his victory and its fortunate effect on the campaign, they came tardily to the determination to do him full justice by approving his patriotic services and restoring him to his merited rank in the army.

On the 4th day of October, 1777, Congress unanimously passed the following resolution:

"RESOLVED: That the thanks of Congress be presented to Gen. Stark of The New Hampshire Militia, and the Officers and troops under his command, for their brave and successful attack upon, and signal victory over the Enemy in their lines at Bennington; and that Brigadier Stark be appointed Brigadier General in the Army of the United States."

Two weeks after the passage of this

resolution by Congress, on the 17th of October, the event, which Stark's Victory at Bennington had clearly foreshadowed, and made certain,— was accomplished by the surrender of Burgoyne and his army as prisoners of war, to the American forces at Saratoga.

THE OLD CATAMOUNT TAVERN

AT BENNINGTON, VT.

On the 30th of March 1871, the old "Catamount Tavern" House,— which had long been the most notable relic of early times in the Centre Village of Bennington, Vermont, was burnt to the ground. It had been unoccupied for a short time and the origin of the fire is unknown. The house which was in a tolerable state of preservation, had been built over a hundred years; having been erected by Captain Stephen Fay, a year or two prior to 1770. It was a wooden building, about 44 feet by 34, two stories high, having two high chimneys with high fire-places in each story, besides which, there was a very large fire-place in the cellar or basement, part of which was used as a wash-room, and cook-room as occasion required.

The two chimneys are now standing, (Autumn of 1871) exhibiting their spacious fire-places with heavy, iron cranes in those of the lower story and basement. On the marble mantle of one of the fire-places the words "COUNCIL ROOM," appear, cut there in early times.

On the top of the high sign-post before the front door, was placed the stuffed skin of a catamount, from which came the name of the house, though in early days, it was in accordance with the custom of the time more gen-



CATAMOUNT TAVERN

AT BENNINGTON, VT.

On the top of the high sign-post before the front door, was placed the stuffed skin of a catamount from which came the name of the house, though in early days, it was in accordance with the custom of the time, more generally called Landlord Fay's. — page 22.

The tall sign-post was 25 feet from the ground; the catamount on the top, stood with large teeth grinning towards New York. — page 25.

erally spoken of as "Landlord Fay's."

During the period of the early settlement of the State, the house was a great resort for travelers and emigrants, and it was also widely known as the Head Quarters of the settlers in their contest with the New York land claimants. It was the home of Ethan Allen for several years from 1770, when he first came to the "New Hampshire Grants," as Vermont was then called.

The settlers held their lands under grants from New Hampshire, to which the territory was supposed to belong; but in 1764, the King, by an order in Council placed them under the jurisdiction of New York. Whereupon the Governor of that Province declared their titles to be void, and regranted their lands to speculators, who recovered judgement in the New York courts against the settlers, and sent their sheriffs and posses to execute them, who were resisted by the occupants and forcibly prevented from obtaining possession. This controversy raged for years, and the settlers appointed committees of safety before whom offenders against the integrity of their titles, styled "Yorkers," were brought for trial. On conviction they were variously punished, sometimes by banishment from the territory, and sometimes by whipping on the naked back, a mode of punishment for crime then in common use throughout the country. The latter punishment in allusion to the great seal of the Governor of New Hampshire, affixed to their charter titles, and to the instrument with which it was commonly inflicted, the settlers humorously called "the application of the beach seal."

Another mode of punishment was devised for one offender, residing with-

in their own limits: One Dr. Samuel Adams of Arlington, who had held his lands under a New Hampshire charter, suddenly became an open advocate of the New York title, advising his neighbors to purchase it. This tended to weaken the opposition to New York by producing division among the settlers, and he was repeatedly warned to desist from such discourse, but he persisted in his offensive language, and arming himself with pistols and other weapons threatened death to any one who should molest him. What followed is related in the language of a contemporary: The Doctor was soon taken by surprise and carried (15 miles) to the Green Mountain (Landlord Fay's) tavern, at Bennington, where the committee heard his defense, and then ordered him to be tied in an arm-chair and hoisted up to the sign—(a catamount skin stuffed, sitting upon the sign-post, 25 feet from the ground, with large teeth, looking and grinning toward New York) and there to hang two hours in sight of the people, as a punishment merited by his enmity to the rights and liberty of the inhabitants of the New Hampshire Grants. The judgement was executed to the no small merriment of a large concourse of the people.

The Doctor was let down and dismissed by the committee with an admonition to go and sin no more. The mild and exemplary disgrace had a salutary effect on the Doctor and many others." Dr. Adams, on Burgoyne's invasion, became a violent tory and fled to Canada, from which he never returned.

When Sir Wm. Tryon, Governor of New York in 1771, issued a proclamation offering a reward of £ 20 each for the apprehension of Ethan Allen,

Remember Baker, and Robert Cochran for their riotous opposition to the New York government, they retaliated by publishing over their names a counter proclamation offering a reward of £15 for James Duane and £10 for John Kemp, their two leading land-claiming antagonists, styling them "those common disturbers of the public peace," the rewards so made payable on their being brought to "Landlord Fay's at Bennington.

The following is a copy of the proclamation:

 £ 25 REWARD!

Whereas James Duane and John Kemp of New York, have by their menaces and threats greatly disturbed the public peace and repose of the honest peasants of Bennington, and the settlements to the northward, which peasants are now and ever have been in the peace of God and the King, and patriotic and liege subjects of George III. Any person that will apprehend those common disturbers, viz: James Duane, and John Kemp, and bring them to Landlord Fay's at Bennington, shall have £15 reward for James Duane and £ 10 for John Kemp, paid by

Ethan Allen,
Remember Baker,
Robert Cochran.

Dated Poultney,
Feb'y 5, 1772.

Colonel Ethan Allen was sojourning at the "Catamount Tavern" in the spring of 1775 and from the "Council Room" of that house went forth his order of May 3d, for mustering the Green Mountain Boys for the capture of Ticonderoga, which was effected seven days afterwards "in the name of the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress."

In this noted tavern house, sat the Vermont Council of Safety during the trying campaign of 1777, guiding and directing the patriotic exertions of the Green Mountain Boys to stem the torrent of Burgoyne's invasion; and here also, Stark and Warner, with the aid of the Council, planned the famous attack on Baume's entrenchments, where was won the brilliant victory of Bennington, which turned the current of success from the British to the American arms and was followed in a few weeks [as told in the preceding pages,] by the capture of Burgoyne and his army at Saratoga.

Captain Fay, the proprietor of the house had five sons in the battle of Bennington, one of whom was killed. On being told that one of his sons had fallen in the fight, the venerable patriot through his deep grief "thanked God that he had a son that was willing to die for his country."

Here in 1778 was tried and condemned one David Redding, a traitor and spy; and in a field in front of the house a gallows had been erected and a great crowd had assembled to see him executed. But on the morning fixed for the execution, the Governor and Council granted him a reprieve for one week, for the reason that he had been tried by a jury of six, while by the common law there ought to have been twelve. The multitude, who had as well as the six jurors condemned the traitor, were clamorous at their disappointment, and violence was seriously apprehended, whereupon Col. Ethan Allen, who had just returned from his long English captivity mounted a stump and waving his hat and exclaiming: "Attention, the whole!—proceeded to announce the reasons which produced the reprieve; advised the multitude to



THE COUNCIL ROOM HEARTH

OF THE

OLD CATAMOUNT TAVERN.

At this fireside, sat, Ethan Allen, the night before he sent forth his summons for the Green Mountain Boys to muster for the capture of Ticonderoga. page 26.

depart peaceably to their habitations, and to return on the day fixed by the Governor and Council, adding with an oath, "You shall see somebody hung at all events, for if Redding is not then hung, I will be hung myself!" Upon which the uproar ceased and the crowd dispersed. Redding being again tried and convicted by a jury of twelve was hung on the day to which his reprieve had been granted, in accordance with Allen's prediction.

The children of Captain Fay were numerous and respectable, and several of them have been prominent in the affairs of the State of Vermont. He died in 1781, and the house, not many years afterwards became a private dwelling for two of his sons, in succession. then for a grandson, and then finally for a great-grandson, John Fay, Esq. who died Feb. 25, 1856.

HILAND HALL.

BENNINGTON—HISTORICAL.

ANNALS OF POST-OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE AND VILLAGE STRIFES IN THE TOWN OF BENNINGTON FROM 1784 TO 1884.

The old Village of Bennington, like many others in New England was built on high ground. The north and south road through the State passed over it, which in few years became a thorough fare for much travel between Connecticut and western Massachusetts and the new lands to the northward. The summit of the hill at the north end of the village was 100 feet higher than the more level land at the other end. Its two extremities were about three quarters of a mile apart and were hidden from each other by the southern brow of the upper hill, from which there was a steep descent to a slight valley

before reaching the other end of the village. That this village had two ends should be borne in mind, as many of the occurrences to be mentioned hereafter will be found to hinge in some degree on that fact. These two ends or parts were in common language distinguished from each other as the "Up-hill" and "Down-hill."

The road from Albany, leading to and across the Green Mountain ran through the lower part of the village, but was very little used until sometime in the present century when it gradually became a through route from Albany to Boston and other places east of the mountains on which road, as well as that to the northward, well patronized stages were run.

THE MEETING-HOUSE

was built in the lower part of the village, about 1765, and in 1780, an academy building, called

CLIO HALL

was erected on the present site of the meeting-house, in which a successful high school was kept until it was burnt in 1803.

In 1781, when a building for

COURT-HOUSE AND JAIL

was required, it had been erected on the summit of the hill near the present residence of A. M. Huling.

In 1783, Anthony Haswell came from Massachusetts and began the publication of the

VERMONT GAZETTE

on the Upper-hill, and for many years it was the only newspaper printed in the State on the west side of the mountain. Its publication was continued weekly, with brief interruptions, nearly all the time by Mr. Haswell or some of his descendants until about 1850 when

it was discontinued. For a few months in 1797, the paper took the name of the "Tablet of the Times," in 1806, that of the "Epitome of the World," and afterwards from 1808 to 1816, that of the "Green Mountain Farmer," when it resumed its first name, under which it was continued until it ceased to exist, as before stated.

From 1777 to 1791, Vermont exercised full authority in its civil affairs as an independent State, being unacknowledged, both by the other states and the Continental Congress. In 1784, its Legislature passed an act establishing

FIVE POST-OFFICES IN THE STATE,

viz: at Bennington, Rutland, Brattleboro, Windsor and Newbury, allowing post-riders three pence per mile for travel between Bennington and Brattleboro and two pence on the other routes. They were to account to the postmasters and to be paid from postages and their other receipts. They distributed the Bennington and the Windsor newspapers to their subscribers along the routes they traveled. Under this act

ANTHONY HASWELL

was commissioned postmaster general by Gov. Thomas Chittenden, Mar. 10, 1784, and it is probable that

DAVID RUSSELL,

who was partner of Mr. Haswell in the publication of the Gazette, acted as the Bennington postmaster. He was appointed to that office on the admission of the State into the Union, and held it from Aug. 25, 1791 till 1797, when under the presidency of the elder Adams he was appointed collector of customs for the district of Vermont and he then removed to Burlington. He was succeeded as postmaster by

MICAH J. LYMAN,

father of our late deacon, George Lyman, and held the office from October 1, 1797 till 1808. The post-office was kept in the printing office by Mr. Russell, and by Dr. Lyman in his drug-store next south the residence of the late John S. Robinson, on the upper hill.

Each section of Bennington Village had its hotels, and merchants' stores, and mechanics' shops; the two sections not unnaturally came in competition with each other in business and for public favor. Was there ever a village whose two ends did not? This rivalry sometimes produced unpleasant feelings and sharp controversies, and it became not the less active when it was found, during the presidency of John Adams, that the men of the two sections were in general of opposite parties in politics.

UP-HILL AND DOWN HILL POLITICS.

Nearly all of the Down-hill people, among whom were the Dewey's the Swifts and Tichenors, were Federalists, while those of Upper-hill, comprising the Robinsons, the Fays, Haswells and others, were ante-Federalists and friends of Mr. Jefferson, who was soon to become president. They took upon themselves the name of Republicans, disclaiming that of Democrats, which from the excesses that had recently been committed under it during the French Revolution, was unpopular, not to say odious.

The Federalists however dubbed the Republicans with the name of Democrats by way of reproach, and the Republicans retorted by calling them aristocrats and monarchists.

In order to a proper understanding of the various changes that have taken place in our postmasters, and in their

movements from place to place, some preliminary statement of the party relations of the men of the town with the different administrations of the general government, seems necessary.—Mr. Tichenor, a native of New Jersey, whose courtly manners and fascinating conversation had acquired for him the familiar title of the “Jersey sleek,” and whose great personal popularity had enabled him to obtain ten successive elections of governor, up to the year 1808, while the other State officers were generally chosen by the Republicans, and also a majority of the legislature, was the acknowledged leader of the Federalists; while Jonathan Robinson, who was chief judge of the supreme court from 1801 to 1808, and was then chosen a senator in Congress to fill a vacancy and held the office by another election till 1815, occupied a like leadership of the Republicans. He and Governor Tichenor were both able men and shrewd politicians, and each of them exercised an important, and frequently, a controlling influence over their respective parties throughout the State. Judge Robinson being senator during President Madison’s administration and having his friendly confidence, had the principal control of his patronage throughout the State, which was quite large during the three years war with England that terminated in 1815.

From 1808 to 1813, the Republicans were generally in a majority in the town, and were able to choose members of that party to the assembly though the elections were often very spirited and close. But during the war with England when the times were hard and taxes high, the Federal candidates were chosen, and at the election in 1813 and 1814 the Federal Governor and oth-

er state officers were also elected. The Legislature of 1814, also chose Governor Tichenor United States Senator to succeed Judge Robinson.

On the return of peace with England the Federalists, from the alledged unpatriotic conduct of their prominent leaders during the war, became very unpopular. The Federalists, in fact ceased to exist as a national party after 1816, and the old party lines soon became so obliterated in most, if not, all the states, that the period of some eight or ten years from that date has not inappropriately been styled ‘The era of good feeling.’ Mr. Monroe, who succeeded Mr. Madison, was the only candidate for the presidency for his second term in 1820, and received all the votes of the electors of all the states, with the exception of one vote out of the seven from New Hampshire, which single vote was cast by a crotchety elector for John Quincy Adams.—At the next presidential election in 1824 there were four candidates, all Republicans: John Quincy Adams, Wm. H. Crawford, Andrew Jackson and Henry Clay, when their being no choice by the electors, Mr. Adams was chosen by the House of Representatives. Mr. Adams had been supported by the Republicans of Vermont, including those of Bennington. Prior to the next presidential election most of the friends of Crawford and Jackson united with others in opposition to the administration of Mr. Adams, claiming for themselves the name of the Democratic party; and the supporters of Mr. Adams took for themselves that of the National Republican party, for which a few years afterwards that of the Whig party was substituted. The Democratic party thus formed has continued to the present time. In 1828, Jackson, the candidate

of that party was elected president over Adams, Vermont choosing electors, who voted again for Adams. The State, and also the town and county were almost unanimous for Adams; but the Gazette, representing most of the old Republicans of Bennington Hill occupied a hesitating position in regard to the two candidates with an evident leaning in favor of Jackson. After his election it gave his administration its active support, and ever afterwards its like support to the Democratic party. In 1832, Jackson was again elected president and in 1836, Martin Van Buren, both by the Democratic party, but in 1840, Gen. Harrison, the Whig candidate, was chosen over Mr. Van Buren.

This statement of the names and political positions of the presidents seems necessary to a proper understanding of the questions arising in regard to the appointments of the several postmasters in the town and the location of the post-offices. From this it will be seen that the old Republicans of the Upper Hill, having been continually in political accord with all the presidents from Jefferson in 1801 to Harrison in 1841, would naturally exercise the control in the selection of postmasters and in determining the places where the office should be kept.

Micah J. Lyman, who was a Federalist, had held the office of Bennington postmaster from 1797 until Nov. 20, 1808, when he was succeeded by Orsamus C. Merrill, a Republican. Mr. Merrill was son-in-law of Senator Robinson and he held the office until he became a Lieut. Colonel in the army in 1813, when William Haswell was appointed his successor. The office had been kept by Mr. Merrill for most of

his time in a room south of and adjoining the State Arms tavern, opposite the Court House.

Mr. Haswell held the office over 20 years, from June 6, 1813, to Nov. 1, 1833, keeping it the greatest part of the time at different places on the Hill in the vicinity of the Court House. — During the latter portion of his term of office the increase of other parts of the town had tended to weaken the Upper Hill as its convenient business centre and to favor the claims of the Lower Hill and of the people to the eastward of it.

BENNINGTON BANK—1828.

In 1828, these claims were partially recognized by the erection of the building for the then recently chartered bank about mid-way between the two ends of the Old Village. The building is still standing on the brow of the Upper Hill overlooking the Down Hill portion and is on the upper corner of the side road that leads towards the northeast part of the town, opposite the house of Gen. David Robinson, now that of his grandson, Geo W. Robinson.

NORTH BENNINGTON POST-OFFICE.

During the same year (1828,) a new post-office had been established at North Bennington, which supplied a portion of the north-west part of the town with mail facilities and withdrew some business from the main office.

There had also been growing up for several years a new village—

EAST BENNINGTON

in the valley, from one to two miles east of the old Centre meeting-house, and its people and others living further to the eastward were beginning to complain that they were required to go

up the steep meeting-house hill and half a mile up another hard hill to obtain their mail matter, when they insisted that more than half the revenue of the office came from them. Mr. Haswell doubtless felt the force of this claim, for in 1830, he had a small building erected on the lower corner of the before mentioned side road, south of and opposite the bank, thus somewhat shortening the distance of travel for the lower hill and the eastern people. In this building, Mr. Haswell kept the office for the remainder of his term, having a young man, Asahel Hyde, since a successful business man at St. Albans, for his intelligent and gentlemanly clerk.

In November 1833, Henry Kellogg succeeded Mr. Haswell as postmaster, and he held the office until the spring of 1841, for over seven years. He continued to keep the office for several years in the same building in which it had been left by Mr. Haswell, where a youth then pursuing his studies, Edwin H. Chapin, was his genial and scholarly clerk, and who was afterwards the Rev. Dr. Chapin, the distinguished pulpit orator, who died in New York City, Dec. 26, 1880, at the age of 66.

EAST BENNINGTON POST-OFFICE.

The efforts of the East Village people to have the post-office brought nearer to them continued to increase with their population, and the mail contractors on the Albany and Brattleboro route complained of the unnecessary delay and hardship of being compelled to drive their stages away from their route up a heavy hill in order to deliver and receive their mails: and by the year 1839, the pressure became too strong to be longer resisted, and the office was removed down the hill to the Scott

store where it was kept for the residue of Mr Kellogg's term. Whether this removal was made by special order of the department, or by leave asked by Mr. Kellogg, has not been ascertained.

General Harrison having been elected president over Mr. Van Buren, was inaugurated Mar. 4, 1841, but died the 4th of April, following, being in office but a single month, and was succeeded by John Tyler, the Vice President. though the Whigs had been accustomed to declaim against "the spoils system of removing minor officers on the change of administrations, which had been first put in active operation by the Democrats, on the accession of President Jackson yet they were generally quite willing when opportunity offered to follow the example of their opponents. In accordance with this system, David Love became postmaster, May 8, 1841, and held the office until the winter of 1843, when he was succeeded by John C. Haswell. Mr. Love kept the office during his term in the Scott store. There was no objection to Mr. Love or Mr. Kellogg as postmasters, other than that each of them when removed was charged with the offense of belonging to the wrong political party. The practice of changing the minor officers of the government on the access of a new administration, though often condemned as fraught with many great evils has been continued to the present time (Feb. 1883.) An attempt has recently been made by an act of Congress to correct the demoralizing effects of the scramble for office under this "spoils system," and to ensure appointments of the minor officers in the departments at Washington and in other large public offices of the country without reference to their politics, but with sole regard to

fitness. Whether it will be successful can best be determined by experiment.

Mr. Tyler had not been long in office before he became flattered with the idea that if he should abandon the party that had elected him and oppose its measures, he could by the use of his government patronage, with the aid of the Democrats, form for himself a personal party that would nominate and elect him to the presidency for another term.

The "State Banner," which was founded as a Whig paper and was published in Bennington. (East village) did not follow Tyler in his revolt, but adhered to the mass of the Whigs of whom Henry Clay and others were the prominent leaders. But John C. Haswell, the publisher of the Gazette, in common with other Democratic editors, readily gave him aid in his hostilities to the Whig party, and Mr Haswell by his active efforts with his paper in that direction, so ingratiated himself into the favor of his administration, he had little difficulty in obtaining the office of post-master in the place of Mr. Love, whom he succeeded Feb. 3, 1843.

Soon after he became postmaster, Mr. Haswell found he could obtain a more lucrative position in the general post-office at Washington and went to that city, leaving the Bennington office in the care of Edward Rice, who became post-master, July 12, 1844, and served till Feb. 23, 1847, when he resigned and was succeeded by Mr. Haswell who again became postmaster.

When Mr. Haswell had been first appointed post-master, he had purchased the Hall and Southworth law office, which stood on the side hill just above the residence of the late A. B. Gardner and during his time kept the of-

fice there. In the fall of 1841, the new road which entered the Centre Village from the East Village, north of the Truman Squire house, had been opened which made it much easier for travel than the steep, old road by the meeting-house, and rendered the side hill office quite as convenient for the East Village people as the Scott store, and it became still more convenient when Mr. Rice caused the building to be drawn down the hill to the corner of the new road, opposite the Squire house, which he did soon after his appointment.

A few months before Mr. Rice left the post-office. the rivalry between the East Village and the Old Village which had continually been growing warmer, was suddenly brought to a high fever heat. The first Court House which had been built at an early day on the Upper Hill, had been destroyed by fire in May 1809, and a second one that had been erected near the site of the former one was now, Oct. 28, 1846, also burned to the ground.

The East Village had been on a steady increase for quite a number of years, while the Old Village, at the best, could only be said to be at a stand-still. Ten years prior to 1846, four new churches had been organized in the East Village, viz: a Baptist, an Episcopal, a Congregationalist and Methodist, each of which had erected substantial church buildings. New streets were opened and occupied by dwellings, stores, shops, iron foundries and manufacturing and mechanical works of various kinds moved by water-power, until the new village had become more than double in population and business to that of the old. There was also an unmistakable tendency towards a continued increase of the new village and

a decrease of the old. Under these circumstances it was to be expected that an earnest and persistent effort would be made for the erection of the Court House in the New Village. In order to determine the place where the new county buildings should be erected, application was made to the Legislature then in session, and by an act of Nov. 2d, 1846, after providing for a tax for erecting the buildings, Ebenezer N. Briggs of Brandon, Abishai Stoddard of Grafton and Caleb B. Harrington of Middletown were constituted a committee to designate the place where it should be built. The committee met in the town the January following and spent several days there, during which time there was an abundance of button-holing and feasting of the committee and also a public hearing of the claimants in the old Centre meeting-house, which was crowded with anxious listeners, the claims of the East Village being advocated by A. P. Lyman and Wm. Southworth, and that of the Upper, or in default of, that of the Lower Hill by John S. Robinson and Pierpoint Isham. But contrary to the hopes and expectations of the New Village, the majority of the committee against the opinion of Mr. Stoddard, decided in favor of the Old Village and directed that the buildings should be erected to the north of the old meeting-house between the north-west corner of the old burying ground and the house of the late Truman Squire. Thus the Court House was anchored where if not then quite out of place, was sure to be so very soon.

During the period in which J. C. Haswell under his first appointment and Mr. Rice were postmasters, a new office had been provided for the East

Village by the name of East Bennington of which Gen. Henry Robinson was appointed postmaster, Jan. 13, 1844, but which was discontinued May 28, 1846, for the alleged reason that it was nearer the main office than the regulations of the department allowed.—He is said to have kept the office a part of the time in a small building near the store of Wills and Fairbanks and a part of the time in that store, now known as the Godfrey store. When Mr. Haswell left Bennington for Washington as above stated, he sold his printing material to one of his brothers and Mr. Bushnell, by whom under the firm of Haswell and Bushnell the Gazette was published until February, 1847, when he returned to Bennington and became the owner again of the printing establishment. On the 23d of that month, he was appointed postmaster as Mr. Rice's successor, and very soon after removed the press and Gazette from the Hill to the East Village. Mr. Haswell soon after, either in March or April, supposing that he had authority from Washington through Mr. Brown, the assistant postmaster general, to change the location of the office, caused it to be removed to the East Village. He was the owner of the small building in which it had been kept by Mr. Rice on the Squire corner, and had it moved about a mile down the hill and placed on the corner, of Main and South streets, opposite what is now the Putnam house. To effect the removal, the building was placed on timbers, serving as runners and drawn by oxen. It went quite smoothly down the hill about one-third of the way, but when it came to the level ground it dragged hard, so that the team had to be increased to eight or ten yoke of oxen. With these under

the direction of the famous teamster, Dickerman A. Rider, and his skillful handling of his ox-goad the removal was finally accomplished. The accession of the main post-office, which they had long desired was the occasion of rejoicing to the East Village people, who looked upon it as some compensation for the late denial of their just claim to the site for the new court-house. Bells were rung and hundreds of the inhabitants turned out to witness and cheer on the removal of the building, the dramatic appearance of which was much heightened by the stopping of the stages at the moving office to deliver and receive their mails, and the receipt and delivery of letters to and from it. The rejoicing, however, was not of long continuance. David Robinson, John S. Robinson, and Benj. F. Fay, representatives of the old Bennington Hill Democracy, a few days after the removal went to Washington to protest against the act, and demanded the return of the post-office to the Hill and the removal of the post-master. On their arrival at Washington, Cave Johnson, the post-master general under President Polk, sent Mr. Haswell a despatch, who immediately repaired to that city where the matter was discussed pro and con in the department with the result that Mr. Haswell should remain as post-master, but that the office should at once be returned from the East to the Hill Village.

The removal of the Gazette by Mr. Haswell to the East Village caused great commotion and strife in the Democracy of the town and county. A new press and type were soon obtained and another paper started on the Hill, which also assumed the name of the Vermont Gazette, each of the two, claiming to be the genuine continu-

ation of the original of the previous century, and each the "Simon pure" representative of the Democratic party. Bitter crimination and recrimination followed. But Mr. Haswell being continued as post-master, all mail matter for both newspapers passed through his hands, and the papers being of the same name, it is not surprising, that controversies should arise in regard to which newspaper some of the letters and packages were intended to be sent. Complaints were made and continued by the publishers of the Hill Gazette that matter designed for them was improperly retained by Mr. Haswell for himself. The natural remedy for the difficulty was for the department to appoint a new postmaster not interested in either paper, which was accordingly done, Jan. 28, 1848, when Henry Kellogg became Mr. Haswell's successor. It seems that Mr. Haswell was not found guilty of dishonest intentions, for he was on the same day appointed postmaster for East Bennington, and he held the office for several months afterwards.

The strife between the two newspapers continued until September 1849, when Messrs. Aiken & Lull, the proprietors, of the Hill paper purchased the establishment of Mr. Haswell who removed to San Francisco, Cal., where he still resides. The Hill Gazette, however, was found to be unprofitable and was discontinued, after a year's father struggle in October 1850.

During this term of Mr. Haswell's postmastership, from May 1847 to January 1848, when Mr. Kellogg became his successor, he occupied the building which had been previously used by his brother William for the post-office, on the corner opposite the old bank. It was now drawn down to the Squire

corner to the place from which the former building had been removed and there again used for the purpose for which it had originally been erected. This building was deeded to Sarah, wife of Zenas Jones, Aug. 14, 1849, and by him removed south of the meeting-house and occupied as a dwelling.—Mr. Kellogg after his appointment in January 1848, was post-master until July 1849. This was about a month prior to the sale of the latter building to Mrs. Jones, and it is believed it was occupied by Mr. Kellogg until he ceased to hold the main office and became post-master for Bennington Centre, after which this business was kept in his law-office building.

A few months after the inauguration of General Taylor, who had been elected president by the Whigs in 1848, A. P. Lyman in behalf of the people of the East Village went to Washington, taking with him sworn evidence of the great preponderance in population and business of the East Village over the Old, and of the advantages to the town and vicinity of having the post-office removed there obtained an order making the East Village the location for the Bennington office, and appointing Horace L. White, post-master. Judge Jacob Colamer of Vermont was then post-master general, but it was said he hesitated about acting in the matter, and the evidence was submitted to the personal examination of the President, who promptly directed the change to be made.

Mr. White's commission bore date, July 12th 1849, and he was post-master until after Mr. Pierce became president, when he was succeeded by Truman Huling. Mr. White kept the office in the small building on the cor-

ner, east of and opposite the Putnam house.

On the appointment of Mr. White and the removal of the main office, the East Village became and has continued to be known as Bennington.

On the removal of the post-office Mr. Kellogg was retained as post-master at the Branch in the Old Village designated as West Bennington, but on application of its inhabitants was two weeks afterwards changed to Bennington Centre by which it has continued to be known since July 27, 1849. He was post-master until succeeded by John Hicks, Dec 16, 1850, and kept it where before stated.

During the period that Mr. Kellogg held the main office at Bennington, Geo. B. Prentice succeeded Mr. Haswell as post-master at East Bennington. His appointment was made, Aug. 17, 1848, and he was post-master until the East Village became Bennington on the appointment of Mr. White when the office was discontinued. He kept the office in the store of Wills & Fairbanks, now the Godfrey store.

Apr. 30, 1853, soon after Mr. Pierce became president, Truman Huling was appointed post-master in place of Mr. White, and continued until April 1857, during which time he kept his post-office at the book-store of Almon Eddy, in the Adams block, opposite the present Court House.

Apr. 7, 1857, when Mr. Buchanan became president, John R. Gates was appointed post-master and continued until April 1861, keeping the business in a building on Main street, nearly opposite the Methodist church.

Apr. 9, 1861, J. I. C. Cook, who had become publisher of the "Bennington Banner," was appointed post-master

and held the appointment during the administrations of Lincoln, Johnson and Grant until Apr. 22, 1872, when he was succeeded by Thomas J. Tiffany, still, post-master (1883.) The office was kept by Mr. Cook near the corner of Main and North streets, and also by Mr Tiffany until the spring of 1882, when it was removed to the Free Library building.

AT BENNINGTON CENTRE.

Since the removal of the main post-office to the East Village, the following have been post-masters, viz: Henry Kellogg, as before stated; John Hicks, Dec. 16, 1850, under the administration of President Taylor, keeping the office in his harness-shop near the Walloomsac house; Alfred Robinson, Dec. 28, 1853, and Geo. W. Robinson, Mar. 21, 1859, under the administrations of Presidents Pierce and Buchanan, and Charles R. Sanford under that of President Lincoln, April 9, 1861, who is still postmaster (1883), and whose office has been kept in the Sanford store.

AT NORTH BENNINGTON.

The following is a list of the successive postmasters at North Bennington with the dates of their appointments: Daniel Loomis, Nov. 18, 1828;

Charles S. Wright, Oct. 11, 1833:

Wm. E. Hawks, Apr. 1, 1839:

Hiram R. Haswell, Apr. 20, 1855:

Chas. E. Houghton, Mar. 28, 1856:

Chas. E. Welling, Jan. 4, 1864:

Milo C. Huling, Sept. 5, 1866:

Chas. E. Welling, Sept. 17, 1866:

Chas. M. Colvin, Dec. 20, 1875: — who still remains postmaster— 1883.

THE BENNINGTON COURT HOUSE.

One other matter connected with the County buildings remains to be stated. The Court House which had been erected in the Old Village, in compliance

with the decision of the committee under the act of 1846, and which had been built of brick, had been destroyed by fire on the morning of March 26, 1869. But now the population and business of the new Village of Bennington had increased to four or five times that of the old. It had been connected for years with the outside world by railroad and was the place of the main postoffice. It had become so decidedly the centre of the business of the town and county, the county clerk had found it necessary for the accommodation of the bar and of the public to keep an open office in that village with the current books and papers of the County and Supreme courts. This had been done with the consent of the county judges and it fortunately saved from destruction the most important records of both those courts, and in consequence much less loss and inconvenience was occasioned by the fire than would otherwise have happened. The probate records were in the court-house but were preserved from destruction in its fire-proof safe.

No attempt was made to retain the court-house in its former location, but a portion of the people of the County were desirous of having the County buildings in one central place, where all the records should be kept, and all the courts held, instead of at the two ends of the County.

The Legislature, therefore, by act of Nov. 15, 1869 after laying a tax on the County for the expense of erecting proper buildings provided for the submission of the question whether there should be one or two sets of such buildings to the legal voters of the County in their town-meetings to be held on the last Tuesday of the following February. Such of the voters as desired only

one set of buildings were to designate on their ballots the town or village in which they wished them erected. If there should be a majority of the voters for any single place, the buildings were to be erected there, but if otherwise, they were to be placed in the Village of Bennington. By the provisions of the same act a committee consisting of Henry W. Putnam of Bennington, Samuel M. West of Arlington, and Augustus G. Clark of Manchester, were appointed to superintend their erection in conformity to the result of the vote thus provided for. The majority being in favor of the continuance of the two county shires, the committee proceeded to erect the present court-house and jail in Bennington Village, which was done at a cost to the county of \$30,000.

The building is of brick, and beside the court room contains the county clerk's office, the probate office and the jail and jailor's residence. Both the county clerk's and the probate office are provided with fire-proof vaults. The jail has seven cells for the confinement of males and one off the residence of the jailor for females.

After the burning of the court-house at the Centre, until the new building was completed, the courts were held in the hall of the Bennington Free Library.

The rivalries and controversies which have been mentioned in the foregoing account are such as would naturally arise among intelligent and order loving people having different, local interests, and there seems no reason to question the sincerity or the integrity of purpose of any of the contending parties. In the midst of the forest it was natural that the first settlement of the town

should have been made on high ground and for two generations it was the most suitable place for it. It was a conspicuous and commanding position among the new settlements, and from the character and ability of its inhabitants it soon became conspicuous from a distance.

It was known at New York City as the head quarters of the defenders of the titles under the grants of New Hampshire, as their defiant stronghold against the land jobbing and land robbing government of its colony. To that government it was a "city set on a hill that would not be hid;" and when its lordly Governor sent his sheriff with hundreds of followers, to take possession for the city speculators of the farms of two of its inhabitants, was found quite ready and able to protect them; and did in fact with a proper show of resolution and musketry easily persuade the city dignitary with his famed *posse comitatus* to return hurriedly back to Albany relieved of all inclination to embark again in a similar expedition.

Bennington Hill was alike conspicuous in its resistance to the oppressive measures of the British crown. A few days after the shedding of the first American blood at Lexington, it furnished the commander and was the place of muster for the men of the New Hampshire Grants who on the 10th of May, 1775, captured the fortress of Ticonderoga for the "Continental Congress" and also in the name of a still higher power.

At a later period of the Revolution, the men of Bennington were no less conspicuous in defense of their country when Burgoyne, on his triumphant march toward Albany, sent a large

body of his veterans to seize Bennington and the public stores gathered there, they were not permitted to cross the threshold of the town, but were met on its borders and most of them captured or slain. The only visit any of them were permitted to make the town was as prisoners of war. This first successful resistance to the invasion inflicted a blow which secured the capture of the Invader and that of his whole army at Saratoga, a few weeks afterwards.

A MONUMENT.

The early inhabitants of the town of which the Old Village was the nucleus and centre, has given to it a history of which the present generation may well be proud. Their recent, earnest exertions to raise a creditable monument to the memory of the brave men from New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts, who together achieved the victory of the 16th of August 1777; a monument which is to have its foundation on the site of the old store-house which was sought to be captured by Burgoyne, and on the summit of the highest, centre hill, overlooking a rich surrounding country, may be taken as an indication that the patriotic deeds of the fathers are not unappreciated by their sons.

PROGRESSIVE CHANGES.

But the merits and fame of our early inhabitants, however great, could not secure their work from the powerful effect of progressive changes in the business and employments of men.—founded at a time when agriculture constituted the chief and almost the only business of life. It was found quite inappropriate to a period when a majority of its people became engag-

ed in other pursuits. The streams and the more level land in the valleys furnished water-power and numerous other facilities for manufacturing and its attendant industries, with which the Hill could not long hope to compete.—The substitution of the New Village for the Old, as its business centre, could not be successfully resisted.—The change was inevitable.

HILAND HALL.

Page 31: read General Harrison was elected by Whigs over Van Buren. Omission.—Ed.

BENNINGTON FREE LIBRARY.

In 1865 a Free Library was established in Bennington by the joint action of Seth B. Hunt and Trenor W. Park.— Though full biographies of these respected donors of the library, are expected for this work from other hands, a few words in respect to them is deemed proper here.— Mr. Hunt was born Bennington, February 1811, and died in New York City, April 20, 1880.— Mr Park was born in Woodford, adjoining Bennington, Dec. 8, 1823, and died at sea on his way from New York to the Isthmus of Panama. Dec 13, 1882. Both of them spent their early and much of their later lives in Bennington; both by their own efforts and industry had been successful in business, and both had long been liberal in their contributions to religious, educational and charitable objects.

The donors purchased an unfinished, commodious, brick building, situated in a central place in the village, and fitted it up for the use of the library.— The building is two stories in height, the upper story containing a library room and a reading-room, a large hall for lectures and public meetings with

an entrance room attached, all well provided with tables, shelves and other suitable furniture. The lower story is divided into rooms for offices and stores. The library contained at first about—carefully selected volumes of standard works, and has since, from its annual increase and other sources been largely increased. The original cost of the whole to the donors was about \$10,000, of which each shared equally.

The times and conditons on which the library was given are specified in a deed of trust from the donors to Hiland Hall, Benjamin R. Sears, Daniel Mc' Cowen, Thomas J. Tiffany and John V. Hall, which terms and conditions are as follows :

First In order to perpetuate the trust it is provided that in case of the death, resignation, or removal from the town of Bennington, of any one of the trustees the fifth part of the premises conveyed shall revert in the residue of them, which fifth part they are required to convey to such person as they shall name as their associate trustee.

Secondly, The trustees, their survivors and successors are to permit the premises to be occupied and kept for a library for the free use without compensation of the inhabitants of the town of Bennington and its immediate vicinity, and to which a reading room may be attached, and under such regulations for the safe keeping of the books and papers and the proper care and return of such books as may be taken from the library for reading as may from time to time be approved by said trustees."

Thirdly It was provided that the large room on the second floor should "forever be set apart for a public hall and might from time to time be rented

by the trustees for public meetings and lectures and other assemblies of people under such regulations as they might prescribe, and the other parts of the building not suitable for the use of the library and reading room might be rented for such purposes as said trustees might choose, the proceeds of all rents to be appropriated for the payment of taxes, expenses of insurance and proper repairs and improvements and for the care of the library, reading room and building,—the residue to be applied to the increase of the library."

Fourthly "The said trustees may commit the care and management of the library, reading room and building to the Association already formed, for taking charge thereof, or to any other association hereafter to be formed or to individuals in their discretion, and shall have power to resume the charge of the same whenever in their opinion the objects of the trust would thereby be promoted."

Fifthly The building, furniture and library are to be at all times kept well insured by the trustees and in good repair and may be rebuilt by them in case of destruction by fire."

Sixthly The trustees are so to manage the trust as always to prevent its becoming of a sectarian character, no preference being allowed to one communion, denomination or belief over another, and the said five trustees may execute all their services and perform all their duties by a majority of their number."

It was also further provided in the deed that if the trustees should attempt to divert the property thereby conveyed or the proceeds thereof, from the purposes and objects of the trust or to permit it to be done by others to whom

they might commit the charge of it, or suffer the property to run to waste and decay, then the deed was to be null and void, and the property and its proceeds was to revert and become invested in the said donors and their heirs the same as if the conveyance had never been made.

A Young Men's Association, such as had been mentioned in the deed of trust, having been organized, the inauguration and formal presentation of the institution took place at a gathering of the inhabitants of the town in the hall of the library building on the evening of the 23d of June 1865. The deed of trust, which bore date on that day was publicly read, and interesting and appropriate addresses were made both by Mr. Hunt and Mr. Park on their purposes and expectations in founding the library, to which thankful responses were made by Hiland Hall, in behalf of the trustees, and by the Rev. Wm. S. Apsey, President of The Young Men's Association for their generous and most valuable donation. Other prominent citizens, also, joined with them in expressing the grateful acknowledgements of the inhabitants of the town for the unsolicited liberality of the respected donors.

The number of desirable volumes in the library has continued to increase under the care of the Young Men's Association until the present number exceeds 3000, and the reading room is supplied with such newspapers and periodicals as the needs of those who frequent it seem to require. The means by which the additions to the library have been made are from the rent of the library property and some donations from Mr. Hunt, Mr. Park and others. The latest money donation was

from Mr. Park of \$1000 for the purchase of new books, which has in part been expended for that purpose, largely to supply the place of books that had become so much worn as to be unfit for further library use, but leaving a portion of it for further expenditure.

HILAND HALL.

BENNINGTON VILLAGES AND THEIR INDUSTRIES,

BY HENRY D. HALL, ESQ.

BENNINGTON.

The Village of Bennington has changed, perhaps, more than any other part of the town since the notice of it given in the Gazetteer,— Bennington County, No. II, page 136, about twenty-six years since.

Favorably situated with reference to water-power, nearly all of its advantages have been improved and the industries which have developed have quite largely increased its population and material wealth. This is manifested from the number and more extensive mills, shops, dwellings and churches which have been erected within the nearly three decades just passed, and which it is the object of this article to notice to some extent.

It lies in the valley through which run the streams which unite in forming the historic "Walumscoick" river or as it is now called Waloomsac,— the Pownal, the Roaring branch from Woodford and the Furnace brook from Shaftsbury,— the waters of the first two, giving the most available water-power.

At the south-west, about two miles distant, is Mount Anthony, 2505 feet high, and at the north-east, nearly the

same distance is Bald Mountain, 3125 ft. high, both affording the eye of the inhabitant or visitor by their imposing elevation and beautiful scenery, delight and satisfaction. It has nearly 4000 of the 3000 inhabitants now in the town of Bennington, and has contained since the burning of the Court House in Bennington Centre in 1869, the Court House, County Clerk's office and jail for the Southern Shire of the County.

BENNINGTON NEWSPAPERS.

The Bennington Banner, a weekly newspaper, is published by Charles A. Pierce and is a continuation of the State Banner established by Enoch Davis in 1841. There is a job printing office connected with it the motive power for which as well as for all printing purposes, is supplied by the village water-works, and also, a book bindery.

The Bennington Reformer, J. H. Livingston, editor and publisher, is a Democratic organ published here and has reached its twelveth volume.

BENNINGTON GRADED SCHOOL.

There was a special act by the legislature of 1870, procured for the "Bennington Graded School District," and the district was organized, Nov. 9, of the same year, and a building of brick of dimensions, adequate and with all the modern improvements in furniture, seats, ventilation etc., was erected in a central part of the village, suitable for the accomodation of twelve grades of scholars, numbering 500 pupils or more, at cost of about \$50,000. It proves well adapted for the purpose for which it was built, and is probably second to none in the State, in all its appointments.

THE HARLEM EXTENSION.

About 1867, a rail-road was constructed from Bennington, south, call-

ed the Harlem Extension, to Chatham, N. Y. to connect with the Harlem railroad, making a continuous line from Montreal, Canada to New York. For a while through trains were run to the great convenience of traveling, and of cars carrying milk and produce to New York, thus promoting the interests of the different towns on the line; but after a time a different regime followed, and it is only at intervals that there are accommodating connections to New York. This road was constructed to a large extent, by the issuing of bonds by the several towns on the line, and the endeavor to get rid of paying them has resulted in outside parties, as litigation has progressed and the status of the road in law has changed from time to time, to purchase and control it for a season; and it is now run as the New York, Rutland and Montreal Railway, having a depot in the village, necessitating the transfer of passengers, baggage and much of the freight, passing through the town, to and from the Bennington and Rutland Railway, and as early called in the Gazetteer, the Western Vermont Rail Road.

THE SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The second Congregational Church edifice was destroyed by fire, Aug. 11, 1864, and in about a year, a chapel was erected which now constitutes the room for Sabbath school purposes. The main church building was completed in 1773 and is connected to the chapel with a parlor and other rooms for social conveniences. A parsonage was built in 1883, on the north end of the church grounds of brick, as are also the church and chapel, which fills out the entire block. The pastors since the organization have been Revs. Arctas Loomis,

C. H. Hubbard, C. B. Hurlbert, E. G. Reed, F. J. Mundy and C. C. Kimball D. D. Dr. Kimball was installed in August 1884.

The present Baptist church is of brick and was erected in 1878, the old church having been taken down to make room for one larger. There is a parsonage connected with it, but is not upon the church grounds. The pastors since the previous notice in the Gazetteer have been Revs. W. S. Apsey, S. K. Dexter, R. M. Luther, G. C. Baldwin, Jr. and Z. Martin.

THE FIRST METHODIST CHURCH

is of stone and has been remodelled and enlarged within a few years, so as to make it a commodious and fine edifice. A parsonage was erected in 1883, on the corner of School and Pleasant streets, which is in keeping with the other church property. The present pastor is Rev. T. C. Potter.

ST. PETER'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH

which is of brick has been recently improved and beautified, answering well the need of this growing society. There has been within a short time a new rectory built upon the church grounds.—The rectors have been since Rev. Dr. Manser, Revs. Phillips, Bliss, Jones, Graves and A. J. Barrow.

THE FRENCH CATHOLIC CHURCH

was organized in 1880. This society occupied a room in Noyes block until 1882, when a suitable church of wood was built on School street, where services are regularly held.

BANKS.

There are two National Banks of \$100,000 capital, each. The 1st National Bank of Bennington, L. R. Graves, President, Geo. F. Graves, cashier. The Bennington County Na-

tional Bank, Charles Thatcher, President, Clement S. Cone, cashier.

MANUFACTURES.

There have been some new kinds of industries sustained and a considerable increase in some of the kinds which have for a long period been carried on here.

THE BENNINGTON MACHINE WORKS are the outgrowth of the two moulding furnaces in the lower part of the village, which have been discontinued.

Olin Scott, the present proprietor, erected these works in 1865, consisting of a large foundry and machine shops, where gunpowder and paper machinery of all kinds are a specialty, while other machine work usually done at such establishments is also carried on.

THE KNITTING INTEREST

was characterized in 1861, as "two Knitting Factories, employing fifty hands in and about the mills, and outside the mills 150 more." This branch has developed into much larger proportions, giving employment to more than four times as many now.

H. E. Bradford & Co's hosiery and knitting mill was established in 1858, and is situated on upper Main street. It was destroyed by fire in 1865, and a new one erected soon after. An accident occurred at this mill in January 1874, which resulted in the death of nine persons. It was supposed the explosion was the result of the igniting of gas which had generated beneath the building from a leakage in the tank containing gasoline for the lighting of the mill.

Geo. Rockwood & Co's knitting mill is at the east end of the village on Main street, and was erected on or near the site of the old oil mill of Rockwood & Colvin.

The old mill for the manufacture of linseed oil and oil meal will be remembered by many as being quite noted, and was before rail-roads were so common, the place where flax seed from this vicinity and neighboring towns in the State of New York was brought and the manufactured oil and meal was taken in large quantities across the mountains into New Hampshire and Massachusetts with teams.

THE VALENTINE KNITTING MILLS.

The knitting mill of A. B. Valentine, one of the largest in town, was burned in the fall of 1882. It was rebuilt in part in 1883. It has been operated by a company of young men, formerly in the employ of Mr. Valentine, who have made a nice class of goods, finding a ready sale in the market. It is situated in the heart of the village, a little off of Pleasant street. He converted a building, formerly used by his father, Joel Valentine, as a carding factory, into this knitting mill in 1866, by remodelling and enlarging it, and had made previous to the fire large additions from time to time. At this writing the mill has been wholly rebuilt and enlarged, and in its tower has been placed a first class town clock, giving excellent time to the whole village. Mr. Valentine is now interested in the operation of this mill, and two of the old company, Moore and Puffer, are to prosecute the same line of business in a new mill erected by Mr. Valentine, and leased by them, on the opposite side of the stream. The main building is three stories high upon a foundation at least 100 X 40 ft.

RIBBED KNITTING MACHINE WORKS.

Tiffany & Cooper came into this village several years since and started business in a small way, in the manufac-

ture of ribbed knitting machines for knitting in a peculiar way, the wristlets and anklets for shirts and drawers. The success of this machine which was followed by another for knitting full fashioned goods, shirts and drawers in a single piece so that when seamed up they will be adapted and fashioned to the form, necessitated the enlargement of their works, and they reaped a rich reward for their industry and enterprise. This firm is now dissolved, its members prosecuting, separately, the manufacture of these machines.

TIFFANY KNITTING MILL,—OF FULL FASHIONED GOODS.

Tiffany Brothers have a mill for knitting the full fashioned goods above mentioned, which has recently been enlarged to keep pace with the demand for their product, in which they also manufacture cut goods.

COOPER'S SPRING NEEDLE MACHINE WORKS.

Charles Cooper has for years been engaged in making machine spring needles, a business, requiring much skill, and is annually placing on the market five or six millions of the different styles required in all kinds of knitting machines. A few years since his son became a partner with the firm name of Chas. Cooper & Son, and added to this business that of knitting full fashioned goods, as well as the cut, and is located on the premises formerly occupied by the paper mills of Geo. Benton & Sons. About two years since, Mr. Cooper purchased the water privilege used by M. G. Remington in the wagon business, and which is centrally located and has erected large buildings in which with the water power supplemented by steam, he carries on the needle and machine business, and additional to the

product of the mills, the making of full fashioned goods.

SOAP, WHEEL-GOVENORS, BOWL-SHOP,
SHODDY-FACTORY, ETC.

Enos Adams and Enos Adams & Co. are engaged in making mineral soap, steam and water wheel govenors, patent mop-sticks, wooden bowls, cotton batting and manufacturing shoddy,—the different kinds of work, giving employment to quite a number of hands.

THE STONE WARE POTTERY.

now owned and operated by Edward Norton and C. Welling Thatcher under the firm name of E. Norton & Co. still retains its reputation for making the first quality of ware, and though burned in 1874, it was immediately rebuilt in more convenient form, and has recently been enlarged.

CARPET-TACKS,—PATENTEE.

Henry W. Putnam purchased the sites of the Brown and Grover furnaces on North street a number of years since, and has been manufacturing patent bottle fasteners, clothes-wringers and various other articles of light hardware, and more recently has been making large quantities of double pointed tacks for carpets and other purposes.—He is also patentee-manufacturer of the best canning fruit-jar on the market and is largely interested abroad in the manufacture of barbed wire, now so extensively used as fencing material.

THE BENNINGTON WOOLEN MILLS.

in the western part of the village were built by Hunt & Tillinghart in 1865.—Seth B. Hunt became the sole owner of them in 1872. In 1874, he sold to S. S. & M. Fisher of New York. The buildings are of brick and cover a large area of ground and in the business, 300 to 400 hands have been employed.—

Owing to the death of Messrs Fisher of New York, the property was sold to Haines & Co. from the East, who operated it for a time, but failed in business and for more than a year, the mills have been idle.

MANY OTHER INDUSTRIES.

There are many other industries, not mentioned here; among them, wagon-shops, machine-shops, planing-mills, box-factories, ochre, and paper clay works, etc. etc., not because they are unimportant, but for lack of space; as the mention of all would add too great length to this review.

HOTELS.

There are four hotels in this village, giving good and sufficient accommodations to the traveling public, to the usual village boarders, and in the season, for summer visitors; and in this connection, it is proper to mention two bakeries and four livery stables in the village.

VILLAGE WATER WORKS.

The Village has lately been supplied with pure spring water, which is conveyed in pipes by the Bennington Water Co., to all parts, from a large reservoir, upon high ground about two miles, east, giving sufficient force for its use for fires, and which is made available for drinking and household purposes. A contract has been made with the company in which H. M. Putnam is largely interested, for the use of hydrants in different parts of the village, which will do away with the use of fire engines in most cases, except it may be in the suburbs.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

The streets, under a contract with the Bennington Electric Light Co. are to be lighted by electricity and the work for its consummation is being accom-

plished rapidly, so that the old method of lighting by kerosene will soon be superseded by this more modern one, though as yet not in use in many villages of its size.

The stores and smaller places of trade are upon a scale that calls traffic from adjoining towns, and the erection of pleasant, and in many instances of quite expensive buildings has been on the increase, as the developments of business have added to the wealth of the inhabitants, so that on the whole, the village will compare favorably in general appearance and thrift with other New England villages of its size.

THE PARK GUARDS,

a Military Company, was organized January 1876, named from the late T. W. Park, Esq., who from time to time generously contributed to its aid. The armory and drill room is upon Pottery street.

At the Centennial Celebration, Aug 15th, and 16th, 1877, this Company held the post of honor in the regiment and escorted the President, his Excellency, R. B. Hayes. The Company was at the Celebration of the Battle of Saratoga in October of the same year, in commemoration of the surrender of Burgoyne.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT

is well organized with efficient officers, and both the engine and hose companies are uniformed and supplied with all necessary equipments for effective service. For years the village has supported a first class steamer, and one other hand-power machine, but the buildings being so largely of wood, at times it has been difficult to completely control the fire fiend.

On the 16th of August 1887, the three hose companies had a prize trial,

running 80 rods and coupling the cars to a hydrant, which was witnessed by a large number and specially attracted the attention of the friends of each.

THE OLD BAND.

There was formerly here one of the best instrumental bands in the State, which added much as an attraction and a pleasure to the village; and there has been growing lately a desire to revive the 'band spirit' and reorganize and bring out the present musical talent of the place. It is hoped the effort may succeed.

NORTH BENNINGTON VILLAGE.

Since the sketch of this village was published twenty-six years ago, in the Gazetteer, page 139, there has been some progress in its history, a review of which is the object of this article.

Under the general law of the State, it became an incorporated village in 1867. The two school districts, mostly in the limits of the village, in 1870, took measures to organize

A GRADED SCHOOL

district. A commodious brick building in a central position with ample grounds for school purposes, was erected in 1871, at an expense of about \$12,000. It has had the efficient support of the citizens in the supply of teachers &c., and has furnished an excellent school for all within the district, and the higher grade has been patronized more or less by scholars from neighboring districts. About ten years since a contiguous district in the town of Shaftsbury was added to it and the school has now five grades.

The old Academy was sold prior to the erection of the present school building about the year 1870, to

THE CATHOLIC SOCIETY

who in 1874, under the pastoral care of Rev. Father O'Dwyer, remodelled and enlarged it, making an attractive and commodious church where services are regularly held. Father Prevost is the present officiating clergyman.

THE PARK RESIDENCE.

T. W. Park, Esq., who died in Dec. 1882, to whom North Bennington, and in fact the whole town, is indebted for much of its prosperity, built about the year 1865, a fine residence which he occupied during the warm and summer months, on the farm formerly owned by and upon which his father-in-law, Gov. Hiland Hall was born. It is now the summer residence of Gen. J. G. McCullough, who married his eldest daughter.

To give the needed space for grading the grounds of his residence,

THE BAPTIST CHURCH

was moved by Mr. Park to a more desirable location several rods, north, where it was enlarged and neatly fitted up, which with other recent improvements, renders it a very pleasant and inviting house of worship. The first house was dedicated, Dec. 31, 1845, and the first pastor was Rev. Justin A. Smith. The present pastor is Rev. George Shepard. One clerk, Wm. E. Hawks, has served the church since its establishment, and he is also the present senior deacon.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The founding of a Congregational church here was the outgrowth of a Sunday school, held for a year or more in the mill store in the south part of the village. In May 1868, the church was organized of members from the Bennington and Bennington Centre

churches, who had either moved into the village or were living near it, with two others on profession of faith. From this time regular services were held in Bank hall and the Sabbath school was discontinued at the mill. The first minister was

REV. LEAVITT BARTLETT

of Coventry, who remained one year.—In October 1869,

REV. H. C. WESTON

of Charleston, Mass. was ordained as pastor, he having been called by the church while yet at the Theological Seminary at Andover. During his pastorate, a church of brick was erected, of modern style and costing about \$15,000.

REV. L. C. PARTRIDGE

was called in April 1875, and commenced his ministry, the first sabbath in May. He finished his labors in October 1885.

REV. GEO. R. HEWITT

was installed as pastor, in June 1886.

THE BANK.

Mr. Park established a National Bank in 1864, with a capital of half a million, which has always been a well paying institution, but its stock has lately been reduced to \$150,000,—which is sufficient for the accommodation of business in this vicinity. The bank building is of brick, the second story being used as a village hall.

THE DEPOT.

During the year 1881, a large and convenient depot was built through the generosity of Mr. Park, the principle owner of the Bennington and Rutland rail-road which receives the attention and commendation of travelers who may stop for a short or longer time at

the station, as well as the admiration of the citizens generally.

COTTON FACTORIES.

The two cotton factories have been enlarged, and unto the water power, the actual quantity of water having decreased as in many other localities, steam has been supplemented so that by the greater retention of the water and its economical use, their capacity has been more than doubled, and there has until recently been about 80,000 yards of print cloth made per week.*

PAPER-MILL.

The capacity of the paper-mill now owned by the Stark Paper Company, which company also has a mill at state line in the edge of Shaftsbury, has been increased so that as against three to four tons of paper, weekly in 1861, it turns out ten to twelve tons per week. Chas. E. Welling, Esq. is the principal stockholder in the company, and both mills when running make from 20 to 25 tons of paper per week.

GLASS GRINDING,—STEREOSCOPES.

Within a few years the grinding of glass by water power for lenses, and the manufacture of stereoscopes has been carried on here quite extensively, the two shops employing from 12 to 15 hands. Three years since a large factory for glass grinding and polishing, and the making of stereoscopes, work boxes, writing desks, &c., was built by H. C. White, upon a water power about a mile south of the village, where from 20 to 25 hands are given employment, and the manufactures of their different shops are shipped far and near

*The Vermont mills, only, are being operated at present, and are manufacturing yarn, which is sold and shipped for use in other parts of the country.

throughout this country and many orders have been sent to Australia, South Africa and other foreign countries.

RUBBER TABLETS.

The making of rubber tablets by H. T. Cushman is a growing interest and his contracts in supplying the Dixon Crucible and Pencil Co. of Jersey City with their large line of ink and rubber erasures which are sold all over the country, proves them of the best quality, as no other on the market can compete with those made by the Faber company. Other novelties of small wood work are also manufactured here.

THE LOCK-UP.

A good and sufficient Lock-up, of stone, of convenient size, with two cells opening into the front room, is centrally located, and is considered by law-abiding citizens as a good investment. It is undoubtedly a terror to evil doers and has its influence to deter from lawlessness.

THE LADIES LIBRARY.

The ladies established a library in 1877, by subscription and the donation of books by interested citizens, which has been maintained with interest to the present time. The organization took the name of "Ladies Circulating Library Association," with an annual membership fee of \$1, and has a catalogue of about 250 volumes.

THE BURNING OF THE BURGESS BRIDGE, spanning the Waloomsac river. 500 ft. long and about 40 ft. high on the Troy and Boston R. R. two miles west, on Thursday, Oct. 15, 1885, resulted in the death of three citizens of this village. The fire engine was taken to the bridge and in trying to pass under the east end, the highway running under it, the bridge fell and killed and burned

two, and fatally burned the third.— There has been no calamity in this neighborhood so appalling and giving such a shock to the whole community for miles around for many years, if indeed, ever.

A large fire occurred a year since, which destroyed much of the business portion of the village and from the effects, of which the business of the place has not, as yet, entirely recovered.

BENNINGTON CENTRE VILLAGE.

Bennington Centre has somewhat diminished in population in the last two decades, numbering now about 200 inhabitants.

The building of brick, with the historic name of "State Arms House" so long kept as a tavern, and where the State Militia were annually called for June training upon the Upper Hill, which has for many years been occupied as a residence, is to be taken down to open the grounds contiguous to the Battle Monument.

The Walloomsac House, formerly a 'Hotel' and celebrated as an 'Inn' in days when the large travel between Albany and Troy across the mountain to Brattleboro and the East was done by stages; was kept for years as a boarding house through the summer months. It is now closed, though it is hoped only for a limited time.

There is here a general country store in which is located the post-office, and also, another store where groceries and hardware are kept.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The old First Congregational Church of Bennington is still energetically and prosperously maintained. The pres-

ent pastor, Rev. Isaac Jennings* has officiated as such since June 1853,— a long pastorate, and one productive of much good, and has been a continual pleasure to both pastor and people.— The Church is remembered by many who in the activities of life and the pursuit of business, have removed to other parts of the town, or established homes beyond the borders of the State.

After the burning of the Court House in 1869, the decision to build the new one at Bennington, one mile east, was not unexpected, as the County would be better accommodated.

There are quite a number of summer residences, some quite palatial, in or near the village, built by business men of Troy or New York, some of whom are the descendants of old residents.

A VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY has been lately organized here, which augurs still greater efforts in beautifying the now pleasant village, as well as the care of the cemetery of this historic place.

On the brow of the hill at the north end of the village was situated the

CONTINENTAL STORE HOUSE.

which General Burgoyne with a detachment under Col. Baume was longing to capture on the morning of the 16th of Aug. 1777, and it is near this very spot that the Bennington Battle Monument is being erected.

On the eastern slope and overlooking the larger village of Bennington is the Roman Catholic church of stone.

ST. FRANCIS DE SALES,

with adjoining lands upon which are a fine residence for the parish priest and Catholic school and convent; but a project is now on foot to remove the church

*Rev. Dr Jennings died Aug. 25, 1887.

to Bennington as more convenient for the larger portion of the congregation.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

BY HENRY D. HALL, ESQ.

The patriotism of the people of Vermont did not die out with the termination of the rebellion. It has since shown itself in sympathy for the soldier and his family in many ways; often in acts of kindness in a more tangible form than merely the saying "be ye warmed and filled, depart in peace," as well as in substantial encouragement in carrying on their G. A. R. organizations in which there is so much interest, and which have been of such great assistance to many of their comrades. It has now selected a way of showing its interest more fittingly and systematically, in the establishment of a Soldiers' Home for "deserving soldiers and sailors and such of their families as the trustees may deem proper;"—thus giving a practical recognition of the debt of obligation to those now living, who with the great number that gave up their lives, are deserving of lasting gratitude.

The act of incorporation for an institution of this kind was approved with permission to hold property obtained by gift, purchase or otherwise to the amount of \$200,000, Nov. 24, 1884, and an appropriation of \$10,000 was made for the use of such home by the same legislature.

A committee was appointed to select a suitable place and propositions were made by towns competing for its location, in different parts of the State, but the offer of the "Trenor Park Home for Destitute Children and Women"—for this purpose was accepted and the property made over to the State in the winter of 1886 and 7.

It is beautifully situated on the north side of the Village of Bennington, about one half mile from the Court House and Post office, and in sight of the ground upon which the Battle Monument is being erected. The premises had been purchased by the late Hon. T. W. Park with the idea of making it a "Home for children and old ladies," by setting apart a sufficient endowment fund for the necessary expenses, but whose sudden death occurred before the consummation of his most cherished plans, though he procured the act of incorporation to be passed by the legislature for carrying out this purpose, with the above title a few months before his death.* The home had been used for farming purposes, and in the summer for the accommodation of "fresh air children" from New York until it was made over to the State. (*1852,—page 40.)

Connected with the institution are about 200 acres of arable land with a main building well and permanently built 50 x 45 feet, three stories high, including the attic which is high and completely finished, with ells and other necessary additions. It was constructed with the modern improvements and the system of sewerage is most perfect. The barns and out-buildings are large and commodious, having been built with wise reference to fitness and convenience. The fountain, which sends a stream of water into the air 198 feet, is supplied by springs from the mountain, with a fall of more than 300 feet and the grove containing a beautiful fish-pond with carriage drives through it adds greatly to the beauty of the level acres, used for meadow and planting land which adjoin it.

The Bennington Banner of August 18th and 25th says:

"It was fortunate indeed that the muster of State troops and the laying of the corner stone of the monument took place in such close proximity to the Home. These events gave opportunity to the thousands of patriotic people visiting the town to also inspect the Home, the very valuable property and its vast and beautiful surroundings — Few people it is to be presumed, went to Bennington for the purpose of visiting the Home, but when there, few went away without improving their opportunity. Exclamations of favorable surprise were upon every lip.

"The present condition and future prospects of the Home are all that could be desired, and all can join in expressing the opinion that the institution is an honor to the State."

"The Home will be filled gradually to its capacity as fast as the same can be done judiciously, regard being first had to relieve the towns from persons chargeable upon them."

"Considerable has been written and said concerning the establishment of the Home at Bennington, and of the extent of the property and its many conveniences, but to be able to understand the whole nothing can take the place of personal observation. The property was formerly the palatial residence of Mr. Seth B. Hunt, a prosperous Bennington manufacturer, who had spared no expense to improve, beautify and adorn it.

"THE SOLDIERS' HOME DELIVERED.

At 11 o'clock, Aug. 16th the formalities attending the dedication of the Vermont Soldiers' Home took place.

The Governors of Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, and most of the military guests, together with the militia officers and many, old

soldiers assembled at the Soldiers' Home, where after music, Gen. Wm. Wells, chairman of the board of trustees, called the assemblage to order and introduced Col. Z. M. Mansur, who in behalf of the board, addressed Governor Ormsbee, and formally delivered the property to the State of Vermont. He gave a history of its acquisition and adaptation and bespoke for it the protecting care of the State.

Governor Ormsbee accepted for the State the noble gift from the heirs of the late Hon. T. W. Park and the work of the trustees in expending upon it the State's appropriation, and said that so far as his influence could go, it would be given to promote a constant interest in the grateful benevolence thus entered upon.

Senator Edmunds was then called out . . . He praised the site and its beautiful surroundings and expressed his pleasure that Vermont had provided a home for the increasing number of her gallant but unfortunate sons who helped to save the country in its hour of peril and are now with the advance of years finding themselves unable to battle with the hardships of life. He congratulated the veterans and the State upon the good fortune and good management which had attended the founding of the Home and hoped the State would make its capacity equal to the needs that may arise.

Ex Governor Pingree followed him and spoke of the lively appreciation that loyal Vermont has always had of her heroes. She recognizes, but for them, we should not to-day have a great and free country that is the pride and praise of all people. To them the people owe a debt that never can be paid; and the least that the public can do is to



HON. GEORGE F. EDMUNDS, BURLINGTON, VT.
U. S. SENATOR.

see that their sufferings are made as light as possible. This ended the speaking, but in conversation, Govs. Ames and Sawyer spoke of the beauty of the Home and the remarkable economy with which it had been secured and adapted.

It was learned from the trustees that about 50 applications have been made for admission to it, but it will accommodate only 38 residents, and the next legislature will have to be asked for an appropriation for additional quarters.

The veterans and the trustees spoke with equal praise of Superintendent and Mrs. Coffey."

The officers of the Home are Wm. Wells of Burlington, president; P. P. Pitkin of Montpelier, treasurer; C. C. Kinsman of Rutland, secretary; and Capt. R. J. Coffey, superintendent.

It was prepared for inmates in the spring of 1887, and there were on its delivery, as above, to the State, fifteen veterans availing themselves of its comforts and privileges.

THE NAMES OF THE FIRST FIFTEEN :

George E. Wood, Co. E., 2d Reg. age 60, residence Randolph, admitted, May 18, 1887.

Hobart J. Marr, Co. I, 13th Reg., age 43, residence Brattleboro, admitted, May 23, 1887.

George C. Chase, Co. E., 3d Reg., age 65, residence Montpelier, admitted May 24, 1887.

Increase B. Whitney, Co. A., 4th Reg. age 69, residence Readsboro, admitted May 25, 1887.

William Mattison, Co. I., 2d Reg., age 66, residence Shaftsbury, admitted, May 26, 1887.

John F. Colby, Co. H., 4th Reg. age 72, residence Danville, admitted May 27, 1887.

Chester Derby, Co. A., 7th Reg., age 66, residence Burlington, admitted June 9th, 1887.

Isaac Porter, Co. F., 14th Regiment, age 54, residence, Danby, admitted June 10, 1887.

Wm. M. Deparr, Co. B., 1st Cav. age 55, residence Swanton, admitted, June 23, 1887.

Alphonzo Chaplean, Co. C. 2d Reg., age 44, residence Burlington, admitted July 18, 1887.

Joseph Demar, Co. E., 5th Reg., age 48, residence Manchester, admitted July 20, 1887.

Thomas O'Brien, Co. M., 1st Cav., age 55, residence Barre, admitted, July 21, 1887.

Josiah Haley, Co. A., 14th Regiment, age 73, residence Pownal, admitted, Aug. 1, 1887.

Lewis N. Beeman, Co. I, 6th Reg., age 49, residence Swanton, admitted, Aug. 16, 1887.

There is certainly just reason for satisfaction and pride on the part of the State and gratulation to those who are enjoying and the greater number who may enjoy in the future, the benefits of this humane institution, founded in patriotism and affection.

THE SOLDIER DEAD

IN BENNINGTON CEMETERY.

Capt. W. H. Cady and privates, Nelson C. Bradford, Frederick Hupf, Charles C. Harris, Henry M. Harris, Calvin Hathaway, George B. Plumb, Co. A. 2d Vt. Vols.; Private, Charles Willis, Co. C. 2d Vt. Vol.—Col. John E. Pratt, Maj. J. H. Cushman 4th Vt. Vols.; Sergts. Wm. A. Comar, Alonzo Bigelow, privates Henry G. Loveland, George H. Lillie, I. N. Morton, H. N. Woodworth, Lyman Greenslet, Co. A 4th Vt. Vols.; Priv. O. B. Sprague, Co.

E. 10th Vt. Vol.—Lieut. E. N. Thayer and privates Charles Godfrey, Reuben Benjamin, George Fradenburg, Co. A 14th Vt. Vol. Private Foster S. Prouty Co. H. 14th Vt. Vol.—Sergeant S. B. Norton, Priv. Albert L. Merchant, Co. F. 17th Vt. Vol.—Private Charles M. Norton, 1st Vt. Battery.—Private A. H. Norton, unassigned recruit.—Priv. Oscar L. Gates, Com. Dep't of Ohio.—Privs. Henry Moulds, Albert Kimball, 2d Vt. Battery.—Priv. N. H. Slade. Co. G. 1st N. H. Cavalry.—Priv. Frank V. Blake, 49 Mass. Vol.—Priv. James Nelson, U. S. Navy—Sergt. Wm. H. Morse, Co. I, 57th N. Y. Vol.—Priv. S. Maurer, Co. A, 149th N. Y. Vol.—Priv. Geo. B. Whitney, Mass. Vol.—Private John Walsh, Co. A, 14th Vt.—Private Edward Norton, 2d Vt. Band. Bugler G. W. Semple, (buried at Warehouse Point, Ct.) Ira Harris, Cavalry. Priv. Olney Fuller, buried at Hoosick Falls, N. Y., Co. C 169th N. Y. Vol.—Privates C. E. Morse, Co. E, 10th Vt. Charles Phillips and Fred. A. Wilder.

IN THE CATHOLIC CEMETERY.

Privates: Charles Wood, U. S. N.—John Grace, Michael W. Murphy, 2d Vt. Battery; Edward Grace, Ned Griffin, John Dyngam, 2d, Co. A, 2d Vt. Vol.; John Dyngam, 1st, Michael Carrigan, Co. A, 14th Vt. Vol.; Richard Donovan, Michael Ryan, Patrick Howe, Vt. Vols.; T. Dempsey (buried at Albany, N. Y.,) Co. A, 2d Vt. Vol. Edward Gunshannon, 1st Vt. Battery.

IN BENNINGTON CENTRE CEMETERY.

Captain Frank Ray, Company G 1st Vermont Cavalry—privates Daniel M. Russell, E. A. Armstrong, Co. G 1st Vt. Cav.—Col. Newton Stone and privates Edward A. Seldon, John Kehoe, B. S. Potter, Co. A, 2d Vt. Vols.—Privates Bradford S. Downs, Wallace

B. Cutting, Co. A, 4th Vt. Vols; Private John H. Crosier, Co. C, 4th Vt. Vol. Privates Fred Ray, M. J. Allen, Frank Fairbrothers, James Atwood, Co. A, 14th Vt. Vols.; Private Edw'd Miller, Co. H. 14th Vt. Vol.—Capt. George Hicks, Co. F, 17th Vt. Vol.—Private Edwin Joy, 1st Vt. Battery—Privates Leander G. Northrop, Surgeon R. H. Green. U. S. Navy; Colonel Henry R. Seldon, U. S. Army.—Private James H. Cowden, 37th Mass. Vol.—Private Charles Dietel, Co. G. 35th N. Y.—Colonel George D. Harrington.

IN THE NORTH BENNINGTON CEMETERY.

Linus M. Towsley, Co. A, 2d Vt.—John Minot, Adelbert A. Towsley, Co. A, 4th Vt.—Jesse Bates, 2d Vt. Battery;—N. Bruffee, N. Y. Battery;—Dennis Bowen, Co. E, 21st N. Y. Cav. Lieut. Thos. Hall, 2d N. Y. Vet. Cav. George Coon, Co. K, 30th N. Y. Vol.; Thomas Lyons, Mass. Vol.

IN HINSDDVILLE CEMETERY.

Privates A. P. Howard, G. L. Edgerton, Henry Holmes, Chas. Stewart, Dwight Riddle, 1st Vt. Bat'y; Lyman Russell, Co. G. 1st Vt. Cavalry; Private Wales Puffer, 169th N. Y.

IN CHAPEL CEMETERY.

Privates Abel Babcock, Henry Warn, 2d Vt. Battery; Jesse Potter, 125th N. Y.; Parley Hill, — Downs.

IN TOWSLEY CEMETERY.

Albert Wallins, Co. A, 14th Vt.

MEMORIAL ORATORS:

Who have delivered Addresses at Bennington on "Decoration Day."

1870: Major N. B. Hall;
1871: Rev. C. H. Hubbard;
1877: Rev. G. G. Jones;
1878: Hon. W. C. Dunton;
1880: Rev. R. M. Luther;
1881: M. D. Jump;

1883: Sergt. Warren Gibbs.
 1884: Rev. W. W Foster, Jr.
 1885: Rev. S. M. Williams;
 1886: Gen. Azel Ames;
 1887: Rev. Henry Gordon.

BENNINGTON BATTLE MONUMENT.

BY HENRY D. HALL ESQ.

[With selections from Gov. Hall's published papers and the Bennington Banner.]

The importance of the Battle of Bennington as the pivotal event upon which the tide of arms turned in the Revolutionary struggle between the Colonies and the Mother Country, has become more and more apparent as the years have rolled by. The recurring anniversary has been celebrated and the deeds of its actors have been rehearsed to the multitudes gathering to perpetuate the day, by the patriot orator and statesman in language both instructing and inspiring. In addition to its observance as specially for patriotic commemoration of the battle, it has been used as the day for political conventions by the different parties in their strife for governmental control, as well as for religious, temperance and other commendable purposes, and the patriotism exhibited on the memorable 16th of August 1777, has been held up by each as worthy the imitation of every one, and a share in it as the heirloom of all lovers of the glorious institutions of our country. The celebrating of the one hundredth anniversary of the battle had been advocated for years and as early as August 1875, the veterans of the late rebellion at a reunion at Brattleboro, among them, Col. J. H. Walbridge, "voted to adjourn to meet in Bennington during the week of August 1877." Maj. J. H. Cushman "in a speech at the Officers Reunion at St

Albans, October 14th of the same year, warmly endorsed the project." This action with the interest developed by agitation of the subject by citizens of Bennington and vicinity soon awakened such enthusiasm with reference to it, that in October a call was made in a village paper for a meeting for the purpose "of forming a

TOWN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

to aid in preparing for the centennial anniversary of the Battle of Bennington." It was heartily responded to and the "Bennington Historical Society" formed with the following list of officers:

"The president was Hon. Hiland Hall. Among the Vice presidents were the Rev. Isaac Jennings, Seth B. Hunt, Trenor W. Park, Rev. C. H. Hubbard, A. B. Gardner, Henry G. Root, Dr. Benj. F. Morgan, Thos. White, Henry W. Putnam, Hiram Bingham, H. E. Bradford and David F. Squires. The corresponding secretary was Chas. M. Bliss; the recording secretary, Merritt B. Morgan and the treasurer, Daniel McEown. The Board of Directors were A. B. Valentine, A. Robinson, Jas. H. Walbridge, C. E. Dewey, Ew'd Kingsley, A. J. Mattison, J. V. D. S. Merrill, C. R. Sanford, H. T. Cushman, Asaph P. Childs, Geo. A. Wood, Olin Scott, J. Halsey Cushman, George W. Robinson, Milo C. Huling, L. P. Norton, A. C. Hubbell, E. O. Cole, Ed. S. Chandler, L. F. Abbott, William E. Hawks, 2d, O. D. Adams and the president of the society, its past presidents, secretaries and the chairman of all its committees.

The active work of preparation for the celebration and the monument now commenced in earnest. During the winter of 1875—6 this board of direc-

tors, such members as especially interested themselves in the work and were in the town during the winter, held weekly meetings in the Court House at Bennington. The president of the society, the even then venerable Gov. Hall, was never present, but he was constantly kept informed of the proceedings; and in consequence he gave the board his most hearty support.—Several of the vice-presidents and other citizens were also deeply interested in the work.”

At this time the plans of the society were formed and an interest was soon manifested through the state and in the states of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, which was an earnest of extended effort to induce the several states as also the general Congress to make appropriations for defraying the expense of erecting a suitable monument, supplemental to what could be raised by private subscriptions. C. M. Bliss and G. W. Robinson of the society were most active in their exertions in obtaining subscriptions, and in their personal efforts to further the project in other ways, especially Mr. Bliss in his attendance upon the different legislatures and at the Capital at Washington.

By an act of the Vermont Legislature approved November, 28, 1876. The Bennington Battle Monument Association was incorporated “for the purpose of erecting and maintaining a suitable monument commemorative of the achievements of Gen. John Stark and the patriot soldiers of Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts at the decisive battle “fought on the 16th of August 1777.”

By the same act an appropriation of \$15,000 was made payable when full proof could be made that \$5,000 had

been raised by the Association and was ready for the purpose. This sum was raised in 1880 and paid in to the State treasury, which with the \$15,000 paid by the State, was set apart as a fund of the Association in the keeping of the State.

In 1877 the State of Massachusetts appropriated \$7,000 in aid of the monument. This appropriation lapsed under the general law of the State and in 1886 it was renewed and increased to \$10,000. To prevent further lapse it was funded, the Association adding \$5,000, which with the \$1,000 constituted the Bennington Monument fund of Massachusetts of \$15,000.

In 1777, the State of New Hampshire appropriated \$5,000 in aid of the monument.

In February 1881, Congress appropriated \$40,000 on conditions similar to those of the States.”

The first meeting of the Association was held on the 2d Wednesday in January 1877, and the committee on the nomination of officers reported as such: “President, Hon. Horace Fairbanks of St. Johnsbury, vice-president, Hon. Hiland Hall of Bennington, secretary, Charles M. Bliss of Bennington, assistant sec., John T. Shurtleff of Bennington, treasurer, Milo C. Huling of North Bennington,” who were duly elected.

At subsequent meetings, by-laws were adopted and other important business transacted; and at another adjourned meeting, Jan. 23, the following board of directors were elected by ballot: A. B. Gardner, A. B. Valentine, Olin Scott, Charles E. Dewey and A. P. Childs.

The work of the Association was for the year 1877, principally to conduct the Celebration of the week of the 16th of

August that year. Notwithstanding the fact that a commission was created, the responsibility for the celebration rested by law, on the Association. The Association, and not the Commission, invited all the guests, and it looked after the exercises of the special two days celebration, with the care of which it was charged by its charter. The commission appointed an executive committee consisting of Messrs Root, Valentine, Huling, Page and Geo. A. Merrill of Rutland. The Association also appointed a committee consisting of Charles M. Bliss, Isaac Jennings and A. B. Gardner to which E. J. Phelps, when he was elected the president of the Commission was added, to have charge of the literary exercises of the two days."

This observance of the Centennial called together thousands from the country, near and remote, as citizens or officials; various organizations, both civil and military; his Excellency the President, R. B. Hayes and members of his Cabinet; the Governors of several States, and other distinguished personages from this and other States.

"An account of the proceedings of the week of the Centennial is given in a semi official work by the Association, and one by C. S. Forbes of St. Albans, both of which have been published.—The whole expense of the celebration was over \$14,000." It was estimated that over thirty thousand persons were in attendance on anniversary day. Annual and special meetings of the Association were held and important business transacted; but one subject of commanding interest held its place—that of securing a suitable design for the monument.

On Dec. 2, 1884, at a meeting of the directors, held in New York City, the

design of Prof. Weir was by the committee of design recommended to the board.

The board of directors at this time were Hon. Geo. D. Robinson, governor of Massachusetts; Hon. Samuel W. Hall, governor of New Hampshire, Hon. Samuel E. Pingree, governor of Vermont, ex-officio members of the board, and Hon. Benj. F. Prescott, ex-governor of New Hampshire; Hon. Edward J. Phelps, L.L. D., professor of law in Yale college; Gen. John G. McCullough, Hon. Henry G. Root, Maj. A. B. Valentine, Samuel B. Sanford, Esq., and Rev. Isaac Jennings.

The committee of design at this time were Hon. E. J. Phelps, soon after appointed our minister to England, chairman; Hon. Alexander H. Rice, L. L. D., ex-governor of Massachusetts; Hon. Benj. F. Prescott, ex-governor of New Hampshire and president of the Association. The author of the design adopted, John F. Weir, professor of painting and design in Yale college, was present at the above meeting—in New York, Dec. 2, 1884, the report of the committee of design was accepted, and a resolution was passed unanimously adopting said design, and also in accordance with the resolution every member of the board, including the Governors of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont, ex-officio members, gave their individual vote in writing, and within the time that the meeting was kept open for the purpose, for the Weir design."

This design, which was mainly sculptural and of small dimensions was a great disappointment to the people of Bennington who had contemplated the erection of a structure of magnitude and grandeur properly typifying the historical importance of the

Bennington victory which in accordance with the historian Bancroft they had always felt to have been "one of the most brilliant and eventful of the war" of the Revolution. The design consisted of five life like bronze statues, in Revolutionary costume, the commanding figure 15 feet in height, standing on the top of a rough granite shaft 20 feet square at the base and 45 feet high, the four other figures being at the corners of the base 8 feet in height. They accordingly looked upon the proposed structure as tending to degrade rather than honor their patriotic ancestors who had helped to achieve the victory.

The opposition to the design of the directors was so strongly manifested at the January meeting, 1885, that the question of its adoption was not moved and its consideration was postponed to the semi annual meeting to be held the following August. Gov. Hall who was spending the winter in Springfield and unable to attend the meeting had written a spirited letter to the treasurer of the Association to be read in the meeting, briefly, but earnestly, protesting against the adoption of the design. It was not found necessary to use the letter at the meeting, but it was published the next day in the Bennington Banner and extensively circulated.

Previous to the August meeting, the Bennington Historical Society took measures through a committee of its members to have a design for a conspicuous monument prepared, and on its approval by a larger advisory committee from the states of Vermont, Massachusetts and New Hampshire to be presented to the Association for their adoption in lieu of that of the board of directors.

Early in June, Gov. Hall addressed an open letter to his fellow members of the Association in which he set forth his objection at considerable length to the design, claiming and insisting it was not only altogether inappropriate, but that it was not in any just sense a compliance with the terms, or spirit of the act of incorporation which declared its purpose to be "for erecting and maintaining a suitable monument commemorative of the achievements of Gen. John Stark and the patriot soldiers of Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts at the decisive battle of Bennington fought August 16th, 1777."

The report of the committee of design discarded all existing monuments of magnitude and grandeur, both ancient and modern, including those in this country of Bunker Hill and Washington, as unworthy of being followed, assigning as the reason for such condemnation that they were speechless, and did not tell any story of the event to be commemorated, but left its description to be ascertained from some other source.

To overcome this supposed fault the committee resorted to an alleged story telling power of sculpture in bronze statues that the monument might properly describe the battle. forgetting or overlooking the well known truth that sculpture had no original power of speech, but like painting could illustrate and emphasize to the eye such facts only as were already known, and that without such previous knowledge sculpture was equally dumb with their condemned monumental shaft.

But the artistic language of the proposed design would be found to give no special account of the battle by

which it could be distinguished from any other Revolutionary engagement.

None of the sculptured figures before mentioned purported to typify any of the officers or soldiers engaged in the battle. That on the top of the monument was not to be a portrait likeness of Gen. Stark, but was only to be a type of "a Revolutionary leader," the other four figures to use the language of the committee were declared "not to be portraits of individuals but types of the time and the event" intended to represent "the farmer and the artisan turning, from their avocations to take up arms to resist invasion, the woman of the time sheltering her child from the coming storm and the minister of religion invoking the divine benediction."

Such a structure might be a fair type of what would occur at any active resistance to invasion, but it would have no special relation to the victory of Bennington, and would be just as applicable to a dozen other revolutionary engagements, whether small or great, successful or otherwise as that of Bennington. In all of them there would be seen the Revolutionary leader, the farmer and the artisan turning to take up arms, the woman sheltering her child and the minister invoking the divine blessing. The design thus being merely a type of an ordinary occurrence in the war of the Revolution, could not in any sense be considered as commemorative of the achievement of Gen. Stark and his patriot soldiers at the victory of Bennington.

At the meeting in August, a very large number of the members being present the report which had been submitted in January recommending the smaller design, was withdrawn, and

the way made clear for the adoption of the larger and commanding one coinciding with the views of Governor Hall. The subject was fully canvassed. Senators W. M. Evarts of New York, Justin S. Morrill and Hon. E. P. Walton of Vermont and Prof. A. L. Perry of Massachusetts with others taking part in the discussion; and the larger design recommended by the committee of the Historical Society was adopted by unanimous vote.

The annual meeting was held the following Jan. 13, (1886) "when the committee styled a 'working committee,' appointed Aug. 12, 1885. consisting of C. M. Bliss, Geo. W. Robinson, M. C. Huling, John V. Hall and J. T. Shurtleff was continued with its same duties and powers.

Early in 1886 the working committee secured the approval of the design by the President of the United States and at length, subsequently, the payment of the appropriation of \$40,000 by Congress was effected. The moneys of the three States were released on the basis of the contract with Mr. Ward for a monument 300 feet high.

At a special meeting, Aug. 5, 1886 it was unanimously "Resolved that the monument be located in the centre of the highway on the crest of the hill, as nearly opposite the site of the Continental store house as practicable." also unanimously "Resolved that the working committee raised in 1885 be empowered in co-operation with the board of directors to proceed at once to lay the foundation the of monument of the design already adopted with full power to make contracts and cause the erection and completion of the monument."

At a meeting held Jan. 12, 1887, the working committee, at their request,

were relieved and full powers given the board of directors of the Association to make contracts and build the monument after the design approved by the Association, and to transact all business relating to matters of the Association

At a meeting held by the directors, April 12, J. V. Hall, president pro tem and Rev. Isaac Jennings, secretary, a building committee consisting of H. G. Root, A. B. Valentine, and Milo C. Huling was appointed, also a finance committee, viz: John G. McCullough, John V. Hall, and J. T. Shurtleff.

The work of these committees was now pushed forward with vigor, and soon a contract was made with Contractor W. H. Ward of Lowell, Mass. for building "a monument not less than 300 feet high and substantially in accordance with the 'Rinn plan' at a cost of \$75,000."

By an act of the legislature in 1886, commissioners were appointed to secure the site selected for the monument with proper surroundings by the purchase of lands and the removal of buildings, and in section 6, a sum not to exceed \$10,000 was appropriated for this purpose. The report of the commission states that "there is no question but that the acquisition of a part, or all thereof (ie the 40 acres) is desirable," but owing to expense only about 12 acres were actually reported as now necessary.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Association, June 4, 1887, it was voted "to invite the citizens of Bennington to meet them at Library hall and join them in arrangements for the celebration of the laying of the corner stone of the monument on the 16th of August next." It was also voted "that the board of directors extend an

invitation to the Grand Lodge of Free and accepted Masons of Vermont to participate in the laying of the corner stone of the monument." The invitation was accepted by the Grand Lodge and due notice given the board of directors.

On June 15th 1887, a formal resolution was passed "inviting the Hon. Benj F. Prescott, Ex-Governor of New Hampshire and President of the Bennington Battle Monument Association, to act as president of the day on the occasion of laying the corner stone of the monument."

THE LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE OF THE BENNINGTON BATTLE MONUMENT.

Tuesday, August 16th 1887 will become historical as the day on which was impressively laid the Corner Stone of the towering Monument for the erection of which so much of thought, money and labor had been bestowed by those who for years had this grand object in view.

The First Brigade, Vermont National Guards, Brig. Gen. W. L. Greenleaf commanding had been in camp upon the grounds attached to the Soldiers Home for several days previous to the 16th, as had also Fuller Battery, Capt. Levi K. Fuller commanding, and had by their daily drill and evolutions called out the praises and encomiums of hundreds who had from day to day come from the town and vicinity to witness them.

We quote from the Bennington Banner:

"The 16th day of August 1777, 1877 and 1888 mark three important and eventful epochs in the history of Bennington. One hundred and ten years



HON. EBENEZER JALLS ORMSBEE,
EX-GOV. OF VERMONT.

ago the victory won for freedom and against British oppression by the patriotic Benningtonians under Col. Warner and allies from Massachusetts and New Hampshire, all under Gen. John Stark, was most potential in turning the tide of war in favor of the young Republic. The celebration ten years ago of the Centennial of the Battle of Bennington was a most memorable occasion. The laying of the corner stone of the Battle Monument to-day has also been a notable event. The weather was pleasant and fully 30,000 people were in town as spectators of, or participants in, the celebration."

"The day was ushered in by the ringing of bells and a volley from Fuller Battery, encamped here. There were clouds mingled with the sunshine but no rain or other circumstances to mar the comfort of the occasion.—The incoming trains from all directions brought crowds of people into town. The Sir Knights in their showy and symbolic dress, the visiting military, the G. A. R. and the Odd Fellows soon made our streets alive with organised bodies who were to make up the parade of the afternoon. The various delegations were met at the depots and escorted to their respective headquarters which had been provided at the halls of the organizations to which each belonged. The Governors and their staffs were the guests of the Association and were entertained at the Putnam. The visiting military companies were the guests of the citizens of Bennington. They were cordially received and hospitably entertained. As these all came into the town an inkling was obtained of what the afternoon's procession would be like. The evolutions of the Sir Knights, the marching and movements of the 32d Separate Company

of the New York National Guard, the fine appearance of the Berkshire Boys (both the cadets and Canton Colfax), together with what could be witnessed of our own uniformed troops and societies, all these seemed to take up the attention of the assembled thousands and kept them in good nature while anticipation was heightened in consequence.

GOVERNOR'S DAY.

At ten o'clock the formalities of Governor's Day in Camp Col. Seth Warner occurred. The brigade was reviewed by Governor Ormsbee, Commander in Chief. In this pleasant duty, he was accompanied by Governors Sawyer of New Hampshire and Ames of Massachusetts, who had arrived just in time to participate. The three Governors were attended as they inspected the Brigade by General Greenleaf and his full staff as well as by their own.—This as well as the review took place on the parade ground, the point of observation of the Governors and guests being to the east of the Soldiers Home.

Among those invited by Governor Ormsbee as guests (25 in all) were Senator Edmunds, Ex-Governors Holbrook, Fairbanks, Barstow and Pingree of Vermont, State Treasurer Dubois, Secretary of State Porter and Com. E. T. Woodward, representing the Government, and several of our prominent citizens, members of the Monument Association and the Editors of the local papers.

Governor's Day this year was one of great brilliancy, owing not only to the fine appearance and discipline of the Brigade, but also to the presence of distinguished citizens and the overshadowing importance of what was to follow. The very great improvement in

the bearing of the Vermont National Guard after a few days in camp was never more noticeable than on this occasion. As the troops passed in review the breast of all Vermonters swelled with pride as they heard the compliments showered upon them by visitors from other States. As the Banner said in the beginning of these historic events: "The Green Mountain Boys of 1887 will take rank with those of 1861 and 1777, although each must pass into renown in their respective spheres."

THE PROCESSION.

Precisely at the hour announced the grand procession formed. The Troy Times special places the number in line at 3,500 and the number of Masons in town at 1,000. The Chief Marshall, Col. Hooker, and Gen. Greenleaf had agreed that the head of the column start at one o'clock. Nothing could have been seen in the streets at that hour but a dense mass of people and mounted aids moving here and there.

At camp much the same order of things was apparent. Gen. Greenleaf, Col. Estey and Maj. Bond were coolly issuing their orders and awaiting the signal. When however the lines did move, the streets were cleared as if by magic, and the long and imposing column passed in review of thousands lining both sides of the streets until the site of the monument was reached. There was no delay or break anywhere and the procession was as well seen within a few rods of starting as farther down. It is safe to say that no finer line was ever seen in Vermont. Perhaps, there have been larger numbers, at the Centennial in 1877, for instance, but none more imposing and beautiful. The town presented a holyday appearance, nearly every house and place of

business on the line of march and streets upon which the formations were made, being one line of flags and other decorations. On Pleasant street, the residence of Hon. A. B. Valentine, headquarters of Govnor Ormsbee, displayed a large flag tastefully hung in festoons. The waving of plumes, the flashing of swords, the glitter of shoulder straps and gilt accoutrements presented a pleasing spectacle. Time and space will not admit of an itemized report of the other and elaborate decorations."

THE PROCESSION:

Chief Marshal-

Col. George W. Hooker, and Staff.

First Regiment Military Band.

First Brigade, V. N. G.

Brig.-Gen. William L. Greenleaf Commanding.
(Col. Julius J. Estey, Commanding First Regiment; Maj. George H. Bond, Commanding Provisional Battalion.)

Grand Army of the Republic.

Capt. P. T. Blodgett, Department Commander,

BENNINGTON BATTLE MONUMENT

ASSOCIATION AND COMMITTEE.

His Excellency Ebenezer J. Ormsbee,

Governor of Vermont, and Staff.

Representative of the United States

Government and Staff.

Hon. Benjamin F. Prescott, President
of the Day.

Hon John W. Stewart, Orator of the
Day.

His Excellency Charles H. Sawyer,
Governor of New Hampshire and Staff.

His Excellency Oliver Ames, Governor
of Massachusetts and Staff.

Judges of the Vermont Supreme Court.

Hon. Hoyt H. Wheeler, United States
District Judge.



COL. Z. M. MANSUR.

Visiting Military Organizations.

Civil Officers.

Federal Officers.

Other Civic Organizations.

Canton Bennington I. O. O. F.

Capt. Norman M. Puffer, with Invited
Chevaliers,

MASONIC DIVISION.

Right Worshipful Thomas S. Miller,

Deputy Grand Marshal.

Band.

Templar Escort.

(Taft Commandery No. 8,
Eminent G. S. Mattison, Commander.)

Master Masons.

Knights Templar.

Eminent John R. Pilling, Grand Capt-General.

Grand Commandery of Vermont,

Knights Templar.

Right Eminent Delos M. Bacon,

Grand Commander.

Right Worshipful Harley G. Sheldon,

Grand Marshal.

Grand Lodge of Vermont.

Most Worshipful Wm. Russell Burleigh,

Grand Master of New Hampshire.

Most Worshipful Henry Endicott,

Grand Master of Massachusetts.

Most Worshipful Alfred A. Hall,

Grand Master of Vermont.

Fuller Battery.

Capt. Levi K. Fuller, Commanding.

PRELIMINARY TO THE CEREMONIES.

As the Fuller Battery reached Main street in Bennington Centre, it dashed rapidly up to the site of the old Continental storehouse where it unlimbered and fired a salute of thirteen guns, which announced the formal opening of the corner stone exercises. Seated on

the speaker's stand around the monument were Ex Governor B. F. Prescott of New Hampshire, President of the Bennington Battle Association., Gov. Oliver Ames of Massachusetts, Gov. C. H. Sawyer of New Hampshire, and Gov. E. J. Ormsbee, Senator George F. Edmunds, Congressman John W. Stewart, orator of the day, and Congressman William W. Grout. A second stand was occupied by the staffs of the three governors and such well-known Vermonters as Horace Fairbanks, Ex Gov., Samuel E. Pingree, Ex Gov., John L. Barstow, Ex Gov., Frederick Holbrook, Ex Gov., Col. B. B. Small-ey, Gen. Wm. Wells, Judge H. H. Powers, Judge J. W. Rowell, Colonel Franklin Fairbanks, State Treasurer Dubois, Secretary of State Porter, Secretary of Finance Page, Gen. P. P. Pitkin, Col. John C. Stearns, Hon. James K. Batchelder, Gen. T. S. Peck, Gen. William H. Gilmore, Col. Albert Clarke, Col. F. S. Stranahan, Col. Wm. A. Crombie, Col. D. K. Hall, Col. S. M. Mansur, Col. R. E. Hathorn, Col. De May, Interstate Commissioner, A. F. Walker, Hon. Warren Gibbs, Honorable Daniel Roberts, Hon. B. D. Harris, Gen. H. K. Ide, and Col. T. C. Fletcher. Upon this stand were also seated the members of the Monument Association's Board of Directors, the Building and special committees.

The platform occupied by the Grand Lodge and Grand Commandery was situated just south of the corner stone.— This stone is 7 feet long, 3 feet wide and 2 feet 7 inches thick and will weigh more than 5 tons. The receptacle within it is 2 feet long, 1 foot wide and 8 inches deep. Within this receptacle was placed a copper box and in the box were placed the articles as read by the Grand Secretary and enumerated be-

low.— Another stand had been erected just to the right of the second stand, on the south-east corner and upon this the monument committee had provided ample accommodations for the press, the First Regiment band and the vocalists of Bennington and Berkshire men.

After the discoursing of vocal and instrumental music by the singers and bands and prayer there followed the ceremony in Masonic order, the box within it containing the following :

Holy Bible, Gov. Hall's Early History of Vermont, Rev. Isaac Jennings Memorials of a Century, Rev. Isaac Jennings' Historical Account relating to the Battle Monument, Manuscript copy of the contract for the erection of the monument; Biographical Encyclopedia of the 19th century, Vermont; copies Bennington Banner, newspaper; copies Bennington Reformer, newspaper; other Vermont newspapers, Troy and New York newspapers, Printed laws relating to Monument, Battle of Bennington and Vermont Centennial: Forbes' Vermont Centennial, History of Odd Fellowship, Report of Masonic Grand Lodge of Vermont, 1887; Official programme of laying corner stone, Aug. 16th, 1887; Masonic ceremonies, laying cornerstone, Vermont, Centennial, Memorial Medal, Bank notes of the Banks in Bennington, Copper coins, Brigade order and roster, regimental order from Adjutant General's office for muster of 1887.

Of the above the medal was contributed by Dr. C. P. Thayer of Boston Mass.; copper coins by Thomas S. Miller of St. Albans and Mrs. S. M. Sibley. She also presented the Farmer's Almanac. The History of Odd Fellowship was written by H. L. Stillson and donated for this purpose by Vermont

Grand Lodge. Copy of the Banner contained cut of monument and Record History written by Chas. M. Bliss.

The rite being concluded, Most Worshipful Alfrid A. Hall, Grand Master of Vermont in behalf of the order, in an eloquent speech presented the monument to Gov. Ormsbee for the State, as "a tribute of Americans to American valor, and of Vermont to Vermont patriotism."

The address of Gov. E. J. Ormsbee was full of interest, a portion of which was as follows :

"And now, Sir, in the name of the State of Vermont, I receive this work so auspiciously begun, from your hands. I thus receive it, not alone for the State of Vermont, but also for and in behalf of our sister commonwealths, Massachusetts and New Hampshire, who have made such liberal contribution to the cause in memory of their sons who have sealed the cause of freedom and liberty with their blood; and for and in behalf of the General Government which has by more than liberal aid espoused the cause here commemorated, and thereby given to it a National character, and securing to all of her sixty millions of people a common property and interest in this offering to patriotism, this monument to the bravery and heroism of the never to be forgotten Allen, Stark, Warner and their brave and devoted followers.

And I should be remiss in acting my pleasure if not in the performance of my duty, should I fail to here and now, to make an entitled recognition of our obligation to and to pay just tribute of thankfulness to our sister States and the United States. for the interest manifested in and for the material aid furnished to this undertaking and there-

fore as the Executive of the State of Vermont, and in behalf of her people I tender to them through their honored and honorable representatives, who have so nobly come to us this day to pay further devotion by their presence and to give increased value to the gifts that had preceded them, our warmest thanks.

And having thus accepted the well laid foundation work of this monument to both valor and patriotism, from your hands, I now transfer it to the Bennington Battle Monument Association for completion.

Gentlemen of the Association; Upon you is now conferred a great responsibility; You are the chosen, trusted, servants of the State upon whom now rests the duty of taking up this work and carrying it on to completion. In the performance of your duties you are not alone the servants of Vermont, but also the custodians and trustees of the General Government, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and the State of New Hampshire. The honor and good faith of the State is pledged that this work shall proceed without delay, that it shall be completed as it has been begun, with stability and enduring qualities; this honor and good faith is also, in your keeping. We expect that you will give to this undertaking your individual and collective care and watchfulness and that under your supervision and direction the work will go on from base to apex, until we shall see before us completed and wholly finished a structure as your design calls for without blemish or defect and in keeping with the foundation before us. This we have a right to expect. Less than this would grieve and disappoint us. In full trust and confi-

dence I now commit this work to your hands.

The work was accepted by Hon. B. F. Prescott of New Hampshire, on behalf of the Association, from whose address is copied :

Your Excellency :—As President of the Bennington Battle Monument Association and in its behalf, I accept from you, the Chief Magistrate of Vermont, this corner stone with its historic contents, now so well and appropriately laid. In doing this I feel that an important work has been well begun, and that the people of this republic will rejoice to know that an additional honor is to be paid to the patriots of the Revolution, who freely gave their lives for the establishment of the best government on earth.

The Association under the supervision of the chief architect will erect upon this imperishable foundation a monument beautiful and artistic in design, and massive in structure, which shall in the coming ages mark one of the most important localities in our land; made sacred by the blood and sacrifices of our heroic countrymen.

By the liberality of the States of Vermont, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and the general government, which was made possible by the result of this battle, and the generosity of liberal and patriotic citizens, this monument is to be erected.

On that memorable day, August 16th 1777, without pre-arranged plans, in the heat of the battle, amid the groans of the wounded and dying, and over the prostrate forms of their fallen and dead comrades, the self sacrificing patriots of New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts helped lay the corner stone of this free and enlightened repub-

lic which has stood a century and commands the respect, and has secured the admiration of enlightened mankind, everywhere.

We meet to-day to lay the corner stone to a monument which shall forever commemorate that event, and may it when completed remain as long as the work of man shall endure, and may all who behold it in coming centuries be inspired with increased devotion to their country which confers such inestimable blessings upon its people.

History records the valor of men.—When Leonidas led the Spartan band and held the pass of Thermopylæ against the invading army of Xerxes, in which struggle he sacrificed his own life, and the immortal three hundred under his command expired on the field, he showed no valor, displayed no heroism, loftier than John Stark and the immortal heroes under his command, who checked the march and successfully defeated an invading army upon this territory. Every soldier under him would have yielded his life had the occasion demanded it.

Our Republic is not ungrateful or unmindful of its obligation to those who established it and those who have defended it; and to you, veterans in the last great struggle in defense of the Constitution and the inseparability of these states, we owe a debt of gratitude we can never repay. You all have however the satisfaction of knowing that you preserved the best government on earth against the blow aimed at its existence, and now, with the largest liberty enjoy the blessings it confers.

This monument will be erected in honor of the mothers as well as of the fathers of the Revolution. When in those eventful and trying times, the

wives and mothers in the valley of the Merrimack, and along those beautiful hillsides and upon the Berkshire hills of Massachusetts gave their husbands and sons a parting embrace, and bade them Godspeed to protect their homes against a ruthless and hostile invasion for the purpose of subjugation and booty;—when they placed their infants under the shade trees, while they reaped and harvested the grain, and offered up to God their prayers for the safe return of their loved ones and for the success of their arms, they displayed a heroism unsurpassed in the history of the world. If such do not deserve a monument at the hands of a grateful posterity to perpetuate their memory and patriotism, pray tell who on earth does?

The special exercises of the laying of the corner stone being completed, and music by the band had been enjoyed, the President of the day announced that the last thing prior to the benediction would be to listen to the

ORATION OF EX-GOVERNOR STEWART, the orator of the day. It was quite lengthy, but every sentence teemed with well digested thought, and for the memorable occasion for which it was prepared it was worthy a place in the corner stone, and to be treasured as a most valuable production of one of the honored sons of the State.

The following are extracts

FROM THE ORATION:

“One hundred and ten years ago, this very hour, a little band of hardy pioneers, our fathers, kindred and countrymen were very busy on yonder hillside clearing the track for the on-coming of the great republic. They were men of action; and the time for action had come. Petition for redress, remonstrance against wrong, protest, argu-

ment, expostulation, had all been tried and had failed, and the question between the colonies and the mother-country had come to the dread arbitrament of war; and on that fateful day England sent her Hessian hirelings, with their tory and savage allies, to lay waste and pillage the peaceful homes which patient thrift and enterprise had made in this beautiful valley.

The brave pioneers met them on the border, nor did they await attack.—Their defense was in attack, and all that long day they confronted the disciplined invaders, and they fought as brave men fight for home and family and country, while in many a home within rifle-shot of where we stand there were gathered the mothers, sisters, and wives and children of the defenders, awaiting with beating and anxious hearts the issue of the battle and news of the loved ones who were braving its perils. Who can describe the awful suspense of that day to these families as they listen to the distant roar of the deadly guns? But the night draws on, and the day is won, and so becomes one of the most memorable in American history."

"From the number of designs submitted by different artists, the directors with entire unanimity and after careful deliberation selected the one designed by Mr. J. P. Rinn of Boston. It is believed that this design meets every required demand. Its realized embodiment, standing upon solid rock, will rise, graceful in outline, massive and majestic in proportion, to the imposing height of 300 feet; its summit commanding a view of the scenes so memorable. So standing, it will commend itself to the eye and judgment of future beholders as a fitting memorial and symbol, both of the great event it is de-

signed to commemorate and the grand and heroic character of the men whose valor on that August day so long ago made possible the victory at Stillwater and the surrender at Saratoga in the succeeding October. And this brings me to notice very briefly the historical significance of the Battle of Bennington and the bearing it had directly upon the fate of Burgoyne's expedition, and more remotely, though not less certainly upon the result of the then pending struggle between the colonies and the mother country. I am not unaware that this is a well-worn theme. The story of the battle, in which so many of the citizens of this county took part is as familiar as a household word. Indeed, 'Bennington Battle' are to them household words.

The story has been oft told by sire to son and by grandsire to wondering grand-children gathered at his knee. It was from these homes about us that so many went out to meet and stay the invader. It is in many of these peaceful homes that their kindred and descendants now live. Here too, annually, as the years since 1777 have flown, the dwellers in this region have gathered and by appropriate ceremonies observed the anniversary of victory and deliverance.

It has been to them almost as sacred as the annual feast of the passover to the Jews. At each recurring anniversary the story has been rehearsed anew. It is a theme fruitful of impassioned oratory and an inspiration to the poet, and it has been embalmed by the historian. What can I say more or other than what has been spoken and written by your own, nay, *our* own Gov. Hall, whose interest in, and whose knowledge of the early history of this region was unmatched. We miss, indeed, his

venerable and benignant presence here to-day, a day which more than any other he longed to see; and yet the impress and impulse and inspiration of his spirit has been felt at every step in the progress of this association, and abides with us to-day.

[For which—the account of the battle of Bennington—see with these papers, in the preceding pages, the account by Governor Hall.]

“Probably few, if any of those engaged in the battle began to measure the momentous consequences which hung upon its issue. It seemed to them simply a struggle for the capture or retention of a quantity of supplies, and so far important, but the far-reaching consequences of the result could not then be foreseen. Our fathers “builted better than they knew.” We estimate the value of their services in the light of subsequent events. But their want of foreknowledge does not detract in the slightest degree from the moral quality of their action. That lies in their ready, unselfish loyalty to perilous duty, and their prompt response to its call at the risk of life itself.

No race of men ever trod this planet who more than they revered and respected rightful authority, divine and human, and it was the rightness and righteous exercise of authority which commanded their respect and allegiance. Its abuse they knew was outside the functions of government, and therefore intolerable.”

“In common with other colonists they would have remained in willing allegiance to the English government, had the latter respected and secured to them those natural rights which are the gift of God, and not of governments.

These men saw clearly the true functions of government, and so gave new meaning to the term patriotism. Love of country is instinctive and universal and men have died for country in every age, but in every age until the English revolution, government and country have been convertible terms, and human history is not a history of the people, but almost to our time a continuous record of the follies and crimes and oppressions committed by kings and princes and nobles.

The great teacher and Saviour of the race declared the rights and dignity of the individual man, as man, nineteen centuries ago; but the grand truth was never recognized and formulated by any civil government until more than 1200 years later, the great charter of English liberty was wrung from a reluctant king. For centuries afterward it was practically disregarded, the seed sown in men's hearts slowly germinated and grew and became the tree of liberty under which our fathers gathered and which they watered with their blood.”

The heroic life, or heroic death in a just cause, though apparently hopeless, will sometime bear rich harvest in re-conversion into successful heroic action inspired by example. Such was the event and such the character of the actors therein, in reverent memory of which we are met on this anniversary day to perform this initial ceremony.

We begin now the erection of a majestic and enduring memorial which shall in some degree symbolize our conception of an event fraught with so great results, and wrought, too, by an ancestry whose heroic character and achievements must forever challenge our admiration and gratitude.

Let it rise majestic here, girt by these grand mountains, commanding views of unmatched natural beauty and overlooking the graves of the heroic dead. And so may it stand, mute but eloquent a memorial to all coming generations of the Battle of Bennington and of the valor and virtue of the men who crowned the day, whose anniversary we celebrate with glorious victory."

The Benediction by the Rev. Isaac Jennings, D. D.

DECORATION DAY ORATORS

IN NORTH BENNINGTON:

- 1872: Rev. S. W. Clemons.
- 1874: Maj. J. H. Cushman.
- 1876: Hon. Loveland Munson.
- 1877: Col. J. H. Walbridge.
- 1879: Capt. E. A. Howe.
- 1880: Rev. Henry Gordon.
- 1881: Hon. J. S. Smart.
- 1882: Capt. J. C. Baker.
- 1883: Rev. L. C. Partridge,
- 1884: Hon. J. K. Batcheller.
- 1885: Rev. George Shepard.
- 1886: D. K. Simonds, Esq.
- 1887: Rev. Henry Gordon, (after being at Bennington.)

"SECOND BATTLE OF BENNINGTON VERMONT'S CENTENNIAL,

FORBES:

Frontisplate: PROPOSED MONUMENT—
Granite—100 feet high—accessible to top.

12 mo., 96 pp., printed at St. Albans:

Dedicated TO PRESIDENT HAYES.

Illustrations: I.—[*Frontisplate.*]

II.—*Bennington Centennial Grounds.*

III.—*Village of Bennington, 1777.*

IV.—*Battle Ground of 100 years ago.*

V.—*The Hero of Bennington, Gen. Stark.*

VI.—*Plan of the Bennington Battle.*

The patriotic little book opens:

"The conflict on the battle field at Bennington, August 16th, 1777, was prefaced so briefly by the martial note of warning to the patriot "minute-man," that the decisive and glorious victory there achieved seems all the more remarkable and brilliant, while each recurring anniversary adds lustre to the names and fresh laurels to the brows of the heroic dead. * * * Suffice it in this work to preface the history of Vermont's Centennial by a preliminary skirmish at this "outpost" of the Second Battle of Bennington, * * * *

"The echoes from the battle fields of Concord, of Lexington and Bunker Hill had died away nearly two years in the past, and the declaration of American Independence had been six months proclaimed at Philadelphia, when the new year 1777, dawned. With it there appeared on the eastern horizon, among the galaxy of States, the star that never sets. Even while all was seeming peace and content on the surface of this royal domain, along the Connecticut and among the green hills of the interior of the New Hampshire Grants, to the shores of the Champlain, in the mid-winter of 1777, when the Frost King—unlike King George of England—was monarch of all he surveyed, there assembled at the snow-bound hamlet of Westminster a convention of brave and hardy pioneers and freemen who declared their independence of Britain's king and laid the foundation for a free and sovereign republic to be known as Vermont. And as the advancing summer's sun unbound the icy fetters, and loosed the hold of the Arctic King on the Green Mountain slopes and fertile valleys of the new-born State, so the coming season witnessed the form and sceptre of royalty

wave and disappear, while edicts from the King were scorned as chaff. Midsummer came, and the pioneers and patriots of the New Hampshire Grants assembled at Windsor and adopted a constitution for the new republic.— These were the victories of peace, even while the tramp of red coated regulars and the thunders of English artillery were heard within her borders. Six weeks later these same Green Mountain Boys, fresh from the farms and meadows, came down to Bennington with hunting gun and powder-horn, undisciplined and unused to war, to battle for the right to life, and liberty the pursuit of happiness, and in defense of their constitution and new born freedom, against the flower of the English army. It is gratifying to recall the fact that at Bennington, "the flag that waved a hundred years,"— the stars and stripes, received its baptism of fire, and was carried to victory for the first time on land. It was a worthy initiation of the national emblem that to-day is honored the wide world over.

Page 17: The Bennington Centennial being commemorative of the greatest military achievement of the Green Mountain Boys of the days of Allen and Warner, it was highly appropriate that the descendants in arms of those patriotic sires—the National Guard of Vermont, should muster on this ground made historic on the Centennial anniversary of that battle. Although no clash of arms from contending forces would again resound through this beautiful valley, yet the "pomp and panoply of war" that martialled here as conservators of peace, was in striking contrast to the militia of 1777 that contested royal troops with flint locks, and in home-spun dress. Instead of the midnight call by courier, the martial

note of warning came to the National Guard from the printing press in

COL. PECK'S ORDER.

HEAD QUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT,
BURLINGTON, VT. JULY. 16, 1887.

* * * * *

1. This Regiment will go into camp at Bennington, Vt. on the morning of Saturday, August 11, 1887, for eight (8) days.

2. This camp will be known as **Camp Stark.**
(&c.)

"As the white canopied field of **Camp Stark** came into view with Mount Anthony's green slopes for a back-ground, the sight was refreshing to the military. An advance guard from each company had pitched the tents and put things in fine order for their comrades, now marching up to camp.

"The ground selected for the military encampments, and for the public exercises to take place on, was exceptionally beautiful in its location, and picturesque in its surrounding scenery. The forum is a fifty-acre field, sloping down from the wooded side of Mount Anthony in billowy ridges toward the valley where lies the village with its white houses like flakes of foam on a sea of green foliage. All around, save to the westward, are the steep slopes of the Green Mountains with dark cloud-shadows floating along their sides.— The grounds are some half a mile from the depot, between the centre and lower villages— The smooth and lawulike surface of the meadow, free from either stone or bush, presented a charming scene, bordered by the pretty camps of the National Guard and veteran soldiers, the rows of tents looking as white as snow drifts on the velvet green of the field. To the south of "Camp Ethan Allen" was erected the banquet tent, 410 feet in length by 50 wide. * * * west of the banquet tent

were two pavillions running parallel, 150 feet long and 35 where the veteran soldiers took their meals. * * Head-quarter tents for the Presidents and Govenors * * On one side of the field 700 feet of track laid for the accommodation of the train of 18 Pullman cars which couveyed the Govenor, Council and Legislature of Massachusetts."

"His Excellency Horace Fairbanks, Govenor and Commander in Chief, came to Bennington Saturday; his staff came Monday [For names see Forbes, page 24.] The Staff were dressed in a fine, new uniform of black with gold trimming."

THE CENTENNIAL SUNDAY

"was spent in peace and rest at camp, broken only by guard mount in the morning and dress parade at sunset.—Morning and evening prayer was observed by the Chaplin, Rev. D. C. Roberts, at his headquarters, and were continued daily through the muster. In the churches of Bennington the services were of a patriotic Christian character, no less than eight clergymen preaching at once on war and its glories when waged in the cause of freedom. At St. Peter's the First Regiment Chaplin took his text from one of the victorious Psalms; at the Second Congregational, Burgoyne's invasion was hardly veiled by a line from Iasiah; at the First Church, the words of the mild St. John headed a sermon preached under the flaunting flags of all nations; at the Methodist, "Liberty" was the theme; at the Baptist, "He is my fortress," was the text; and so the round of the churches was made by the newly aroused spirit of one hundred years ago. It was a fitting opening of the week of the reminiscent warfare, like the prayer before battle; and with the red, white and blue in flags, and bunting,

gracefully draped around the pulpits and depending from ceilings, with bouquets of choice flowers adding to the beauty of the decorations, the places of worship seemed to preach eloquent sermons in their very appearance. In the afternoon the Chaplain of the Regiment held a church service in the large banquet tent near the veterans' camp. The Regiment attended in a body. The singing was very fine. The Chaplain preached an eloquent discourse on—"Work and Soldiery." A service of song, or praise meeting was held at the First Congregational Church afterwards, which was largely attended.—The dress parade at six o'clock Sunday evening drew thousands of spectators to the review ground. The scene was a brilliant one to the assembled multitude, as standing at the lower edge of the green slope the National Guard were viewed as they came marching from camp into line, their gray coats and white pants, with banners waving and gun-barrels glistening with their precision of movement making a fine display."

"The first "boys in blue" to arrive were Col. George W. Hooker's Windham County veterans, who came marching up to Camp Ethan Allen with banners flying and bands of music playing. They were brown and dust covered by their march over the mountain. The story of their march was as follows:

The Brattleboro Cornet Band struck up a lively air as they lead Col. Hooker and his splendidly equipped Staff with a portion of the Windham County veterans' battallion Benningtonward from Brattleboro Monday morning, in the presence of a large crowd of Brattleborians. Ladies waved their handkerchiefs, men displayed flags, [etc.]

The march through Marlboro, Wilmington, Searsburg and Woodford was made the occasion for a perfect ovation to the old veterans. The entire populace, men and women, old and young, turning out *en masse* to salute and "God speed" the 1861 defenders of firesides and homes."

The Colonel's Staff comprised the first representative men of Windham County: Col. D. D. Wheeler, Gen. W. W. Lynde, Maj. H. R. Chase, Col. N. C. Sawyer. Majors R. M. Gould, B. R. Jenne, [etc. etc., Forbes, p. 26.]—The numerous, distinguished Staff—a fitting front for the brave "old vets," who with perfect step, steady tread and patriotic ardor followed their file leaders. "The fighting boys" of old Windham, in blue shirts, black pants, black hats, headed by their leaders made a fine appearance. The Brattleboro, Rockingham, Vernon, Dummerston, Putney, Newfane, Townshend, Wardsboro, Dover, Londonderry and Wilmington veterans are merged in this grand battalion. They were followed, before sundown by other battalions and soon the camp was occupied.

THE CENTENNIAL DAY

OF VERMONT'S INDEPENDENCE

was opened at Bennington, August 15, 1887, at sunrise. The booming of the cannon of Fuller's Battery awoke the echoes among the surrounding hills, and the church bells rang out a peal of joy. The uniformed militia of Vermont New Hampshire and Connecticut and the army of veterans in Camp Ethan were early astir, and at half past nine marched to the foot of County St. where the procession was formed under the direction of A. B. Valentine, of Bennington."

"The duty of escorting the State officials and other civil dignitaries fell to the First Regiment, National Guards of Vermont, a splendid body of men 700 strong. * * Then came the Governor of this State, the Executive Committee of Bennington Battle Monument Association, the Vermont Centennial Commission and invited guests in fourteen carriages.

The Second Division was headed by the Putnum Phalanx of Hartford, Ct. in their picturesque uniform of the Revolutionary period, followed by the New Hampshire troops: Amoskeag veterans, Major Wallace; Portsmouth Heavy Artillery; State Capital Guards of Concord; Hinsdale Guards; Manchester War Veterans, escorting the State officials of New Hampshire: Governor Prescott, Ex-Govs. Harriman and Smyth; Gen. Nat Head, the Executive Council and State officers; Rev. Nathaniel Bouton, State Historian; Mason W. Tappan, Atty. Gen., Gen. Ira Cross; [etc.] the Legislature of New Hampshire—some 150 members; and the City Government of Manchester.

The Third Division, under Colonel Hooker of Brattleboro, with an imposing Staff of mounted officers, was the crowning feature of the procession, composed as it was of the war veterans of Vermont in their everyday attire, rough and ready for duty in the hour of their country's danger. The First Brigade embraced the southern county battalions numbered about 250 men; the second, Col. Butterfield, 300 strong; the Third, Col. Tracy from Rutland and Addison Counties, 125 men; and the Fourth, made up of the yeomanry of Washington, Orange, Lamoille, Orleans, Essex and Caledonia counties. 700 strong; total about 1300 men.

"At 9.30, the procession which had been formed upon the streets near the depot, began the line of march through the beautiful village. Every available seat upon the sidewalks, house-tops and limbs of trees was occupied by spectators. The waving of flags, the huzzas from the crowd, and the hearty welcome poured from old and young were acknowledged by the veterans in oft-repeated cheers for the ladies and patriotic decorations. Along School, Main, Silver, South and other streets, the completed and tasteful displays were almost innumerable. Upon every hand were to be seen flags of all nations, and arches bearing patriotic mottoes. The music from bands playing old-fashioned tunes as the pageant moved along resounded through the sides of the surrounding mountains.

This was the most imposing procession ever seen in Vermont. It was over three miles in length, numbered at a fair estimate 40,000 people, and was witnessed by 25,000 people. The noticeable parts of the procession were the marching of the First Regiment, N. G. of Vermont; the appearance of the Putnam Phalanx, composed of an elderly, solid class of men of Hartford, and the soldierly appearance of the New Hampshire troops and the Vermont veterans. These latter drew cheer after cheer, and the enthusiasm reached its climax when a body of 300 with a banner inscribed "Spunky Lamoille," made its appearance. When the veterans passed the triumphal arch, hearty cheers were given. An attractive feature, also, of the procession were the Amoskeag Veterans, who were as enthusiastically cheered by the citizens as were the home troops.

ARRIVAL AT CAMP STARK.

When the head of the column reached the entrance to Camp Stark, an immense throng were there to welcome it. Governor Fairbanks who occupied a ladeau, drawn by four magnificent horses, was welcomed. The barouche conveying Gen. Banks, Hon. Frothingham, Geo. B. Loring, and Hon. W. H. H. Bingham, was received with loud cheers. Also, the barouche conveying Governor Connor of Maine and General Cilley."

The Chief Marshall and Staff escorted His Excellency Horace, Fairbanks, Vermont's Centennial Governor and all distinguished guests to the place assigned them. * * The Orator's tent was nearly filled when the distinguished guests arrived. * * Hon. Wm. M. Evarts came in advance of the Presidential party, from his Windsor residence; Governor Fairbanks; Ex-Governors Hall, Fletcher, Stewart, Smith; Senators Edmunds and Morrill; Honorable L. P. Poland, E. W. Stoughton; Governors Prescott, Connor, Van Zandt; Generals Hawley, Banks and Robinson; with some fifty other prominent men occupied seats on the platform.

Hon. E. J. Phelps, President of the Vermont Centennial Commission and of the day, introduced Rev. Isaac Jennings, who offered the opening prayer. President Phelps then made an eloquent address to the invited guests.—He stated that the State of Vermont commemorated the one hundredth anniversary of her birth and the happy and prosperous termination of the first century of her existence as an independent State. To-morrow they would signalize one of the most important victories of the Revolution. To-day was devoted to the victories not less

renowned—not less fruitful—the victories of peace. (Applause.) To all assembled there, whether as friends or strangers, to the distinguished guests, to all the children of Vermont, from near or far, gathered to honor the centennial birthday of their native land, he was charged to extend a kindly, a courteous, a generous welcome. (Applause.) Richer States might tender more splendid hospitalities, more imposing ceremonies—theirs were plain and simple as befitted the habits of their people. The day was consecrated to the memories of the men who have laid broad and deep foundations of free institutions. Not only were they there to honor the leaders, but the rank and file, who unheralded and unknown, gave to the State the best they had. Without their virtue and patriotism the master spirits would have planned and toiled in vain. That noble race have passed away, and some of their immediate descendants were among their welcome guests. The speaker, after paying an eloquent tribute to the valor of the sons of Vermont, concluded amid enthusiastic plaudits.

Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr's fair poem, Vermont, followed the address, finely read by Professor J. W. Churchill of Andover[Mass.]; then the able orator of the day, Hon. Daniel C. Roberts of Burlington; after which brief addresses were made by Gens. Hawley and Banks; Ex-Govs. Harriman, Connor, Van Zandt, and others; letters were read from the Gov. Gen. of Canada, John G. Whittier, Gen. Sheridan, George Wm. Curtis, Rev. Dr. Chapin and others; the literary exercises being intermingled with music by the Band of Winooskie and the Fisherville, (N. H.) Band." Such was the glory of the day of the victories of peace.

EVE BEFORE THE SECOND DAY.

About half past three, the 1st Reg. N. G. Vt., Col. Peck, and the N. H. militia forming a brigade, Gen. J.M. Clough, commanding, marched down from Camp Stark, bands playing, colors flying, and were drawn in line at the depot to receive the President.

At Troy the President was met by Colonel George A. Merrill, Vermont Cen. Com. and Col. Harrington, who went down from Bennington in the morning. At Hoosack Junction, Adj. Gen. Peck greeted the President and in behalf of the Governor welcomed him to the State. At North Bennington, when the train pulled up at the station there were hundreds of people who came down from distant points back of the railroad to welcome the Chief Magistrate.

At 3.40, the long whistle announced the approach of the train at Bennington. The train stopped in front of the depot. The President stepped out upon the platform accompanied by Governor Fairbanks and passed to an open brouche drawn by four spirited horses. The troops saluted the President, who rose with uncovered head and acknowledged the greeting. Men cheered, ladies waved their handkerchiefs; the crowds were enthusiastic. Following the President came Mrs. Hayes and Miss Waite, escorted by Cols. Merrill and Harrington; Atty. Gen. Devens, Secretary McCrary, Postmaster General Key, Mr. Webb C. Hayes and the gentlemen, accompanying the President, all of whom entered carriages in waiting, which fell into line between the Vermont troops and New Hampshire militia. The column moved through River, North and Main streets to Bennington Centre, and halted at

the residence of Rev. Mr. Tibbets, who entertained the President during his stay in Bennington.

About 9 o' clock, p. m. the President accompanied by Governor Fairbanks, arrived at the Walloomsac House and in the brilliantly lighted parlors surrounded by a detail of the National Guard, Col. Harrington, Aid, took position to receive the people. The Ransom Guard Band struck up a lively air, outside, the hotel and the impatient visitors from without were admitted. For two hours an almost endless crowd of people, old and young, rich and poor, crippled and infirm, passed before the President, heartily shaking his hand, while from without fireworks could be seen illuminating the heavens in almost every direction."— "Very many private residences were illuminated throughout the town." All was joyance. "It was nearly midnight when the distinguished visitors left for their abodes. Out of thirty thousand visitors that day, ten thousand people slumbered within the precincts of Bennington, while the neighboring towns were full.

MORNING OF THE BATTLE ANNIVERSARY.

"While darkness yet shrouded the historic Village of Bennington, a distinguished party, civic and military, from the old Bay State, arrived by special Pullman train at the Centennial grounds. On the 16th of Aug. 1777, this grand old Commonwealth was also at Bennington,—three hundred of her sturdy, Berkshire mountain patriots 'came up' while the Vermonters 'came down,'—as Sheridan did at Winchester—and drove back the invaders.—Massachusetts has a grateful remembrance of that great victory. Governor Rice sent his representative, Lt. Gov.

Knight, with about 200 of the legislature escorted by Boston Cadet Corps, the Governor's Body Guard for more than a hundred years; with their splendid band of 26 pieces.

The thunder of artillery reverberated through the valley of the Walloomsack at sunrise—from the four cannon taken from the British, fired by the Portsmouth artillery. The bells joined their voices. * * * Tibbets Corps of Troy, veteran soldiers, accompanied by Doring's celebrated Band arrived early in the day;" and the Burleigh Corps from Whitehall in time for the grand procession.

"Governor Fairbanks with a retinue of carriages drove from his headquarters on the centennial field out to the Mt. Anthony home of the American President. * * On the open grounds which make the pleasant little park between the Walloomsac House and the old burial grounds where heroes and Hessians have slept for a century side by side, Col. Peck's full Regiment of the National Guard of the State were in line, with arms at "present" to receive the Nation's Executive. There can be no better pageant produced in imagination than the march of the military escort accompanied by their distinguished guests, from the historic street of "Old Bennington Hill" down the hillside highway to the village in the Walloomsac valley where the cavalcade of thousands of soldiers, veterans and citizens were forming. * *—Chief Marshall Valentine "had massed in divisions" five thousand and more soldiers, citizens, bands, batteries and organizations, on foot, mounted and in carriages, who were to form the grandest cavalcade that ever passed through a New England city or village."

For a minute description of the grand procession, see Forbes' book, pages 47, 45, 46, 47, 48.

"From the depot the procession commenced its triumphal march through Bennington Main street. Over the street the festoonry of every description, triumphant arches, mottoes of welcome and the emblazonment of gorgeous and patriotic display met the marching thousands along its whole length. Nearly every house was decorated; every portico and every verandah was filled with welcoming guests, scattering bouquets and waving handkerchiefs. * * President Hayes rode with Governor Fairbanks, * * his reception in Vermont, and his ride in the procession partook of the nature of a triumph; enthusiasm ran wild, deafening cheers greeted him in a continuous roll along the entire route. As the day before, the crowd was thickest at the grand arch, the cheers most deafening. * * There were 3000 veterans in line to-day; as each company passed the triumphal arch the people raised their hats. Col. Hooker riding at the head of the Windham County Battallion, and Col. R. V. Randall in command of "Spunky Lamoille" veterans, drew attention second only to the Presidential party. Many officers in the service during the Rebellion were recognized and loudly applauded as they passed by. The Legislature of Vermont and New Hampshire walked the entire distance traversed by the procession which called out many reminiscences concerning the men who came on foot to the same spot a hundred years ago.

When the procession arrived at the centennial field it passed in review before the President. The President welcomed the procession, * * he congratulated the State of Vermont upon the

felicitous beginning and progress of this centennial occasion. * * *

Mr. Key and Mr. McCrary were introduced by the President and spoke briefly; the President then introduced a grand-daughter and two great-grand-daughters of Gen. Stark, and Mr. Everts introduced Mrs. Hayes; and after were speeches, poems, music and toasts. The venerable Rev. Allen of North Woodstock, Ct., grandson of fighting Parson Allen," opened with prayer and the welcome address was by Governor Fairbanks, as follows:

"Mr. President, and Ladies and Gentlemen:— It is well, and we are glad that this memorable occasion should be honored by the presence of citizens and the chief executive officers of so many of our States, and especially by the President of the United States and his Cabinet. The heroic deeds of the hundred years ago were not done to achieve the independence or liberty of any one colony or State, but to achieve the liberties of America. Fellow citizens of this great Republic and patriot soldiers, lovers of human rights and liberties, in behalf of the State of Vermont, I bid you a most hearty and cordial welcome to these commemorative services and hallowed associations, well, will it be if from them we catch and carry away in some measure the same patriotic devotion to all freedom which inspired those brilliant heroes on yonder battle field, one hundred years ago."

Gov. Fairbanks was followed by the Orator of the Day, President S. C. Bartlett of Dartmouth College. [For extract see Forbes p. 53, for full address, official record by the Bennington Battle Monument Association.] After

the oration came the poem of William Cullen Bryant and short speeches by the President and his Cabinet.

THE BANQUET:—Plates laid under a series of tents in form of a Greek cross for 3500 persons; tables loaded with meats, fruits, delicacies; ornamented with bouquets of brilliant flowers,—decorated with flags,—bunting, a huge American ensign over the presidential seat. President and party entered at 3.25: The President escorting Mrs. Gov. Fairbanks, Mrs. Hayes attended by Gov. Van Zandt of Rhode Island; E. J. Phelps, Esq., Pres. Ben. Bat. Monu. Asso., presiding; receiving, later, from President Hayes the compliment “for dignity, grace, culture and admirable wit, he excelled any presiding officer that he had ever met. The dinner was abundant and enjoyable; the tables were waited on by young ladies, their badge of office a pretty ribbon on which was inscribed “Mollie Stark.”

President Phelps lead with a brief opening speech, to the point, and read a letter of Lord Dufferin of Canada, of regret not to be there; a band played an English national anthem.

Mr. Evarts followed Mr. Phelps.—He “closed his speech by referring to the fact that had been brought to the notice of the people by a distinguished writer (Artemas Ward) who had declared himself willing to sacrifice on the altar of his country all of his wife’s relations, but John Stark went farther than that for, he declared himself willing to sacrifice his wife’s husband.” (Laughter.)”

Governor Prescott of New Hampshire followed, who spoke at length.

“We come,” he said, “with full numbers to this centennial occasion.”

Then, Hon. W. Stoughton, of New York: “If the men who fought Bennington Battle could have looked forward to this day and seen themselves enthroned in the affections of forty millions of people, they would have felt that all the sacrifices, all the slain, all that went to secure a victory that was dear to them on that field, was well repaid by this day.”

Governor Fairbanks, Senator Edmonds, Postmaster General Key, Atty. General Devens made short speeches.

Mr. Phelps then said in the absence of the Treasurer of the United States, who was probably like the king in the nursery song, “busy counting out his money,” and getting ready for special payment, he would call upon one who was fit to be treasurer, Senator Justin S. Morrill, and Mr. Morrill responded:

“I have always pitied one who was so unfortunate as not to be born in Vermont, and, especially, those not having a share in Bennington Battle. I trust that we shall all rally to every call as to the sound of the trumpet which calls us to commemorate these virtues of the people of our States.”

Speeches were also made by Thomas Allen of St. Louis, Lieut. Gov. Rice of Massachusetts and President Bartlett of Dartmouth College, and letters were read from the Governor of Texas, Arkansas, Georgia, Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky, Mississippi, Indiana and North Carolina; Gen. Garfield of Ohio and some thirty others. It was past six p. m. when the banquet concluded by the rendering of a volunteer poem entitled “Parson Allen’s Ride,” by Wallace Bruce of Poughkeepsie.

After the banquet the Boston Corps, Thos. F. Edmunds, commanding, held a dress parade on the review grounds.

their precision of movement was admired by thousands. As soon as the dusk of night favored, camps Ethan Allen and Stark were illuminated by fires and torchlights, interspersed with thousands of Chinese lanterns, calcium lights, transparencies, etc. etc.; the camps of the veteran, Fuller's Battery, the Estey, Park and Ransom Guard brilliant in the extreme; and Hooker's headquarters was the object of universal admiration. In addition to the 500 Chinese lanterns, pyramids of light, and display of transparencies, which were the especially admired feature of the camp illuminations. Directly in front of the officers tents and parallel with the color lines, the triangular transparencies, stretching to the farthest camp location were the likenesses of Washington, Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, Stark, Ethan Allen, Evarts, Devens, Custar, Sedgewick, Sheridan, Sherman, Generals Baldy Smith and Brooks.

The evening was a very brilliant one in Bennington Village, every house was thrown open and nearly every house was illuminated with Chinese lanterns, transparencies, and patriotic devices. The midnight hour proclaimed from the church tower did not put a quietus on citizen or soldier. Illuminations and fireworks greeted the early dawn of Friday, as if protesting against the innovation of another day on a great anniversary occasion which had been so proud an one for Vermont; so replete with historic associations, and so fittingly and successfully commemorated for the past twenty-four hours.

During the night and early morning the veterans broke camp, Col. Hooker and his Windham County boys be-

ing the first to take up the line of march for "the seat of peace" at Brattleboro.

At Camp Stark the usual routine of duties to 11 a. m. when Fuller's Light Battery was reviewed by the Governor and his Staff who expressed the liveliest satisfaction with the Battery. They left for home at noon.

At 2 p. m. took place the annual review and inspection of the First Regiment, the National Guards of Vermont, Col. Peck commanding, by Gov. Fairbanks and his Staff, and the Colonel was highly complimented by the Governor on the increasing excellence the regiment was attaining year after year under his management and control. At the conclusion the Regiment held their daily dress parade before the Governor Friday evening, ** witnessed and loudly applauded by a great concourse of people. Companies F I and G broke camp at an early hour Saturday, so as to hit the morning train to their homes; and the rest of the regiment left on a special train at 10 a. m.

[Thus far from Forbes. And it is due to the memory of the late Rev. Dr. Chapin of New York, who wrote years since to us that he sometimes felt almost as if he were a Vermonter; that the happiest years of his life were in Vermont, to inscribe here his tribute to Bennington Battle delivered on the steps of old Clio Hall when a student there, Aug. 16, 1837.

"BENNINGTON BATTLE."

BY EDWARD H. CHAPIN.

They came up at the battle's sound,
Stern, iron-hearted men,

They heard it as it thrilled along

The stream-side and the glen;

The dim, old mountains echoed back

That summons, wild and strong,

And the greenwood depths were stirred
As with a triumph song.

They came as brave men ever come,
To stand, to fight, to die;
No thought of fear was in the heart,
No quailing in the eye;
If the lip faltered, 'twas with prayer,
Amid those gathering bands,
For the sure rifle kept its poise
In strong, nntrembling hands.

They came up at the battle sound
To old Waloomsack height,
Behind them were their fields of toil
With harvest promise white;
Before them those who sought to wrest
Their hallowed birthright, dear,
While through their ranks went fearlessly
Their leader's words of cheer.

My men there are our Freedom's foes,
And shall they stand or fall?
Ye have your weapons in your hands,
Ye know your duty all;
For we this day will triumph o'er
The minions of the crown,
Or Molly Stark's a widowed one
Ere yonder sun goes down.

One thought of Heaven, one thought of home
One thought of hearth and shrine,
Then rock-like stood they in their might,
Before the glittering line.
A moment, and each keen eye paused
The coming foe to mark,
Then downward to his barrel glanced
And strife was wild and dark.

* * * * *

'Tis sixty years ago; and where
Are those brave yeomen now?
The clouds are heavy on the breast,
And dust is on the brow;
A few still linger with dimmed eyes,
And time-bleached locks of gray,
But they are passing one by one,
To their deep rest away.

The triumph of that conflict hour
With them will not depart,
The memory of that old red field
Is fresh within the heart.
'Twill live on very mountain side,
'Twill breathe in every glen,
And linger by the sepulchre
Where sleep those mighty men:

It needs no monumental-pile
To tell each storied name,
The fair green hills rise proudly up
To consecrate their fame;
True to their trust, Waloomsack long
The record bright shall bear
Of those who came up at the battle sound
And fought for freedom there.

A PORTRAIT OF GEN. STARK,

THE HERO OF THE BENNINGTON BATTLE,
which has just come in from Springfield, Mass., from Mr. Clogston, from Mr. Eastman, "Sons of Vermont," for the 'Papers of Bennington Battle' in the Gazetteer. Thanks from the little office in Chicago: The Sons of Vermont do not lose their loyalty in the old Bay State, or in the Granite State. Welcome to valor! If any man ever had a right to a picture in Vermont History it is John Stark.—right here where he struck us will we place him,—that brave face in the glow of the Bennington Battle by Street.—See, just over in the midst of Street's Battle.

THE BATTLE OF BENNINGTON.

BY ALFRED B. STREET.

From Harper.

Famous the deeds by our fathers done!
List to the Battle of Bennington!

Stalwart in body and lion in heart,
The heroes that bore in that battle a part.

Oft did my grandsire tell the strife

Till the winter storms with the sounds grew
rife.

The wind shrieked wild with tones of fear,
The hall was the musketry smiting my ear.

And the rusty old king's arm seemed to call
From the broad moose antlers against the wall.

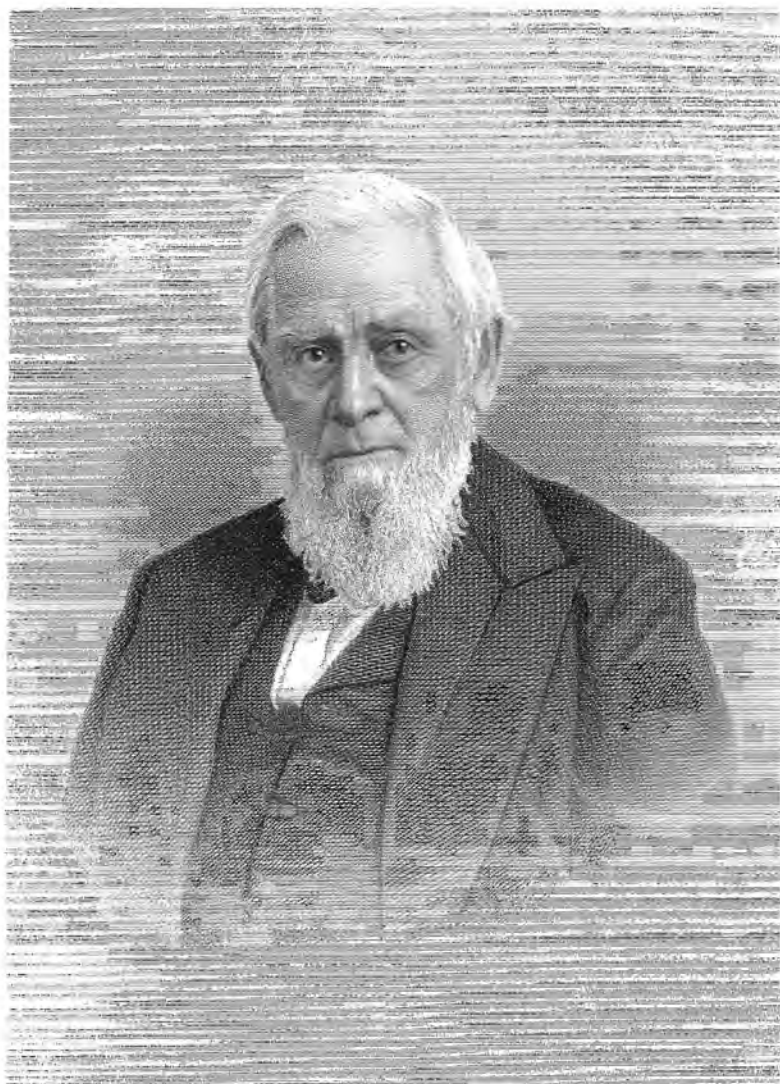
'Twas at the close of a summer's day,
(One stormy night, I thus heard him say:)

All through the hours from early morn,
Had I been working in the corn;

And now I watched in the sunset glow
The shadows longer and stronger grow.

Leagues of forest that hid the day,
 Swept from my cabin of logs away.
 And naught of tidings e'er touched my ear
 From the wor'd lying dimly at distant sphere.
 I watched, as I said, by my cabin door,
 The sundown creeping the clearing o'er.
 A hawk was rounding a pine near by,
 Rousing the echoes with hoarsest cry.
 A deer was grazing down toward the brink
 Of the beaver dam brook for his sunset drink.
 My sire was leaving the lot on the hill;
 Of threescore and ten, but vigorous still;
 The household song of my wife rang free,
 Blent with my baby boy's frolic glee.
 All was contentment without alloy;
 I blessed the dear God in my grateful joy.
 What was the figure that just then broke
 Out from the shadow of a skirting oak?
 Hurried his footsteps and wild his air.
 Surely Hans Boorne was approaching there:
 "Rouse thee, John Arnold!" he panted quick,
 Swift were his gestures, his breath came thick—
 Thick with his haste, and he sank below;
 "Rouse thee, John Arnold, the foe, the foe!"
 We sat us down in the plumy brake
 And he told how Burgoyne had come up the
 Lake,
 Taken old Ti, and with two-fold might
 Won Hubbardton's desperate stand-up fight,
 And now was coming with bow and spear,
 To bring captivity far and near.
 As deep I listened my veins grew hot,
 And a battle field rushes o'er the sylvan spot
 The kine-bell changed to a weapon's clank,
 The rows of rye to the serried rank;
 And full in the midst was John Arnold's
 tread,
 With no fear in heart, but war's fever instead.
 Where shots blazed reddest his way he took,
 And his arm waxed weary with blows he
 strook.
 And I sprang to my feet with a ringing cry,
 "Hans Boorne, John Arnold will do or die;"
 I took the king's arm, the rust I cleared,
 Till its barrel like silver, smooth shining
 appeared;
 And left to my father the rifle, to slay
 The venison or panther chance prowling that
 way.

I clasped to my bosom my boy and wife,
 Then pointed my way toward the region of
 strife.
 Three days did I tramp by the moss on the
 bark,
 Three nights did my camp-fire jewel the dark.
 At last as the morning was beaming I won
 The beautiful meadows of Bennington.
 The little Walloomsack rippled along,
 Giving the wilderness song for song;
 And hasty trampling of men was there,
 The flag of my country high streaming in air.
 Old Stark was galloping to and fro,
 Wherever he hastened out-burst a glow:
 "There stand the red-coats! we'll smite them
 well
 And drive back the hounds to their kennels in
 hell.
 "None but cowards will slink away!
 Sons of the brave sires will fight to-day!
 For victory's banner shall fly o'er me
 Or Molly Stark's a widow, said he."
 A shout rolled upward of fierce acclaim;
 Each bosom burning with patriot flame,
 As blinked in the distance the red-coat ranks
 Our torrent of frenzy boiled over its banks;
 And we shook with our firing the valley's
 green lap;
 It was like one continuous thunder-clap.
 We stormed the heights where the Hessians
 stood,
 And made them red with their rascal blood.
 Not a cannon did give us aid
 As on us their deadliest batteries played.
 We swept the fierce Indian, a yelping pack—
 And sneaking Tory as leaves in our track.
 We beat them once and then Breyman up-
 bore;
 Brave rallied the foe and they fought us once
 more.
 But all in vain, for bold Warner too,
 Bore up, and for us, and we charged anew.
 Bear-skin helmet and plumed cap fell,
 Volley met volley, yell mixed with yell.
 The musket ball hissed and the rifle ball sang,
 And the screech of the cannon ball deafening
 rang.
 I saw through the black smoke the red-coats
 reel,
 And my heart at the brave sight grew harder
 than steel.



Engels, A. R. P. 1986

My
Hiland Hall.

My trusty, old king's arm waxed heavy and hot,
And still I poured without stint my shot.
My wife seemed saying "John Arnold, fight on!"
And I heard through the conflict the voice of my son.

Still Stark went galloping up and down,
"Fight, fight the base red-coats, mean slaves of
a crown!"

"Fight, fight my brave fellows, said he,
Or Molly, I tell ye, a widow shall be!"
With a shout that shook the sunset sky,
We dashed right on—it was conquer or die.
Where Stark's eye glittered, there withered our
foes,

For there fell the might of our fearfulest blows.
The little Waloomsack blushed with red,
And hushed its song, for 'twas filled with dead.
And when night darkened, the air about,
hook with our victory's thundering shout.
Cannon and banners, and swords and guns.
And captives were tribute to Freedom's sons.
With the leader of all, bold Baum, who died,
As we rolled the loud cheers in our conquering
pride.

Old Stark up-towered among us still,
"And Moll's no widow!" laughed he with a
will.

And so, my boy, was the grim fight won,
Such was the Battle of Bennington.

HON. HILAND HALL.

BY HENRY D. HALL, ESQ.

Nathaniel Hall, the father of Hiland Hall, was a quiet, thrifty farmer and his wife, Abigail (Hubbard) Hall, a worthy and true help-meet. The emigrant ancestors of both were English. John Hall of the father and George Hubbard of the mother, after being over 15 years at Boston and Hartford, in 1750 became large landholders, and the first settlers of Middletown, Ct. In the old graveyard there may still be found the tombstones of some of their early descendants.

Nathaniel Hall was deacon of the old Baptist church at Bennington. He and his wife were both worthy and esteemed members of the church and respected members of society.

Dea. Nathaniel Hall came to Bennington in 1779. He was married to Abigail Hubbard at Norfolk, Ct., Oct. 12, 1794. Their children were:

HILAND, the oldest, subject of this sketch.

Phebe, died, 1860, aged 63.

Abigail, died, 1884, aged 85.

Nathaniel, died, 1846, aged 46.

Anna, died, 1869, aged 65.

Laura, died, 1854, aged 48.

Polly, the youngest, died in 1870, aged 62 years; all having married and leaving descendants.

Dea. Nathaniel Hall died in 1849, aged 86 years, and his wife in 1846, aged 78 years.

The early education of HILAND HALL was in the common schools of his neighborhood, and the better part of a three months term, one fall at the Academy in Granville, N. Y., which he would probably have rounded out, had he not been sick before the close of the term, the only sickness of his youthful days of which the writer remembers to have heard him speak, though he has heard him tell his children how his good mother, getting her children ready Sunday morning, and he making the excuse of not feeling well to stay at home, would seize the "picra bottle" and a tablespoon, and he would conclude to try to go to church. The sermons were in those days, two on every Sabbath, each at least, an hour or more in length.

The youth of Hiland Hall was spent on his father's farm in Bennington.

The following incident connected with his early schooling is from a memorandum by himself:

In the adjoining town of Shaftsbury, about a mile from my father's there was a Baptist meeting-house, and also a school-house in which schools were usually kept about three months in the winter by male teachers, and about as long in summer by females, for instruction in reading, writing and arithmetic, and for years no other branches had been taught. The teachers had generally been taken from the neighborhood, but when I was nine or ten years old, a winter teacher from abroad was employed, who on examining the progress I had made in those branches, told me I was forward enough to study grammar and advised me to do it. I had little idea what he meant by it, but supposed it would be right, and was willing to undertake it. He found another scholar, a girl 15 or 16 years old, who was spending the winter with her uncle, the Baptist minister, who wished also to pursue the study. The teacher said it would be necessary to have a book and gave me a memorandum of the title "Alexander's English Grammar," which was soon obtained at Troy, by my father who was going there with a load of wheat. The grammar was about the size of Webster's spelling-book and bound in boards like it; and we began the study. That branch of learning was new to the school-children and excited their attention and curiosity, and they went home to their parents full of information about the jargon of hard words that had been rattled off by the teacher and his two learners, such as nouns, pronouns, verbs, adverbs and others that they could not understand. This jumble of unmeaning words it was argued by

some of the parents would greatly disturb the studies of the other scholars, and the question was raised, whether such teaching should be allowed in the school. There had been some dissatisfaction in the district at the employment of the stranger in preference to a local teacher who had applied for the place, and he with his friends seized upon this matter as the means of getting rid of a rival. They called a school meeting where the question of allowing grammar to be taught in the school was discussed. The minister with one or two others favored grammar, but the majority was against it, and it was voted that grammar should not be taught in the school, and that the teacher should be dismissed.

It went abroad that it was also voted that no teacher should be employed that understood grammar, but that was not true; no such vote as that was taken. The truth was disgraceful enough without this needless addition. The whole proceeding was, however, favorable to the progress of instruction in the district. The reaction of feeling by the pressure from without was irresistible. The opponents of grammar, themselves, became ashamed of what they had done, and the next year a teacher who was thought to be well qualified as a grammarian was employed, grammar was taught without objection, and no other ante-grammar outbreak was afterwards heard of."

He read when quite young all the books that he could find or borrow in the vicinity, his preference being for history and biography.

Mr. Hall, early in life, became interested in politics, favoring the Republican party. At eighteen, he was active in the formation of the "Sons of Liberty," a society of the young men of

Bennington for a vigorous prosecution of the war with England—1812. He was one of the committee to draft the constitution of the Society and took a great interest in its meetings at which political questions were discussed. It continued in active life until after the war.

Among the patriotic acts of this society was the procuring from the ladies of the vicinity 158 pairs of mittens and 42 pairs of socks, which were in Jan. 1814. presented to the 11th Regiment of U. S. soldiers which had been largely recruited in Vermont, and was then stationed at Plattsburg, N. Y.

The Society existed during the war. Its record book, over 60 pages of foolscap size, is well preserved. Its last record is an account of its celebration of the Fourth of July 1815; at which there were an address, procession, dinner and 18 toasts, the number then of the States in the Union.

In 1824, 1828, Mr. Hall voted with the Republican party. In 1828, his party took the name of National Republican, which name was changed afterwards to Whig, to which party Mr. Hall belonged till in 1856, it was merged in the new Republican party, a name under which he begun his political life.

He studied law and was admitted to the Bennington County Bar, December, 1819. He established himself in practice in his native town, which he represented in the Legislature in 1827. He was Clerk of the Supreme and County Court for Bennington County, in 1828; was elected the State Attorney for the County in 1829, for which he was re-elected for the next three years.

Of a generous disposition, easily turned aside when collecting his own bills, thinking but little of money for its own sake, but using it freely for the necessary comfort of his family, at this time increasing in numbers; and by answering calls of the needy and unfortunate,—a distinctive trait of his kindly character, an inability to turn away those who appealed for help, although he hardly knew where the next dollar was to come from; resulting in early becoming involved in his pecuniary relations, and for years living in a home heavily mortgaged, but which he was enabled to clear up in middle life, having never settled a debt at less than 100 cents on a dollar.

And another trait which tended to lessen his yearly income was the conscientious expression to his clients of his opinion of their cases, that prevented or stayed a prosecution that in some hands would have brought return fees, adding much to the income of an attorney; but gave confidence to those for whom he was engaged, as they never had reason to fear he would be tampered with by opposite council, or their cases in any way be jeopardized by him for want of integrity.

And the opinion obtained to quite an extent, that the side he was engaged on would prevail from the inherent justice it was undoubtedly possessed of.

In January 1833, he was chosen a representative in Congress to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Jonathan Hunt, and took his seat the 21st of that month, during the extraordinary excitement growing out of Mr. Calhoun's South Carolina nullification ordinance, and witnessed the failure of that first serious effort at disunion.

At the same election, Mr. Hall was chosen a member to the 23d Congress, which commenced, December 1834.—The district then comprised the counties of Bennington and Windham with seven towns in Windsor County, viz: Andover, Baltimore, Cavendish, Chester, Ludlow, Springfield and Weston. This district, he represented in Congress for ten successive years, receiving as a National Republican and Whig, five different elections by large majorities. His congressional service terminated, Mar. 3, 1843, he having declined being longer a candidate.

In Congress, Mr. Hall was a working rather than a talking member, but occasionally made political speeches;—among them one in 1834, against General Jackson's removal of the government deposits from the United States Bank, and another in 1836 in favor of the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the states, which measure was in effect consummated at that session in the distribution of surplus revenue, by which nearly \$700,000 were received by the State of Vermont and added to the school funds of the towns of the state. Both of these speeches were pamphleted and extensively circulated, and the former was reprinted in New York prior to the succeeding state election as a campaign document.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE SERVICE.

But the speaking of Mr. Hall in Congress was in general of a business character, to influence the votes of members on pending questions. His work on committees, first on that of the post-office and post-roads, after on revolutionary claims, was onerous and severe, his printed reports covering several volumes of public documents. In 1836,

while a member of the post-office, he presented a minority report in opposition to the message of the President and report of the Post-Master-General which had recommended the enactment of a law making it a penal offence to transmit by mail into any of the Southern states, printed matter against the institution of slavery, termed "incendiary publications." * * Showing the great difficulty and danger of such legislation, the report of Mr. Hall took the ground that it would be an infringement of the liberty of the press, and a violation of the constitution, which had conferred no power on Congress to look into publications and prescribe what opinions should and what should not be admitted into the mails, or be the subject of mail transmission. The report was signed by Mr. Hall and the Hon. George N. Briggs, afterwards the Governor of Massachusetts, but as the majority of the committee failed to make their report, it did not become a public document. It was however printed in the *National Intelligencer* at Washington, in *New York* and other papers.

Mr. Hall's services were especially important in committees and also in debate, in exposing wasteful and extravagant expenditures. While on the postoffice committee, he took an active and prominent part in framing and procuring the passage of the act of July 2d 1836 which made a radical change in the organization of the post-office department and provided an effectual system for the settlement of its complicated accounts by which an alarming series of frauds that had caused a very great drain on the treasury was broken up, and an honest and economical administration of its affairs inaugurated and secured.

MEETING VIRGINIA CONGRESS CLAIMS.

His successful efforts in relation to one class of claims deserves a more particular notice, as well, for the large amount involved, as for the powerful influence and bitter opposition he was obliged to overcome in exposing their unfounded and fraudulent character.

For several years there had been passing through congress with little opposition, numerous claims founded on alleged promises of the legislature of Virginia, or of the Continental Congress, to Virginia officers of the Revolutionary army some of them denominated Commutation Claims, some half pay and some bounty-land claims, but all depending upon similar evidence to sustain them. In satisfaction of these claims there had already been drawn from the treasury over three millions, nearly all of which had been paid for supposed services of deceased Virginia officers, and still, were pending before congress claims to the amount of more than another million, and their number and amount were continually increasing. By a patient and laborious examination of the Revolutionary archives in the department at Washington, with some information he derived from the public records at Richmond, he became satisfied that the great mass of the claims already paid was unfounded and those that were still pending were, if possible, still more worthless. In order to bring the subject fully before congress, he obtained the appointment of a select committee of which he was made chairman. He prepared a report unfavorable to the claims, which was approved by the committee and presented to the House, Feb. 27, 1839, with the usual motion that it be laid on the table and printed. Contrary to the

uniform practice in such cases, the printing the report was vehemently opposed by the Virginia deligation. After obstructing the action of the House during the morning hour of that day, by dilatory motions and debate, they found the members impatient to order the printing under the previous question, upon which, as a last resort, Mr. Wise of Virginia called for the reading of the report, which by strict rule he had a right to require before voting upon it. The reading of the report was commenced and was continued through the morning hours of Feb. 28th and Mar. 1st, within two days of the close of the session, when the pressure of other business prevented its being finished.

Mr. Wise's unexampled hostile call for the reading, had its designed effect of smothering the report for that congress.

The next session of Congress, Mr. Hall became a member of the committee of Revolutionary claims, and soon afterward its chairman. Apr. 24, 1840, he made a report from that committee on the bounty land and commutation claims of the Virginians, similar to the one which had been suppressed at the close of the previous congress, which showed by authentic documentary evidence that every one of those allowances was unfounded. The efforts of the Virginians to obtain Revolutionary allowances, especially for officers' bounties under an old law of their state, being still continued, Mr. Stanley of North Carolina, June 10, 1842, offered a resolution directing the committee of Revolutionary claims to examine and report on their validity, which resolution he afterward modified by substituting a select committee for that on Revolutionary claims. This was done

on complaint that Mr. Hall, the chairman of the standing committee, was unreasonably and unjustly prejudiced and would not give the claimants a fair hearing. On the 16th of June, Mr. Hall, having obtained the floor spoke an hour in vindication of his course in regard to the claims, showing by undoubted documentary evidence that they were all, collectively and individually, either wholly fraudulent or clearly unfounded on any Revolutionary service to sustain them; and he closed his remarks by presenting a list of the names of 64 claimants, whose claims amounted to over \$200,000, and comprised all of the latest of those claims that had been recommended for payment by the Executive of Virginia, and were included in the bill then pending in the House.

He said every one of them was bad, and offered to abandon his opposition to the claims if any member would satisfy the House that any single claim was well founded. His remarks were commented upon by many of the Virginians, and among them Messrs. Goggin, Goode and Gilmer, in speeches of an hour each, which were all highly laudatory of the patriotism of Virginians and her Revolutionary heroism, but none of them ventured any attempt to show the validity of a single claim.

The speech of Mr. Gilmer in particular was of an aggressive and extremely personal character towards Mr. Hall, and was sharply replied to by him, in which his attacks were effectually repelled. Whereupon, Mr. Hall made a further exposure of the claims and showed that Mr. Gilmer, who had been governor of Virginia, had originated them by inducing the legislature of the state to recommend their payment by

congress when they were well known to be entirely worthless; that he had as agent of the half-pay claimants, whose claims were equally invalid, first presented them to congress, and that he was by a law of the state entitled to one per cent. on all that should be paid by the United States, on which he had already received over \$12,000, and was entitled to a like allowance on all future payments. This debate occupied the morning hours of several days, and having the numerous delegation of Virginia on one side and a single member from another state on the other and being in a great degree of a personal character, attracted very general attention. The vindication of Mr. Hall, which was full and complete, and overwhelming to his assailants, was listened to with unusual interest, and was also the subject of general newspaper notice and comment.

Ex-president Adams, who was a member of the House at the time, mentions the debate in his diary as follows:

"June 16th 1842. Stanly moved the appointment of a select committee to investigate the expenditure on account of Virginia Military Bounty land warrants from which sprang up a debate, and Hiland Hall opened a hideous sink of corruption until he was arrested by the expiration of the morning hour.

June 21st. Gilmer growled an hour against Hall for detecting and exposing a multitude of gross frauds perpetrated in the claims relating to the Virginia land warrants.

"June 22d. Goggin scolded an hour against Hiland Hall, and W. O. Goode took the floor to follow him.

June 24th. W. O. Goode followed the Virginia pack against Hall. James Cooper moved the previous question, but withdrew it at the request of Mr. Hall, to give him opportunity to reply to the Virginia vituperation.

June 25th. Hiland Hall took the morning hour to flay Gilmer and the Virginia Military land warrants."

This thorough exposure of these claims, and the marked rebuff of their champions, followed as it soon after was by a full history and condemnation of them in detail in a report by Mr. Stanly's select committee, operated as a final extinguisher of them.— Mr. Hall was a member of the select committee, and the report had by direction of the committee, been prepared and made to the House by him.

* * * * *

For an account of the claims and correspondence in full, see report No. 485, second session, 27th Congress.— It is believed there were few or no further allowances by the department.

Mr. Hall was Bank Commissioner of Vermont for four years from 1843, Judge of the Supreme Court for the like period until 1850, when he was appointed Second Comptroller of the United States Treasury, his duties being to revise and "finally adjust" all accounts with the government of officers and others in the War and Navy departments after they had been stated and passed upon by the second, third and fourth auditors. A claim came before him founded on an expenditure that had been ordered by the head of a department which he thought was illegal, and the question arose whether he had authority to reject it. It was insisted in behalf of the claimant that the Secretary being his superior officer and representing the President, the comptroller was bound by his approval and had no power to disallow it. In support of this doctrine a labored written argument was presented, and it appeared to be sanctioned by the published opinion of three former attorney

generals. On full examination of the statutes Mr. Hall came to the conclusion that judicial authority had been designedly conferred on the accounting officers as a check upon lavish expenditures in the departments, and it was as much their duty to disallow claims not sanctioned by a law, as it was of a court of justice. The question being one of importance, the opinion of the Comptroller was published in pamphlet and it is understood has since been accepted and followed in the several departments, as a just exposition of the law on the subject, and recently a second edition of the same has been printed for the use of the Departments.

In 1851, at the solicitation of President Fillmore, he accepted the office of Land Commissioner for California, his associates being Gen. James Wilson of New Hampshire and Judge Harry I. Thornton of Alabama. The duties of the commission were to adjust the claims to land under the treaty of Mexico, the titles of the owners as recognized by the Mexican laws having been guaranteed to them by that treaty. Mr. Hall was chairman of the commission and had charge of its funds, which he disbursed for its necessary expenditures which amounted to several hundred thousand dollars; all of which was duly accounted for at the Treasury Department.

The contested land claims brought into full use the fitting qualifications which his habits of thought and investigation through life had developed.

Among the cases brought before this commission many of which were of great importance was the famous Mariposa claim of Gen. J. C. Fremont, involving millions of dollars, and in the adjustment and settlement of which the application of law involved,

included almost without exception all points that would be liable to arise in the adjudication of similar claims. The opinion of the commissioners was in this case written by Mr. Hall, and the points were so fully and clearly elucidated, that many eminent jurists have written him expressing their admiration of the document.

On the accession of President Pierce, new commissioners were appointed, and Mr. Hall at the solicitation of his son-in-law, Trenor W. Park of the firm of Halleck, Peachy, Billings and Park, then a prominent law firm in San Francisco, remained with them for a time as general adviser, and to assist in the preparation of briefs and other important law papers. In the spring of 1854, he returned to Vermont, and resuming his residence on the farm in Bennington on which he was born, retired from the further practice of his profession.

Mr. Hall was a member of the convention which met at Philadelphia in 1856 and gave the Republican Party a national character, by nominating candidates for the presidency and vice presidency. In 1858 and 1859 he was elected Governor of the State by that party by a large majority.

The Governor in his first message besides calling the attention of the legislature to the local affairs of the State, spoke in decided condemnation of the then recent attempt of the majority of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, in furtherance of the wishes of President Buchanan and his advisers to fasten upon the country by judicial sanction the new and extraordinary doctrine that the constitution itself legalized slavery in the territories and that congress consequently had no power to prevent its introduction. — The language of the message in regard

to this assumed action of the court was as follows:

"With a strong habitual reverence for judicial authority, when exercised within its appropriate sphere for the determination of individual rights, I confess, I have not a high regard for it, when sought to be extended to political questions. The history of our parent country furnishes many examples of judges, learned and eminent, whose extra judicial opinions were sought and obtained by the government for the purpose of crushing out the rising spirit of liberty among the people. Indeed for the character of the judicial ermine it is to be lamented, that judges of distinguished legal attainments have often been found giving countenance to oppression and wrong by ingenious and fanciful constructions and that English liberty has been fixed upon its present firm foundations, not by the aid of judicial efforts, but by overcoming them. There is reason to hope that the extra-judicial opinions of the judges in the Dred Scott case, contrary as they are to the plain language of the constitution, to the facts of history and to the dictates of common humanity, will meet the fate which has attended those of the judges of the parent country, and that liberty will be established in spite of them."

In his last message in 1859, he thus announces his determination to retire from further public service:

"In closing this my last annual message, I cannot withhold the expression of my grateful thanks to the freemen of the State for the confidence which they have on all occasions so generously manifested towards me; and I beg to assure them that in retiring from public life at the end of the present political year, I shall carry with me

the warmest and most heartfelt wishes for the continual prosperity of the State, and for the welfare and happiness of its people."

He, however, consented to act as one of the commissioners to the fruitless "Peace Congress" which on the call of Virginia assembled in Washington in February 1861, on the eve of the Rebellion, and was chairman of the delegation from Vermont.

On the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861, he felt it his duty to do all in his power to uphold the integrity and unity of the government, and his time, energies and means, to a large extent, were from the first devoted to aid in crushing it.

He at once favored the speedy forwarding of men, and assisted in the formation of companies, volunteering assistance to some families which would be left behind in needy circumstances, drawing the pay; taking care of money coming from or being sent to soldiers, and when bounties were paid, in the placing in the safest manner such money that it should best meet the wants of the enlisting party; all showing a deep interest in the preservation of the Union, the value of which in his estimation was increased, no doubt, by intimate association for a long period in Congress with such statesmen as Webster, Clay, Adams, Giddings, Stevens and a host of others, when the doctrine of nullification or disunion was being advocated by Calhoun and his associates, that slavery and state rights might be sustained and perpetuated. His anxiety continued during the war and not until the surrender at Appomattox Court House, did he feel that his or the vigilance of any other man should in the least relax.

One of his sons, Nathaniel B., was Major of the 14th Regiment of Volunteers, and in the Battle of Gettysburg. He sent substitutes for four other sons and himself when the need for men seemed imminent, and the bounty had reached \$400. each, besides the State pay and bounty.

In American history, Mr. Hall had a deep interest, and especially in that connected with the territory and State of Vermont.

He was for 6 years from 1859, President of the Vermont Historical Society and was afterwards active in the preparation and the arrangement of materials for the two published volumes of its collection, and in otherwise promoting its usefulness and success.—He has read several papers at meetings of the Society which have been published, among them, one in 1869, in vindication of Col. Ethan Allen as the hero of Ticonderoga, in refutation of an attempt made in the *Galaxy Magazine* to rob him of that honor.

He has contributed papers to the *New York Historical Magazine*, to the *Vermont Historical Gazetteer*, to the *Philadelphia Historical Record*, and also to the *New England Historic Genealogical Register*. His contribution to the *Vermont Gazetteer*, made in 1860, being a summary history of his native town, Bennington.

In 1860 he also read before the *New York Historical Society* a paper showing "Why the inhabitants of Vermont disclaimed the jurisdiction of New York, and established a separate government."

In 1868, his "Early History of Vermont," a work of over 500 pages was published by J. Munsill, Albany, in which the controversy of its early

inhabitants with New York, and their struggle for the establishment of their state independence, as well as their valuable services in the cause of their common country during the Revolutionary war, are largely treated, and the necessity of their separation from the government of New York, in order to maintain the title to their land and preserve their liberty is very freely shown.

Governor Hall was very prominent in his exertions to have a suitable celebration of the Battle of Bennington and for the erection of a creditable monument to the heroes of the victory, and in securing for both the favorable action of the state legislature, and also in subsequently promoting their successful accomplishment. A few months before the celebration in 1877, he prepared a clear and full description of the battle with an account of its important consequences which was extensively published in newspapers and pamphlets, a copy of which has a place in the official account of the Centennial Celebration.

The University of Vermont in 1859 conferred on him the degree of L L. D. He was a life member and Vice President for Vermont of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, honorary member of the Buffalo and corresponding member of the New York Historical Societies.

THE GOVERNOR'S FAMILY.

HILAND HALL of Bennington and DOLLY TUTTLE DAVIS of Rockingham, Vermont were married in 1818.

Children and grandchildren :

M. Carter Hall, born March 7th, 1820, married Sophia B. Deming, Apr. 20, 1844, died, June 15, 1881. His children were Frances Helen, who left

a son and daughter; Samuel Baker, who has four sons; and Sophia Deming.

Eliza Davis Hall, born August 29, 1821, married Adin Thayer, Jr., Nov. 29, 1842, died, Aug. 10, 1843.

Henry Davis Hall, born May 5, 1823, married Caroline E. Thatcher, March 24, 1847; his children, Eliza Davis, who has four sons and one daughter; Charles Henry; Caroline T., who has three sons and one daughter; Hiland, who left one son; and William Carrol.

Hiland Hubbard Hall, born Jan. 19, 1825, married Jane A. Waters, Sep. 19, 1849, died, Dec. 9 1851.

Nathaniel B. Hall, born, September 2, 1826, married Martha B. Rouse, Feb. 25, 1850; his children: Harriett Bostwick, who has three sons; Hiland; Harry R. who has one daughter; Dolly.

Laura V. Hall, born, Jan. 27, 1828, married Trenor W. Park, December 15, 1846, died, June 21, 1875; her children: Eliza Hall, who has one son and three daughters; Laura H., who has one son and one daughter; and Trenor Luther.

John V. Hall, born, Feb. 10, 1831, married Nelly E. Lyman, Sep. 5, 1860; his children: Florence, who has one daughter; and Edward J. He married 2d, Lucinda R. Holley, Dec. 30, 1880.

Charles Hall, born, Nov. 18, 1832, married Jane E. Cady, September 1856, child, Laura V., who has one daughter; He married, 2d, Mina Phillips; children: Trenor Park, Mary Densy and Charles H.

THE GOLDEN WEDDING

of the HON. MR. & MRS. HILAND HALL was celebrated at North Bennington, October 27, 1868, from 2 to 5, P. M. Golden Wedding Geusts, about three hundred present: An early teacher of

Mr. Hall, aged 85 years; two who were present at the first wedding, respectively aged 73 years, 69 years.— It appears Mr. Hall's was the fourth generation to which successively had been permitted a golden wedding by a kind Providence.

Rev. Isaac Jennings was present, offering a prayer and reading Proverbs the 31st chapter from the 10th verse "with personal reference to Mrs. Hall, the beautiful appropriateness of which was warmly accorded by those present, an illustration of verses 19 and 20, being the scores of socks knit by her from yarn spun by herself and sent in the packages with other comfortable things to the soldiers in front during the war.

The sixtieth anniversary of their wedding came Sunday, October 1878, their ages being respectively 83 and 86. Crowned with another decade of years since the grand anniversary, still more venerable and happy, this precious anniversary was observed by attendance on divine services at the Congregational Church in North Bennington of which Mrs. Hall was a member. A very beautifully arranged basket of flowers was upon the table in front of the pulpit, the gift of very dear friends. At the close of the sermon allusions were made to the unusual length of time they had been permitted to live together, and fitting remarks were made, tending to impress the sacredness of the marriage relation.

The parents of Mrs. Hall, Henry Davis and Mary Tuttle lived together sixty years, less three days.

Mrs. Hall had patriotic blood in her veins. Her father was a Revolutionary hero. He enlisted before he was seventeen into the Revolutionary ser-

vice. He was at the Battle of Bunker Hill under Colonel Stark, at the line of fence where the enemy were repeatedly repulsed with great loss and also, served at West Point at the time of Arnold's treasonable attempt to surrender it to the enemy; serving in the Revolutionary war over three years.

Mrs. Hall, as a woman, was remarkable for strength of mind and personal beauty, and in company drew attention by her high social qualifications. She enjoyed the confidence and esteem of her neighbors and friends, and richly deserved the approbation she received for her successful management in the raising so large a family, mostly boys, her husband during the formation period of their lives, being so much absent upon public, official business. She never grew old in her feelings, but entered into the sports of her children with a zest which carried them with her in the object in which she considered such pastimes should be indulged in, though a dignity was always maintained in the most familiar recreations which tended to elevate.

The wants of the needy received her attention, and by her benevolence and uniform efforts she did much to enhance the comfort and happiness of others. For nearly fifty years she was an exemplary member of the Congregational church in Bennington, and died confidently trusting in the Christian's hope.

THE NINETIETH BIRTHDAY (July 20, 1885.)

of the now very venerable Governor was celebrated at the residence of his grand-daughter, Mrs. J. G. McCullough and her husband, Gen'l. McCullough, there being present fifty-one of his descendants, while five more were detained from the pleasant gathering.

The difference in the ages of the oldest and the youngest was 89 years and 8 months. The Bennington Banner of July 23d says of the occasion:

"None seemed to enjoy themselves more than he whose birthday anniversary was thus celebrated. Although having reached this advanced age, he still retains his bodily health and vigor, with all his mental faculties unimpaired.

Congratulations flowed in, in large numbers, in many instances accompanied by floral offerings, a great portion coming from friends at Bennington Centre, where the recipient spent the larger part of his business and public life. These offerings, seemed specially grateful to him, coming as they did from his old neighbors and their descendants. An elegant basket of fruit and flowers from a niece in Boston was specially admired. Tables were spread in the spacious dining-room and hall, and all were seated and entertained with a banquet which did credit to the well-known hospitality of the host and hostess, the venerable Governor presiding at the board, and enlivening it with his humorous remarks. At each plate were cards whereon a skillful and loving hand had sketched in water colors a faithful picture of the old homestead, and its annexes still standing, and upon each card a striking photographic likeness of the common ancestor.

The repast being ended, the Governor addressed his assembled descendants with an interesting talk which will ever be remembered by them, and which brought the sons and grandsons, by blood and marriage, one after another to their feet, in a lively encounter of wit and fun. The evening closed with pleasant chat and social enjoyment, when the guests departed, every one feeling that it was good to be there, and

wishing that the useful and honored life of their beloved ancestor might be long spared to them and to his many friends."

Governor Hall died in Springfield, Mass. at the home of his son, Charles, with whom he was spending the winter, Dec. 18, 1885. He retired, apparently, in usual health on the night of the 17th and was heard in the morning to open the register for more warmth as was the custom, when a fall attracted the attention of the family; on going to the room, he was unable to rise, but gave directions for the caring for himself. He lived about two hours, the machinery of the body seemingly having worn out, he being in his 91st year. His remains were taken to Bennington and interred in the cemetery at Centre Bennington, where he had for years previously, a lot prepared, where his beloved wife and most of his descendants, deceased, have been buried.

H. D. H.

FROM THE BENNINGTON BANNER of the following week,—after the funeral of Governor Hall,—omitting generally, what has already been given in the biography.—Ed.

"Within a day or two" of his death, "autograph letters had been received by the family here, and that morning, his grand-daughter in New York, Mrs. Gen. J. G. McCullough, was in receipt of one stating that he expected to be at her house, as usual, on Christmas day. In the postscript, he humorously announced the birth of his 22d great-grand-child." "The day before his death, he visited his son's store"—in Springfield, Mass.—and in the evening he wrote concerning business. On Saturday," the 19th, "his remains were brought to North Bennington. On

Monday morning, the obsequies were attended from the residence of Gen. McCollough . . . a large number going over to North Bennington on a special train, and people from all the surrounding towns and from Rutland being present. The Bar of the County attended his funeral in a body; the Rev. Isaac Jennings officiated. The hymns were sung by Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Hall and John V. Hall. The four sons acted as bearers and laid the remains carefully and tenderly away in the confident expectation of a blissful resurrection.

"Henry Clark of Rutland contributes: "In all the relations Gov. Hall has sustained to the country or state he has acquitted himself with credit.— As a judge, he was learned, upright and impartial; as member of the Mexican claims in California, he saved the government millions of dollars . . . He retired, as he supposed, to his farm in Bennington in 1854. When the Republican party was born, 1854, 1856, Governor Hall's retirement came to a sudden end, and he represented Vermont in the first National Convention of the Republican party, which assembled in Philadelphia in 1856 and placed in nomination its first presidential ticket "Fremont and Dayton." He entered into the campaign with a will and was elected governor of this State in 1858, by the young party which was created to shape the destiny of this Republic during the crucial period of its history. . . In his first message to the State Legislature, it appeared as it had shone before in his public utterances, he had "views" upon the famous Dred Scott case, [page 96,] and was not like many others, afraid to utter them, although a Governor of a state could not officially effect anything other than to create public opinion. This was, more-

over, a subject which was shunned by professional politicians." 'Throughout his whole career,' he was:

"Amid the faithless, faithful found,
In times that tried men's souls."

"In the death of this venerable and extraordinary man, Vermont loses one of its most honored in public life and most useful of her citizens. In all that pertained to the history of our State, there was not his equal living: in ability to use these vast stores of research, he had no superior. Having been in public life more than half a century, and constantly associated with the leading men of the nation, his school of observation was vast and varied. His early taste for local history was a passion through life, and his ever active and retentive memory made his mind a vast store-house of historic knowledge. He was acknowledged to be among the leading historians in New England.

Men will speak of his death, not as one of unexpected occurrence, nor with the feeling that such events usually inspire. Long has he been a living link between the past and the present, with one foot planted in eternity and one uplifted for a waiting step into the spirit-land,—while they have been glad at the lingering delay they have also waited for it in a kind of willing expectation, till they will go as pilgrims to his tomb with no wailing of broken hopes, but to cast the laurels of perpetual gratitude into his sepulchre."

Governor Hall's "Early History of Vermont" . . . is an almost invaluable work. It is and will continue to be in some form the standard text-book of Vermont's early times. The modest preface says: His aim has been to embody facts, and to state them with his views in intelligible language without making any pretensions to literary

merit." Some of these "views" were to champion Ethan Allen, and to affirm the national importance of the Battle of Bennington, since conceded by all historians. Governor Hall wrote the record of Bennington in Mrs. Hemenway's *Gazetteer of Vermont*, and in that work there is a steel engraving of him in his prime. He also wrote for the Bennington Banner a "History of Bennington Battle" which was published during the centennial celebration and which is with contemporary portrait in Vermont's official pamphlet of the centennial. . . . A complete collection of his writings would form a valuable work.

Of his manhood's days is said: His life when not on official duty abroad was passed in his Bennington home, the centre of an unostentatious hospitality which embraced the judges and chief men of the State, as the old-time country living used to do. His associates on the Supreme Bench of Vermont, were Judges: Stephen Royce, Isaac F. Redfield, Milo L. Bennett, Daniel Kellogg, Charles Davis and Luke P. Poland.—The family residence is situated upon the original Hall farm [of Thomas, of Hiland Hall,] and both the present mansion and the former unpretentious cottage have witnessed many notable gatherings; we mention three: the golden wedding . . . to which all the elderly people in the vicinity were invited; the sixtieth anniversary, and the birthday reunion, July 20th of this year. [See before.]

The Bennington County Bar held an "In Memoriam" meeting at their Court House on the evening of his death. Several members spoke briefly and feelingly. They voted to attend his funeral as a body and appointed a committee of six to draft resolutions of

respect to be submitted to a meeting to be held at Manchester, at the call of the Chair, during the June term. The Committee of Resolutions were:—Hon. Tarrant Sibley of Bennington Centre, Hon. A. L. Miner of Manchester, Hon. James K. Batchelder of Arlington, Hon. Loveland Munson of Manchester, Wm. B. Sheldon, Esq. of Bennington, Thos. E. Brownell, Esq. of Pownal.

OF THE FUNERAL SERMON

The Rutland Review said:

"Rev. Dr. Jennings, the intimate and long time friend of the deceased, delivered a markedly interesting discourse, reviewing his life, services and character. He briefly sketched his ancestry, the struggles of his youth—noting his public services in varied relations—and concluded with touching allusion to the beautiful home life with his children, grand-children and great-grand-children as he sat a patriarch among them. . . . The address was relieved of over-wrought eulogy, it was the simple narrative, descriptive of an eminent man—coming from the heart of an appreciative friend who stood as among the sincerest mourners there.—The eulogy could have come no more fittingly than from the heart and lips of Doct. Jennings, who knew Governor Hall's public and private life so well. At the conclusion of the discourse, a fervent, affectionate, tender prayer was offered."

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS

OF THE BENNINGTON HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

DRAFTED BY REV. ISAAC JENNINGS.

READ, AND ACCEPTED, AUG. 30, 1886.

Our duty as appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the loss sustained by this Society in the death of its

President, Ex-Gov. Hiland Hall suggests to us affectingly at the first a special reference to his rare social characteristics. His intense individuality of judgement and conscience was combined to a remarkable degree with kind and friendly attentions to all. valuing friendship, grateful to others, incessant and unsparing in those things which go far to make up the warm and true relationship of mutual affection, esteem and love.

Secondly. That he was an instructive example to all of tireless and well-directed industry, without which he could not have accomplished all that he did. We direct attention to his unflagging exertions that we may have good reading for our youth, and for our readers in general; to his unwearied labors in arranging and supplying and preserving and perfecting as far as possible our important early local history—so rich in incidents so grand in action, and occupying so commanding a place in the formation and preservation of the National government.

Thirdly. The ethical spirit was a dominating principle in him. It lead him to love the right and the true as he understood it, and to take his position for the same, and to maintain it. In political life, in Congress, and in historical controversies, in the heat of debate, he did indeed shun the bitterness of the time, but he had strong conclusions of his own arrived at by a research which left no stone unturned, no nook or corner uninvestigated; and he did his duty accordingly. It was admirable and impressive to see his characteristic modesty and childlikeness of spirit, and yet, the indomitable purpose of truth, and duty rising with the occasion, growing more and

more tenacious, unyielding and determined. But especially did the responsibilities and potencies of the civil state have a deep-felt power and charm for him. This fitted him so well for civil, public life, and lead him into it and onward and upward in it to the exalted public places of honor and trust in the gift of the State. This fitted him for making history as well as writing it.—We cannot doubt that had he lived in the days of Adams and Jefferson and Richard Henry Lee, he would have been an able and appreciated coadjutor with them in the use of his pen and of his earnest and inflexible voice and judgement in public councils for the cause of American independance; for he had the sentiment, penetration and the nerve and the heart of fire if need be for the patriot's supreme responsibility.

The duty of these resolutions is to note in the briefest compass, certain controlling elements in the character and life of the distinguished subject of them. We call special attention:

Fourthly, to his historic spirit. Governor Hall was a born historian—and it may be added with still more emphasis, a born Bennington and Vermont historian. In these words we have suggested what was pre-eminently the theme and passion of his studies, of his correspondence and other intercourse with intelligent and scholarly men and publishers and authors; the object of his visits to historical localities; the controlling subject of his thoughts, his researches and his literary life. This drew him to the meetings of historical bodies, to the libraries of the land where historical information suited to his purpose could be obtained. It made him the president and remarkably successful chief manager of the Vermont

Historical Society for so many years. It gave him prestige and authority with historical societies elsewhere; notably, those of Boston, New York, and Washington.

His keen eye saw and his instinctive judgement comprehended the connection between the past, the present and the future; between principles adopted and their effect on the character and life of the community, the commonwealth and the nation for generations and ages to come. With the practised understanding and the patient and persevering interest of the true scholar, he studied the past. He possessed a true and absorbing interest in our leading men; in our solemn public crises; in our heroic undertakings; in our grand achievements; in our serious public questions and controversies and momentous issues.

We have felt justified in classing our illustrious fellow-citizen with the great men of our revolutionary period, who helped and did so much to make our National history. There is another resemblance, as it is marked, to two of them, namely, in that his life was protracted to an extreme old age which was passed in much happiness and comfort. The words used concerning them in this respect could be applied with propriety to the closing years of Governor Hall. Says Mr. Webster, respecting Mr. Jefferson or Mr. Adams, true alike:

"From the time of his final retirement from public life, Mr. Jefferson lived as became a wise man surrounded by his affectionate friends, his ardor in the pursuit of knowledge undiminished. With uncommon health and unbroken spirits he was able to enjoy largely the rational pleasures of life,

and to partake of that public prosperity which he had so much contributed to produce.

There was that in them which office did not give and which the relinquishment of office did not and could not take away. In their retirement in the midst of their fellow citizens, they enjoyed as high regard and esteem as when filling the most important places of public trust."

We need not say how beautiful and appropriate these words of Mr. Webster are if taken out of their immediate connection in which he used them and applied to Hiland Hall. This it is that is the sad thought of his death, it has removed one whose long life up to its prime and far beyond was the fitting itself more and more for the invaluable tasks imposed upon it. But we bow without one complaining word to the over-ruling behests of an all wise and all righteous God, and desire humbly to record our gratitude for the remarkable preservation of the faculties of our friend—for the bright close of his life's day, whose sun went down at length full orb'd and unobscured.

REV. ISAAC JENNINGS.

BY HENRY D. HALL, ESQ.

(Compiled and arranged from notices in the Bennington Banner and other sources.)

The Venerable and most worthy Subject of this biography was born at Trumbull, Fairfield County, Ct., July, 24, 1822; while yet a mere lad, he removed to Derby in that State, and there his youth was passed.

He was educated in the old New England manner,—an admirable system by the way,—common school, preparatory and collegiate course, graduating from Yale in the class of 1837. The thoroughness of this education is

apparent in all his future life. In the class of '37 were such men as the Hon. Wm. M. Evarts of New York, Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite of the United States Supreme Court, Hon. Edwards Pierpoint, the late Samuel J. Tilden and others. The fiftieth anniversary of this class this year was an occasion of note in college circles.—Mr. Jennings attended. The thoughtfulness of the pastor for his people appeared even amid the festivities of that occasion. His health was not good; expressions of doubt, as to his ability to endure the fatigue induced him soon after arriving in New Haven, to write the Editor of the Banner that his friends here might know . . . that he was feeling well and also to give an outline of what was to be the enjoyments of the commencement week.

As a key-note to Mr. Jennings future career, from the point of his entry upon active life; we copy here some rules of living with an explanatory note from one of his sons:

"The longer I live the more I feel the importance of adhering to the rules I have laid down for myself in relation to such matters:

1st. To hear as little as possible to the prejudice of others.

2d. To believe nothing of the kind till I am absolutely forced to it.

3d. Never to drink in the spirit of one that circulates an ill report.

4th. Always to moderate as far as I can, the unkindness which is expressed against others.

5th. Always believe that if the other side were heard a very different account would be given of the matter."

(The foregoing is a copy of a time-

worn newspaper cutting which has been pinned up on one of Mr. Jennings' book cases, in his study, ever since his family can remember; probably for more than twenty years. and the rules there stated have always, it is believed been followed by him and are as characteristic as almost any other thing.—F. B. J.)

With collegiate honors fresh upon him, Mr. Jennings taught school in Washington, Conn. in 1837, '38. He had charge of the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven, in 1839, 40. In this school, one of the students was Dr. Timothy Dwight, now the revered President of Yale University. Teaching as a profession was not so much thought of in this country at that day and therefore, Mr. Jennings soon left that calling for his preparation for the Christian ministry, studying theology at New Haven, and Andover, graduating at Andover Theo. Sem. in 1842.—We believe though earnest in his church work, he never lost his interest in schools. In Akron, O. where he commenced his ministry, becoming pastor of the Second Congregational Church of that city, June 14, 1843, the question of better schools was then being agitated. Coming from New England to this then comparatively new Western state, the young and energetic pastor was pained at the low state of the common schools of Ohio. He set about reform, and to his efforts were largely due the good results—the system inaugurated, that of the graded schools, now so common everywhere. In Akron he left so much of an impress upon their system of public education that he has since been styled in the Annual Reports of the Board of Education of that city, "The Father of our schools."

He was several years superintendent—to the satisfaction of all—of the schools for the town of Bennington. — In his annual report, Apr. 1, 1876, he gives the condition of each school building and the year's progress in every district. As a key-note to his high ideal of a teacher as the main instrumentality for the greatest improvement, we quote :

"The teacher is the main thing, more than school-house, more than wall-maps, globes and other appliances for illustration and other aid, though these are more than the house. Solve the problem of how to teach morality, by the teacher who is selected and employed. Let the teacher be conspicuous and influential in goodness, in refinement and honor, and conscience. How the memory of such teachers abides with us. They are bright spots in the retrospect of our childhood days, and the days of our early youth. There was a power in their intelligence, and goodness and kindness to us that made them to be treasured in our memories, and we ever love to think of them."

Feb. 17, 1847, Mr. Jennings was married to Miss Sophia Day, just prior to his removal to Stamford, Ct., where he had received a flattering call to an important church in his native State. Mrs. Jennings, who survives her husband, was born in Mansfield, O., July 31, 1826, and was married from the home of her parents, Mr. & Mrs. Matthias Day. Mr. Day was a native of New Jersey, his wife, Sophia, a daughter of Judge Loomis of Thetford, Vt. This union of two families was a happy one. In all her husband's life work, Mrs. Jennings has taken a lively interest and rendered most efficient help.

Mr. Jennings was installed in Stamford pastor of the first church where he remained 6 years and came to Bennington. Here the remainder of his life was passed.

His long pastorate in this town forms a beautiful picture of church life, where a people have been lead out and in like a shepherd and his flock, in a typical "hill-side New England parish," as we have heard Mr. Jennings, himself say of other churches and other societies. With repeated opportunities to go to larger fields, and no doubt, with offers of larger financial gains, he steadily refused to leave his people in historic Bennington, preferring to live and die among them. In so doing his life as a minister of the Gospel illustrates the possibilities for good consequent upon a more fixed tenure of the pastoral relation,—with our bustling and changing American life an idea almost blotted out; the true one in our estimation, shown by the exceptions, among which the present is most marked.

He succeeded such pastors as Rev. Drs. Absalom Peters, Daniel A. Clark, and Edward W. Hooker, among whom in culture and influence, he shone with lustre; and had for many years as associates, in the near village of Bennington, Rev. C.H. Hubbard, E.G. Reed and C. B. Halbert, D. D. with whom he ever sustained the most helpful and kindest Christian relations.

Mr. Jennings travelled in Europe in 1859. . . . He returned with fresh vigor and enlarged powers to his life work. As a clergyman he was a model pastor to an eminent degree. It takes a remarkable man to be the loved pastor of a Bennington church for a third of a century, and at its close, to retain he hold he had even then upon his people.

The "Memorials of a century" is probably the best known of any of Mr. Jennings writings. It will go down to posterity as a history of Bennington as well as that of the Old First

Church. The pains-taking character of the historian is shown in the large amount of detail in the work. Genealogies are proverbially difficult to obtain, and many errors will invariably creep in, but the great value of the Memorials largely lies in this very characteristic, which is divested of mistakes to a wonderful degree. The sketches of the early settlers therein are written fearlessly and judiciously, and it is to be regretted that a revised edition was not published during the life time of the author.

Mr. Jennings was a frequent contributor to the religious press of his denomination, and a not unknown visitor in the local sanctum. The last writing he did was to prepare "An Abstract of Officials' Acts and Proceedings," of the Battle Monument Association, which was placed in the corner stone.

The people of all this vicinity have gathered in the Old Church to hear anniversary discourses from its pastor.

[One of the most remarkable pulpit efforts of Mr. Jennings was his Centennial Discourse delivered in the Old Church on its one hundredth anniversary, Jan. 4, 1863. The edifice was crowded to its utmost capacity. Singers from the several churches in town, assisted . . . and notwithstanding the discourse occupied more than two hours in its delivery, and when one hour had elapsed invitation was given by the speaker for those who might wish to retire from the audience, to do so, not an individual left the house until the conclusion. G. W. R.—]

HIS RELATIONS TO THE BENNINGTON BATTLE MONUMENT.

From the inception of the enterprise to erect a suitable battle monu-

ment, Mr. Jennings took great interest. He was a member of the Association and secretary of the Board of Directors.

HIS LAST PUBLIC ACT.

On the 16th of August, 1887, as the rays of the western sun shone out from cloud-rifts which had threatened rain, facing the east, "the source of light," a solemn stillness came over an immense throng of people as an aged clergyman stepped to the front to pronounce the benediction which was to close the ceremonies of the laying of the corner stone of the Bennington Battle Monument. The face was a familiar one to many of the thousands who thus paused to receive his last blessing. The picture will be engraved upon the minds of multitudes as they read these lines for it was the last public utterance ere those lips were sealed and the freed spirit sped away to Paradise. The occasion will be memorable. . . . This benediction closed the ceremonies of a Fraternity which inculcates the immortality of the soul and the resurrection of the body. All that had preceded the last act had been based upon this fundamental principle of the Christian religion. The halo of the rays of the departing sun was prophetic of the end so soon to come to one of the participators in this historic event. The ground upon which he stood was historic; that upon which the first 16th of August orator stood in 1778. Noah Smith was also a graduate of Yale. He had at that early day predicted that succeeding generations would know of the importance of the conflict of the then previous year, and in coming time would suitably mark the spot.

HIS LAST PASTORAL ACT

was the marriage of one of his flock. September 6, 1853, he married James

Manning and Jane E. Robinson, his first marriage in Bennington; Aug. 19, 1887, he married Harriet L. Morgan and A. Buel Sibley, his last pastoral act. His first funeral was that of Mrs. Pliny Dewey of Bennington Centre, who died, June 2, 1853, aged 72 years; the last that of Mrs. Benj. R. Sears, July 5, 1887.

THE CHILDREN of the Rev. Isaac Jennings family; six of whom and Mrs. Jennings, survive the death of Mr. Jennings.

Isaac Jr. born in Stamford, Ct., Apr. 30, 1848; graduated at Williams College. 1871; married to Mary E., daughter of Rev. Stephen C. Leonard, D. D. of Rushville, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1871; installed pastor of first Presbyterian church, Elmira, N. Y., Dec. 4, 1884.

Walter Loomis, born in Stamford, Ct., July 6, 1850, died in Stamford, Ct. Oct. 16, 1850.

Sophia Day, born in Stamford, Ct., Aug. 4, 1851; died in Bennington, Jan. 11, 1861; a bright and interesting child whose death was a sad affliction to her parents.

Frederick Beach, an attorney, born in Bennington, Aug. 6, 1854; graduated at Williams College, 1872; and married to Laura H., daughter of Hon. Trenor W. Park, July 27, 1880.

Matthias Day, born in Bennington, Jan. 8, 1857; died in Bennington, Dec. 25, 1860.

Charles Green Rockwood, physician, born in Bennington, Nov. 17, 1859; graduated at Harvard College, 1879; married to Mary Jeannette, daughter of Hon. A. Gardner, Sept. 8, 1885.

Robert Gould, born in Bennington, Mar. 28, 1862.

Philip Burton, born in Bennington, Dec. 7, 1865.

William Bigelow, born in Bennington, July 20, 1871.

THE DEATH OF REV. ISAAC JENNINGS occurred, Aug. 25, 1887. He was not confined to his bed but a few days before his death, but had been a great sufferer at times for months prior from a stone of large dimensions in the bladder. The stone was removed by Dr. Cabot of Boston, the afternoon before his death. He rallied for about two hours and then sank under it. Thus at the age of 72 years and one month, with the vigor of life scarcely abated—terminating a ministry of 34 years and three months in the Old First Church—has passed to his eternal rest, one who had endeared himself to the town. . . Voice through the press from

BENNINGTON CENTRE,—SEPT. 1.

Our Village has been shrouded with gloom the past week, because of the death of the beloved pastor, who has gone in and out before us these many years. He broke for us the bread of life; he baptised our children; he had united our young men and maidens in marriage; he had stood beside the graves of a whole generation, and given to stricken friends such consolation as the gospel of Christ alone furnishes, in the kindest and most sympathetic manner. He had lived a life of singular honesty and purity and Christian fidelity, and become a great factor in the life of the people and possessed the love and confidence of all without regard to age, race or sect. He has gone, his prayers are ended, and all are ready to say: "How is the strong staff broken and the beautiful rod!" Many would be ready to despair if they did not remember how often they had heard him

say: "Let not your heart be troubled."

The funeral was attended Saturday morning, the 26th from the Old First Church which was draped, very tastefully by those that loved him;—the pulpit covered with black cloth looped up with purple asters—in the background the motto in immortelles between the dates 1853 and 1887, covering the period of his ministry, "Faithful unto death." The pulpit chair was trimmed with white flowers sprayed with ferns and surmounted by a beautiful crown. The baptismal font held a flower-anchor and white dove. very beautiful. The choir gallery was also heavily draped

At 10 o'clock, after prayer at the parsonage by Dr. Pratt, the casket was brought to the church—the five sons of the deceased with the three deacons, bearers. The remains laid in state until 11 o'clock, viewed by a large number of sorrowing friends. At eleven, the mourners seated, the choir sang:

"Cast thy burden on the Lord"

Scripture selections read and a touching prayer by Rev. J. L. Harrington: Hymn:

"Asleep in Jesus, blessed sleep!
From which none ever wake to weep."

Funeral sermon by Rev. Dr. P. S. Pratt of Dorset, a long-time and loved friend of Mr. Jennings; text, ps. LXVII, vi. The address an able analysis of the character of the deceased and a loving tribute to his memory.

After the sermon, hymn:

"Servant of God, well done!
Rest from thy loved employ."

A beautiful and tender prayer by Rev. Dr. A. B. Lambert of Rupert.—And after the leave-taking of the dear departed he was carried amid the tears of strong men to the cemetery and laid in the grave lined with evergreens and

covered with beautiful flowers, there to rest till the dawning of that eternal Sabbath day, when he shall be re-united with the loving ones gone before and with those who shall come after, who are now in the thick of the cares and duties of life.

The committal service at the grave was by Dr. Pratt; the benediction by Rev. Z. Marten of the Baptist church.

Mr. Jennings was the second of the long line of pastors who have ministered to the First church to be buried here. "Parson Dewey," the first minister, died nearly 109 years ago.

After the death of Mr. Jennings and during the funeral services the flag of the monument was kept at half staff, and the resident members of the Monument Association attended the funeral in a body.

A. R.

"There are times when with bowed heads and hushed voices we recall the words, "Be still and know that I am God." Such a time has come to the Old First Church. Upon the earth-side how dark it is! A broken household a stricken church; hearts often bereaved aching with a new sorrow.

We have had a beautiful summer, it is true, there has been extreme heat, but frequent showers kept vegetation as fresh as in spring time, foliage as luxuriant. Several weeks ago, we noticed the approach of autumn. Golden rod threw out its banner along the highway; upon the mountain side an occasional bright leaf whispered its prophecy of the gorgeous beauty which will soon cover them. Our beloved pastor had reached his autumn, but the long, beautiful summer of life had so ripened and mellowed so gently, that even the lambs of his flock did not realize

that it had past. His smile was so full of sunshine, his words so replete with cheerful hope. Thirty-four years ministry have left an impress upon very many lives and hearts, his work is not ended, though he is absent from us. The example of his earnest life, loving counsel, his tender unfailing sympathy and faithful prayers will linger like a benediction through coming years. . .

RESOLUTIONS:

BENNINGTON BATTLE MONUMENT
ASSOCIATION.

August 27, A. D. 1887.

Introduced by John V. Hall,
Unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS: The Rev. Isaac Jennings has, from the inception of the monument enterprise, been one of its most active promoters, a member and secretary of the Board of Directors, and was at his decease Vice President of the Association, and has been ever ready to aid by his wise counsels, his large influence, his earnest labors and liberal contributions, in accomplishing the objects of the Association, which efforts on his part have been interrupted only by his death.

Therefore: Resolved that this Board testifies most heartily to the appreciation in which he was ever held by this body, and to the irreparable loss which the Association has sustained in his death; and that it will ever be a pleasant memory to us that his last public utterances were given to the work so dear to him, and which rendered him additionally dear to us; and that by invoking the benediction of Almighty God upon this work and upon the assembled people, he most fittingly closed, at once, the imposing ceremonies at the laying of the monument's corner stone and his own public life.

Resolved: That the Board of Directors and officers of the Association will attend the funeral services in a body.

Resolved: That the foregoing minutes be engrossed and presented to the widow of the deceased, and that copies be furnished to the local papers for publication.

J. G. McCULLOUGH.

President *pro tem*.

JOHN V. HALL, Secretary *pro tem*.

FROM OBITUARY NOTICE

BY REV. C. B. HULBERT, D. D.

[In the Religious Herald, Hartford, Ct., after a summary of his life.]

"A pastorate at such an important centre, and of the oldest church in the State and prolonged for so many years, is itself the highest commendation.—

In person, he was short and stout; had a face in which intelligence, amiability, wit and good fellowship contended for the supremacy. In manner and voice, he was gentle, sympathetic and winning. As a preacher, his rank among ministers was high; but at this point in comparison with his extraordinary pastoral service, he suffered. In his personal contact with men and in the homes of his people, he was a power. He was a model husband and father. His home was an ideal one. He filled it with sunshine. . . . During his pastorate an event occurred that gave Mr. Jennings an opportunity to disclose his gifts as a historian. In 1863, his church celebrated its Centennial. The historical discourse given by the Pastor, at the time, overflowed its bounds and soon after appeared in an ample volume, giving the early history of the town and of the celebrated battle. In this important service, Mr. Jennings showed himself an accomplished historian.

It is an interesting and felicitous incident that the last public service of this revered and venerable pastor and historian should have been to pronounce the benediction at the recent service of laying of the corner stone of the towering monument now ascending on the sacred spot. All who have known him as a man and a pastor, all who will read his history in coming time, will recall his character as having in it something of the solidity and beauty of the ponderous shaft with which it is unalterably associated."

[The 100th Anniversary Poem—page 74.]

VERMONT:

BY MRS. JULIA C. R. DORR.

I.

O, WOMAN-FORM, majestic, strong and fair,
Sitting enthroned where in upper air
Thy mountain peaks in solemn grandeur rise,
Piercing the splendor of the summer skies,—
Vermont our mighty mother crowned to-day
In all the glory of thy hundred years,
If thou dost bid me sing, how can I but obey?
What though the lips may tremble, and the
verse

That fain would grandly thy grand deeds rehearse

May trip and falter, and the stammering tongue

Leave all unrhymed the rhymes that should
be sung?

I can but do thy bidding, as is meet,
Bowling in humble homage at thy feet—
Thy royal feet—and if my words are weak,
O crowned One, 'twas thou didst bid me speak.

II.

Yet what is there to say,
Even on this proud day,
This day of days, that hath not oft been sung?
What song is there to sing
That hath not oft been sung?
What laurel can we bring,
That Ages have not hung
A thousand times above their glorious dead?
What crown to crown the living
Is left us for our giving?
That is not shaped to other brows
That wore it long ago?

Our very vows but echo vows
Breathed centuries ago!
Earth has no choral strain,
No sweet or sad refrain,
No lofty pen swelling loud and clear,
That Virgil did not know,
Or Dante wandering slow
In mystic trances did not pause to hear.

When gods from high Olympus came
To touch old Homer's lips with flame,
The morning stars together sung
To teach their raptures to his tongue.
For him the lonely ocean moaned
For him the mighty winds intoned
Their deep-voiced chanting, and for him
Sweet flower-bells pealed in forests dim.
From earth and air and sky he caught
The spell of their divinest thought,
While yet it blossomed fresh and new
As Eden's rosebuds wet with dew!
Oh! to have lived when earth was young
With all its melodies unsung!
The dome of Heaven bent nearer then
When gods and angels talked with men,—
When song itself was newly born,
The Incarnation of the Morn!
But now, alas! all thought is old,
All life is but a story told,
And poet-tongues are manifold;
And he is bold who tries to wake
Even for God, or country's sake
In voice, or pen, or lute or lyre
Sparks of the old Promethæan fire!

III.

And yet, — O Earth, thank God! — the soul of song

Is as immortal as the eternal stars!
O, trembling heart, take courage and be strong.

Hark! to a voice from yonder crystal bars:—

"Did the roses blow last June?

Do the stars still rise and set?

And over the crests of the mountains
Are the light clouds floating yet?

Do the rivers run to the sea

With a deep, resistless flow?

Do the little birds sing north and south

As the seasons come and go?

Are the hills as fair as of old?

Are the skies as blue and far?

Have you lost the pomp of the sunset?

Or the light of the evening star?

Has the glory gone from the morning?

Do the wild winds wail no more?

Is there now no thunder of billows
 Beating the storm-lashed shore?
 "Is Love a forgotten story?
 Is Passion a jester's theme?
 Has Valor thrown down its armor?
 Is Honor an idle dream?
 Is there no pure trust in woman?
 No conquering faith in God?
 Are there no feet strong to follow
 In the paths the martyrs trod?
 "Did you find no hero graves
 When your violets bloomed last May—
 Prouder than those of Marathon,
 Or 'old Plataea's day?
 When your red, white and blue
 On the free winds fluttered out,
 Were there no strong hearts and voices?
 To receive it with a shout?

Oh! let the Earth grow old!
 And the burning stars grow cold!
 And if you will declare man's story told!
 Yet pure as faith is pure,
 As sure as death is sure,
 As long as love shall live shall song endure!"

IV.

When one by one the stately, silent Years
 Glide like pale ghosts beyond our yearning
 sight,
 Vainly we stretch our arms to stay their flight
 So soon, so swift they pass to endless night!
 We hardly learn to name them,
 To praise them, or to blame them,
 To know their shadowy faces,
 Ere we see their empty places!
 Only once the glad spring greets them
 Only once fair summer meets them;
 Only once the autumn glory
 Tells for them its mystic story;
 Only once the winter hoary
 Weaves for them its robes of light!
 Years leave their work half-done; like men,
 alas!
 With sheaves ungathered to their graves they
 pass,
 And are forgotten. What they strive to do
 Lives for awhile in memory of a few;
 Then over all Oblivion's waters flow—
 The years are buried in the long ago!
 But when a Century dies what room is there
 for tears?
 Rather in solemn exaltation let us come,
 With roll of drum,
 (Not muffled as in woe,)
 With blare of bugles and the liquid flow

Of silver clarions and the long appeal
 Of the clear trumpets ringing peal on peal,
 With clash of bells and hosts in proud array
 To pay meet homage to its burial day!
 For its proud work is done. Its name is writ
 Where all the ages that come after it
 Shall read the eternal letters blazoned high
 On the blue dome of the impartial sky.
 What ruthless fate can darken its renown,
 Or dim the lustre of its starry crown?
 On mountain-peaks of time each century
 stands alone:
 And each, for glory or for shame, hath reaped
 what it hath sown.

V.

But this — the one that gave thee birth
 A hundred years ago, O beauteous mother!
 This mighty century had a mightier brother,
 Who from the watching earth
 Passed but last year! Twin-born indeed were
 they,—
 For what are twelve months to the womb of
 time
 Pregnant with ages? — Hand in hand they
 climbed
 With clear, young eyes uplifted to the stars,
 With great strong souls that never stopped for
 bars,
 Through storm and darkness up to glorious
 day!
 Each knew the other's need; each in his
 breast
 The subtle tie of closest kin confessed;
 Counted the other's honor as his own;
 Nor feared to sit upon a separate throne;
 Nor loved each other less when — wondrous
 fate!—
 One gave a Nation life, and one a State!

VI.

Oh! rude the cradle in which each was
 rocked,
 The infant Nation, and the infant State!
 Rough nurses were the centuries that mocked
 At mother-kisses and for mother-arms
 Gave their young nurselings sudden, harsh
 alarms,
 Quick blows and stern rebuffs. They bade
 them wait,
 Often in cold and hunger, while the feast
 was spread for others, and, though last not
 least,
 Gave them sharp swords for playthings, and
 the din
 Of actual battle for the mimic strife

That childhood glories in!
 Yet not less they loved them. Spartans they,
 Who could not rear a weak, effeminate brood.
 Better the forest's awful solitude,
 Better the desert spaces where the day
 Wanders from dawn to dusk and finds no life.

VII.

But over all the tireless years swept on,
 Till side by side the centuries grew old,
 And the young Nation, great and strong and
 bold,
 Forgot its early struggles in triumphs later
 won!

It stretched its arms from East to West;
 It gathered to its mighty breast
 From every clime, from every soil,
 The hunted sons of want and toil;
 It gave to each a dwelling-place;
 It blent them in one common race;
 And over all from sea to sea,
 Wide flew the banner of the free!
 It did not fear the wrath of kings
 Nor the dread grip of deadlier things—
 Gaunt famine with its ghastly horde,
 Dishonor sheathing its foul sword,
 Nor faithless friend, nor treacherous blow,
 Struck in the dark by stealthy foe;
 For over all its wide domain,
 From shore to shore, from main to main,
 From vale to mountain-top, it saw
 The reign of plenty, peace and law!

VIII.

Thus fared the Nation, prosperous, great and
 free,

Prophet and herald of the good to be;
 And on its humbler way in calm content,
 The lesser State, the while, serenely went.
 Safe in her mountain fastnesses she dwelt,
 Her life's first cares forgot, its woes unfelt,
 And thought her bitterest tears had all been
 shed,

For peace was in her borders and God reigned
 overhead.

IX.

But suddenly, over the hills there came
 A cry that rent her with grief and shame—
 A cry from the Nation in distress,
 Stricken down in its mightiness!
 With passionate ardor, up she sprang,
 And her voice like the peal of a trumpet
 rang,—

What ho! what ho! brave sons of mine,
 Strong with the strength of the mountain
 pine!

To the front of the battle, away! away!
 The Nation is bleeding in deadly fray,
 The Nation it may be is dying to-day!
 On, then, to the rescue, away! away!

X.

Ah! how they answered let the ages tell,
 For they shall guard the sacred story well!
 Green grows the grass, to-day, on many a
 battle-field;

War's dread alarms are o'er; its scars are
 healed;

Its bitter agony has found surcease;
 A re-united land clasps hands in peace.
 But, Oh! ye blessed dead whose graves are
 strewn

From where our forests make perpetual
 moan,

To those far shores where smiling Southern
 seas

Give back soft murmurs to the fragrant
 breeze,—

Oh! ye, who drained for us the bitter cup,
 Think ye we can forget what ye have offered
 up?

The years will come and go, and other
 centuries die,

And generation after generation lie
 Down in the dust; but long as stars shall
 shine,

Long as Vermont's green hills shall bear
 the pine,

As long as Killington shall proudly lift
 Its lofty peak above the storm-cloud's rift,
 Or Mansfield hail the blue, o'erarching
 skies,

Or fair Mount Anthony in grandeur rise
 So long shall live the deeds that ye have
 done,

So deathless be the glory ye have won!

XI.

Not with exultant joy
 And pride without alloy,

Did the twin Centuries rejoice when all was
 o'er.

What though the Nation rose
 Triumphant o'er its foes?

What though the State had gained
 The meed of faith unstained?

Their mighty hearts remembered the dead
 that came no more!

Remembered all the losses,

The weary, weary crosses,
 Remembered that earth was poorer for the
 blood that had been shed.

And knew that it was sadder for the story it
had read!

So clasping hands with somewhat saddened
mien,

And eyes uplifted to the great Unseen
That rules alike o'er centuries and men,
Onward they walked serenely towards the
end!

XI.

One reached it last year, Ye remember well,
The wondrous tale there is no need to tell—
How the whole world bowed down beside its
bier,

Heaping their treasures on its mighty pall—
Never had kingliest king such funeral!
Old Asia rose and girding her in haste,
Swept in her jeweled robes across the waste,
And called to Egypt lying prone and hid
Where waits the sphinx beside the pyramid;
Fair Europe came with overflowing hands,
Bearing the riches of her many lands;
Dark Afric, laden with her virgin gold,
Yet laden deeper with her woes untold;
Japan and China in grotesque array,
And all the enchanted Islands of Cathay!

XIII.

To-day the other dies,
It walked in humbler guise,
Nor stood where all men's eyes
Were fixed upon it.
Earth may not pause to lay
A wreath upon its bier,
Nor the world heed to-day
Our dead that lieth here!
Yet well they loved each other—
It and its greater brother.
To loftiest stature grown,
Each earned its own renown;
Each sought of Time a crown,
And each has won it.

XIV.

But what to us are centuries dead,
And rolling years forever fled,
Compared with thee, O! grand and fair
Vermont—our goddess-mother?
Strong with the strength of thy verdant hills,
Fresh with the freshness of mountain rills,
Pure as the breath of the fragrant pine,
Glad, with the gladness of youth divine,
Serenely thou sittest throned to-day
Where the free winds that round thee play
Rejoice in thy waves of sun-bright hair,
O! thou, our glorious mother!
Rejoice in thy beautiful strength and say
Earth holds not such another!

Thou art not old with thy hundred years,
Nor worn with toil, or care, or tears;
But all the glow of the summer-time
Is thine to-day in thy glorious prime!
Thy brow is fair as the winter-snows,
With a stately calm in its still repose;
While the breath of the rose the wild bee sips
Half-mad with joy, cannot eclipse
The marvellous sweetness of thy lips;
And the deepest blue of the laughing skies
Hides in the depths of thy fearless eyes,
Gazing afar over land and sea
Wherever thy wandering children be!

Fold on fold,

Over thy form of grandest mould,
Floweth thy robe of forest green,
Now light, now dark, in its emerald sheen.
Its brodered hem is of wild flowers rare,
With feathery fern-fronds light as air,
Fringing its borders. In thy hair
Sprays of the pink arbutus twine,
And the curling rings of the wild grape-vine;
Thy girdle is of silver streams;
Its clasp with the opaline lustre gleams
Of a lake asleep in the sunset beams;

And half-concealing

And half-revealing,

Floats over all a veil of mist

Pale tinted with rose and amethyst.

XV.

Rise up, O! noble mother of brave sons,
Worthy to rank among earth's mightiest ones
And daughters fair and beautiful and good,
Yet wise and strong in loftiest womanhood,
Rise from thy throne, and standing far and
high

Outlined against the blue, adoring sky,
Lift up thy voice and stretch thy loving hands
In benediction o'er the waiting lands!
Take thou, our fealty, at thy feet we bow,
Glad to renew each oft-repeated vow!
No costly gifts we bring to thee, to-day;
No votive wreaths upon thy shrine we lay;
Take thou, our hearts, then! hearts that fain
would be

From this day forth, O goddess, worthier thee.

[Space promised Gov. Hall on Bennington doubled,—we suspend—while the large volume of Bennington Town History under the happy auspices of their Historical Society is being finished up—withdraw to NOTES BY THE PATH OF THE GAZETTEER, Vol. II. issued about quarterly—now, therein at the old Gov. Hall farm-house:—with mss. at s'd. quarters: James Breakenridge farm and family; Papers, yet more of the four old governors and their wives that lie 'line in line' in the old Revolutionary grave-yard at Bennington Centre: Robinson, Tichenor, Robinson, Hall; Parson Dewey, etc.

THANKS for portrait of Gen. Stark to
Edson C. Eastman, of Concord N. H.

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Gov. Carroll S. Page is not a Windham County man, yet as governor of Vermont he belongs to every county in the State.

